ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Monday, December 22, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their civics. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BARRELL.—On Dec. 20, 1930, to JOAN, wife of FRANCIS MAXWELL BARRELL, of Kilgum, Uganda—a daughter.

CAMPBELL.—On Dec. 18, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE CAMPBELL, The Bungalow, Queen's-road, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent—a son.

CARRITT.—On Dec. 17, 1930, to FRANCES, wife of A. N. CARRITT, of Wales Cottage, Queen Camel—a son.

CHALKER.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at The Limes, Thetford, to MARY, wife of JOHN CHALKER—a daughter.

GORE.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Rawalpindi, India, to HELEN (*née* MAYNE), wife of CAPTAIN R. M. GORE, 2-8th Punjab Regt.—a son.

HUXLEY.—On Dec. 19, 1930, to DULCIE (*née* Brooke), wife of Rev. T. SCOTT HUXLEY, 4, Milton House-mansions, Shacklewell-lane, E.8, the gift of a son.

LACY.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Stonyhylls, Great Warley, Essex, to PHYLLIS MURIEL OWENS (*née* Thurston), wife of EDWARD DACRE LACY—twin boys.

NATHAN.—On Dec. 18, 1930, to VERA (*née* Amyot), wife of A. LYND NATHAN, of 7, Lyndhurst-road, Hampstead, London—a daughter.

SANDS.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at Kuala Lumpur, to MARGARET (*née* Soames), wife of A. L. SANDS, of Sialang Estate, Bahau, F.M.S.—a son.

SKEET.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at West Garth, Mortimer, Berks, to AILEEN, wife of C. H. L. SKEET, Sudan Political Service—a daughter.

WOODWARD.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at 17, Wynn-road, Southampton, to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. WOODWARD—a son (TIMOTHY).

MARRIAGES

BENNETT : BLAVER.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at the Chapel of the Savoy, GEORGE LATHAM BENNETT, eldest son of the late William Henry Massy Bennett, of Glenefy, Tipperary, to RUBY HIGHAM BLAVER, daughter of the late Charles Higham Atkinson, of Gillbank, Cumberland, and Mrs. Atkinson.

BLAIN : PATON.—On Saturday, Dec. 20, 1930, at St. Andrew's, Carlisle-place, Westminster, by the Rev. Schomberg, ERIC HERBERT BLAIN, of 3, Elm-court, Temple, son of Sir Herbert E. Blain, C.B.E., of St. Ermins, Westminster, to DULCIE HYLDA, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. PATON, of Badham-road, Bishop's Stortford.

CADGE : PRATTEN.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at St. Nicholas's, Chislehurst, Kent, CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON CADGE, son of the late Mr. Edward and Mrs. Cadge, London, Norfolk, to ELIZABETH RIO, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. EDWARD PRATTEN, Mead House, Chislehurst.

CHAVASSE : MORGAN.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, EVELYN HENRY, Lieut., R.N., third son of MAJOR and MRS. HENRY CHAVASSE, Seafield Castle, Townshend, Skibbereen, Co. Cork, to EVELYN CONSTANCE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. MORGAN, Naval-terrace, Royal Dockyard, Sheerness.

CHEVIS : JACKSON.—On Dec. 20, 1930, in London, HUBERT GEORGE CHEVIS, Royal Artillery, son of Sir William Chevis (late I.C.S.) and Lady Chevis, of Bournemouth, to FRANCES HOWARD JACKSON, daughter of the late Frank Rollason and Mrs. Rollason, of Hove.

CREWE : HAMILTON.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Kongha Parish Church, South Africa, RANULPHE ORPEN CREWE, son of Sir Charles and Lady Crewe, to DOROTHY ALICE, second daughter of the late W. DRUMMOND HAMILTON, of Dundrum, Dublin, and Mrs. Hamilton, 23, Norham-road, Oxford.

FODHAM : FREEMAN.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at St. Clement Danes, by the Rev. Canon W. H. Smith, assisted by the Rev. P. Carrington Shore, the Rev. Cecil Grant, and the Rector, WILFRED GURNEY FORDHAM, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Fordham, to EUGENIE, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. MARSHALL FREEMAN.

FROGLEY : KEATING.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at St. Joseph's, Highgate, SYDNEY A. FROGLEY, youngest son of the late George and Catherine Mary Frogley, of Letcombe Bassett, Wantage, to MARY V. KEATING, youngest daughter of Patrick and Mary Keating, of Rathmines, Dublin.

KELLAND-ESPINOSA : LEE.—By the Richmond Registrar, EDWARD KELLAND-ESPINOSA, only son of Mr. E. Espinosa and Mrs. Kelland Espinosa, to BARBARA LEE, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee, of Chalk Farm. The religious ceremony will be observed on Jan. 3, 1931.

MARTINEAU : WATNEY.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Prince's-row Register Office, HENRY MARTINEAU, of Chesterfield-gardens, to Miss CONSTANCE ROSA WATNEY, of Hampton Wick.

RYCROFT : CARBERY.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Frimley, Surrey, by the Rev. J. W. Partridge, Rector, DAVID HUGH RYCROFT, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, son of the Rev. R. H. Rycroft, and ELIZABETH EDITH DILYS CARBERY, daughter of the late Captain Carbery, Royal Irish Fusiliers, and Mrs. Gordon Bald.

SNARE : CRAIK.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at St. Albans Cathedral, by the Rev. C. Carey, M.A., ROBERT R. J. SNARE, A.M.I.A.E., of Buenos Aires, to NORAH, youngest daughter of Mr. JOSEPH CRAIK, St. Albans, Herts.

SOMERSET : DYKE.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Upton Church, Slough, HUMPHREY FLOWER, only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. SOMERSET, of Withycombe, to EDITH MAUD HEATHCOTE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. DYKE, of Slough.

TILDEN : JONES.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at Cookham Church, ERIC HENRY TILDEN, Lieut., R.N., to SUSAN JONES.

WAUD : SANGER.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by the Rev. Walter Scott, Chaplain of the Royal Navy, and the Rev. A. E. N. Simms, LIEUTENANT PIERCE WAUD, Royal Navy, youngest son of the late Major W. H. Waud and Mrs. Waud, of 25, Harrington-gardens, S.W.7, to SYBELL, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ERNEST SANGER, of 26, Montagu-square, W.

GOLDEN WEDDING

BRISCOE : CHADWICK.—On Dec. 21, 1880, at St. John's, BOXMOOR, SAMUEL THOMAS BRISCOE to FANNY, daughter of THOMAS CHADWICK, BOXMOOR, Herts.

DEATHS

ANDRADE.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at 15A, Crescent Wood-road, Sydenham, ALBERT JOSEPH DE COSTA ANDRADE, in his 80th year. Cremation at West Norwood Crematorium to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12.30. No flowers, by request.

BERRY.—On Dec. 19, 1930, in London, the result of an accident, GEORGE TABBITT BERRY, Funeral Great Bowden, Market Harborough, to-morrow (Tuesday), 2 o'clock.

BLAKE.—On Dec. 21, 1930, at 122, Banbury-road, Oxford, EDITH CECILIA, the dearly loved wife of EDGAR HANCORNE BLAKE.

BORRADAILE.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at Mere, KATRLEEN, daughter of the late REV. ERNEST BORRADAILE, aged 50.

BOULTON.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at a nursing home in London, ESTELLE HOPE, beloved wife of CECIL D. BOULTON. Funeral at Kensington Cemetery, Gunnersbury, W., to-day (Monday), 2.30.

BOURDILLON.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at 5, Woodville-road, Bexhill, THOMAS FULTON BOURDILLON, F.L.S., late Conservator of Forests, Travancore, and second son of the late J. D. Bourdillon, I.C.S., Madras, aged 81. (Indian papers, please copy.)

BUCHANAN.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at Dippen Lodge, Purley, GERTRUDE MARION, wife of ROBERT HAMILTON BUCHANAN, and daughter of the late Charles William, and grand-daughter of the late J. D. Clink, Shipowner, Greenock, aged 30.

BUCK.—On Dec. 19, 1930, LEWIS ARCHER BUCK, M.R.C.S., of 75, Bensham Manor-road, Thornton Heath, eldest son of General S. W. Buck, late of the Indian Army, aged 75. Funeral at 2 p.m., to-day (Monday), at Mitcham Cemetery. Friends will please accept this, the only intimation.

BUNBURY.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at The Manor House, Mildenhall, Suffolk, SIR HENRY C. J. BUNBURY, tenth Baronet, aged 75. Funeral at Great Barton, Bury St. Edmunds, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2 p.m.

COLEMAN SMITH.—On Dec. 19, 1930, ELLA COLEMAN SMITH. Funeral at West Norwood Crematorium to-day (Monday), at 3.45.

CORRINGHAM.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Misterton, Notts, BETSY ANNE, widow of CHARLES WILLIAM CORRINGHAM and eldest daughter of the late James Hodson, aged 85 years. Funeral to-day (Monday), at 2.30 p.m.

CRESSY.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at the Old Rectory House, Horne, Horley, Surrey, WINIFRED, dearly loved wife of J. H. CRESSY. Funeral to-day (Monday), at 2 p.m. "Her children arise up, and call her blessed."

CUTBUSH.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at Alderwood, Comrie, Perthshire, Miss ELIZA J. CUTBUSH, late of Putney. Funeral to Comrie Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday), at 1.30 p.m.

D'ARGENT.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at Hanbury, Coronation-road, Cheltenham, after a long illness most patiently borne, ELISABETH ANNE D'ARGENT. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday).

DOUGLAS.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Brookleigh, Exeter, SHOLTO JAMES DOUGLAS, LC.S.(retired). Cremation Golders Green to-morrow (Tuesday), at 1.45.

EDDOWES.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at The Cottage, Londesborough, after a long illness patiently borne, BEATRICE, daughter of the late REV. EDMUND EDDOWES and of Mrs. Eddowes.

ELKAN.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at 51, Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex, ALEXANDER ELKAN ELKAN, deeply mourned by all his family. Interment at Willesden Jewish Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday), 12 o'clock.

FAULKNER.—On Saturday, Dec. 20, 1930, at a nursing home, after a very short illness, ALICE L. S., sister of the late W. H. FAULKNER.

GEARD.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at Helenslee, Rickmansworth, EVELYN JANE, widow of HENRY GEARD, aged 77. Funeral to-day (Monday), Putney Lower Common Cemetery, 12 noon.

DEATHS (continued)

GILES.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Grange Cottage, Horsell, Woking, ALICE FRANCES, wife of TRELAWNY GILES.

GULLY.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at Theydon Hall, Essex, PHILIP, last surviving son of the late JOHN GULLY, of Ackworth Park, Yorkshire, and late Captain, 22nd Regt., in his 89th year. Service at Golders Green Crematorium Chapel, at 2.15 to-day (Monday).

HAMILTON.—On Dec. 17, 1930, ARTHUR J. HAMILTON, dearly loved husband of Eveline Hamilton, of Hawford, Llandrindod Wells.

HAYWARD.—On Dec. 19, 1930, in London, HERBERT THORNBOROUGH HAYWARD, son of the late Samuel Hayward, of Bath, aged 75 years.

HEXT.—On Friday, Dec. 19, 1930, at Constantine, Newton Abbot, very peacefully, ELLEN CONSTANCE (NELLIE), wife of the late EDWARD STANIFORTH HEXT, aged 78. Funeral Wolborough Church to-day (Monday), 12.30.

HINDLEY.—On Dec. 21, 1930, SIDNEY, the dearly loved husband of NINA HINDLEY, of Nutwood, Betchworth, Surrey, late of North Finchley, in his 72nd year. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Tuesday), at 10 a.m. No mourning or flowers, by request. Friends please accept this, the only intimation.

JOEL.—On Dec. 18, 1930, LUCY, the wife of ALEXANDER JOEL, of 6, Netherhall-gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.3. Service and funeral at Hendon Park Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11 a.m.

KEEBLE.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at 41, Tooting Bec-gardens, S.W., CHARLOTTE ANNIE KEEBLE, the widow of Jasper Keeble. Interment at Brookwood Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday). Train leaves Necropolis station at 11.15.

KERSHAW.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at Northcote, Wilmslow, GEORGE BUTLER KERSHAW, in his 90th year. Interment at the Wilmslow Parish Church to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30.

KING.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at 43, Hamilton-road, Ealing, THOMAS JOHN KING, late of Ilford Cottage, Ilford, aged 93. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2 o'clock, St. Mary's, Ilford.

KINNELL.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at Southsea, MARY KATE, widow of James Waller Hewitt, of Stowmarket, of Joseph Charles Mappin, of 38, Harrington-gardens, London, and of THOMAS F. E. KINNELL, of 167, Victoria-street, London, dearly loved mother of Jim, Violet, Blanche, Muriel, Mary, Joe. Funeral at Brookwood to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock.

KINNINDS.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at 25, Trafalgar-road, Birkdale, the REV. JOHN KINNINDS, in his 84th year.

LAUDER.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Aberdeen, ALEXANDER PETERS LAUDER, late of Upper Tooting, London, S.W., in his 81st year.

McRITCHIE.—On Dec. 18, 1930, suddenly, ETHEL, dearly loved wife of CHARLES BELL MCRITCHIE, of Montreal, and eldest daughter of the late James H. and Mrs. Peters, Belmont, Rochdale.

MARCH PHILLIPS.—On Friday, Dec. 19, 1930, HUGH MARCH PHILLIPS, of Woodlands, Chagford, Devon. Funeral at Throwleigh, to-morrow (Tuesday), 3 o'clock.

MATHEWSON.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at a nursing home, Southampton, JAMES LAVENS MATHEWSON, of Montreal.

MAY.—On Dec. 20, 1930, CHARLES LENA MAY, Corse House, Arnison-road, East Molesey, Surrey, son of the late Charles Lena May, of Hong-kong, aged 87. To be interred at Margate, Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock. (China papers, please copy.)

MEADOWS.—On Dec. 21, 1930, at 37, Filey-avenue, N.16, CAROLINE POWELL, widow of HENRY MEADOWS, aged 80. Interment Abney Park, Wednesday, 12.30.

METCALF.—On Dec. 20, 1930, ANNIE, widow of Mr. JOHN METCALF, in her 88th year. Interment at Altham on Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 11.30 a.m.

MORTEN.—On Dec. 19, 1930, suddenly, at Tilecotes, Marlow, FAN, the WILLOWS MORTEN, widow of Frederick Morten, aged 71.

MUNRO.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at 28, Claremont-road, Bishopston, Bristol, JOHN MUNRO, M.Sc., Emeritus Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the University of Bristol, aged 81 years.

NESBITT.—On Friday, Dec. 19, 1930, at his home, High Ongar Rectory, Essex, THEVOR GEORGE, only and dearly beloved son of the Rev. G. E. and MARGARET NESBITT, aged 27 years. Funeral High Ongar Church, to-day (Monday), at 2.30 p.m.

NEWTON.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at Park House, Wilmslow-road, Didsbury, Manchester, VIVIAN LLEWELLYN, the dearly loved husband of GERTRUDE NEWTON, aged 63 years. Service at Didsbury Parish Church, to-morrow (Tuesday), prior to interment at Southern Cemetery.

PATTISSON.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at Witham, Essex, ELLA CELESTINE, younger daughter of the late W. H. L. PATTISSON, of Writtle, Chelmsford. Funeral private.

POLE.—After a long illness, EVAN WILLIAMS POLE, M.A., of 68, Balnault-road, E.11, in his 72nd year.

POTT.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Wellington, India, from heart failure, MURIEL VENIS, wife of COLONEL HENRY PERCY POTT, sometime of Borthwickshiels, Roxburghshire.

RICKARDS.—On Dec. 21, 1930, at 11, Campden Hill-court, W.8, WINIFRED MARY CAROLINE, widow of LOUIS H. RICKARDS, of Alexandria, and youngest daughter of the late John Pierce. Funeral at Beeston Church, Sheringham, on Wednesday, at 11 a.m. Flowers to Woodrising, West Runton. (Egyptian papers, please copy.)

RORKE.—On Sunday, Dec. 21, 1930, at 74, Thirlestane-road, Streatham Hill, S.W.2, after a brief illness, JAMES, the dearly loved husband of BLANCHE RORKE, in his 60th year. Service at All Saints' Church, New Park-road, Brixton Hill, S.W., on Wednesday next, at 1.45. Interment at Norwood Cemetery at 2.30. (Friends, please accept this, the only intimation.)

RUSHWORTH.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at 28, Fairfax-road, Hampstead, FLORENCE, daughter of the late EDMUND RUSHWORTH. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church, Finchley-road, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12 noon.

RYDE.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at his residence, Oldecourt, Torquay, EDWARD HARROW RYDE, formerly of Hunts House, Windsor, and of 45, Russell-square, W.C.1, aged 78. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), 3 p.m., at All Saints' Church, Windsor.

SANDERS.—On Dec. 20, 1930, suddenly, the result of an operation, EMMELINE ANNIE SANDERS, of The Tanneries, Alfriston, widow of Cecil M. Sanders formerly of Reigate. Funeral service at St. Mark's Church, Reigate, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12.30 p.m.

SANDERSON.—On Dec. 19, 1930, suddenly, at 36, Rutland-court, JAMES AUGUSTUS, beloved husband of DOROTHY SANDERSON. Cremation Golders Green. Service 11.30 to-day (Monday). No flowers, by request.

SELBY.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at Tadworth, Surrey, HARRY, second son of the late F. T. SELBY, of Spalding, Lincs.

SELBY.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at Sheephills, South Australia, GILBERT EDWARD (TED), fifth son of the late F. T. SELBY, of Spalding, Lincs.

SELIGMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1930, at Villa Patria, Lugano, suddenly, of heart failure, EDMOND SELIGMAN, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Seligman, of 49, Mount-street, W.

TURNER.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at the Royal Nurseries, Slough, after a short illness, ARTHUR TURNER, aged 81. Service at St. Lawrence, Upton, 2.30 to-morrow (Tuesday). Interment at St. Mary's, Slough.

VAIL.—Passed peacefully away, at 177, Fox-lane, Palmer's Green, N.13, FRANCES S. VAIL, widow of John Atley Vail, founder of Vail and Co., printers and stationers, E.C., in her 95th year. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), Finchley (Islington) Cemetery, 1.30.

VIVEASH.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at a nursing home, CHARLES ORIEL VIVEASH, of 12, Madeley-road, Ealing, W., late member London Stock Exchange. No flowers.

WARREN.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at Woodlands, Leopold-avenue, Wimbledon, FREDERICK EDWARD WARREN, D.D., Hon. Canon, St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, aged 88. Funeral at Bardwell, Suffolk, to-morrow (Tuesday).

WELLS.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at Lennox Lodge, Wood Street, near Guildford, CHARLES WILLIAM WELLS, in his 73rd year. Funeral at Westminster Cemetery, Hanwell, at 2.30 to-morrow (Tuesday).

WEST RUSSELL.—On Dec. 18, 1930, suddenly, at 30, Hamilton-terrace, N.W., AGNES B. STURROCK, the beloved wife of ALEXANDER WEST RUSSELL, M.C. Service at Christ Church, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W., to-day (Monday), at 12.30; afterwards at the Crematorium, Golders Green.

WETHERALL.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at "Penrose," Milford-on-Sea, LOUISA ("LOO") WETHERALL, widow of the Rev. HENRY WETHERALL. Service at Milford Church to-day (Monday), at 11 a.m.

WILKINSON.—On Dec. 20, 1930, ELIZA JANE WILKINSON, 9, Park-range, Victoria Park, Manchester, daughter of the late John Wilkinson, of Bishopwearmouth, County Durham.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

DURAND.—In loving memory of my husband, CAPTAIN FRANCIS WILLIAM DURAND, Royal Munster Fusiliers, killed in action near Givenchy, Dec. 22, 1914. R.I.P.

HORNER.—In proud and tenderest memory of our beloved FRITH, Flight-Commander (Lieutenant, R.N.), D.S.C., R.N., lost at sea on Dec. 21, 1917, aged 22.

STANDEN.—In proud and loving memory of CAPT. JAMES DOUGLAS STANDEN, M.C., 2/9th Jat Regt., killed at Jandois, Waziristan, Dec. 22, 1923.
Faithful unto death.
—MAY and PHYLLIS.

COOPER.—In treasured memory of my husband, STANLEY COOPER. Time but sanctifies sweet and early memories.—G. I. C.

FLETCHER.—To the dear memory of MAUD,
duty done
And then the Crown of Life was won."

GREENFIELD.—In ever-affectionate memory of THOMAS JOSEPH MARTINEAU GREENFIELD, Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn and Singapore. Died at Nice Dec. 21, 1921.—MAUD, SARAH, LOUISA.

HOLLWAY.—In memory of ALICE, Dec. 22, 1929. Gone Home.

ORME.—On Dec. 22, 1925, at 213, Uxbridge-road, W.12, our most dearly loved mother, LOUISA ANNIE ORME (*née* Pilgram), widow of Temple Orme.

OWEN-LEWIS.—In dear memory of LT.-COLONEL A. F. OWEN-LEWIS, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.L., late Green Howards, Founder of the ARMY Officers' Art Society, who died Dec. 22, 1926.

SAUNDERS.—In loving memory of my mother, EDITH SAUNDERS, Dec. 21, 1928.

SAUNDERS.—In loving memory of EDITH SAUNDERS, who died on Dec. 21, 1928.

SHEARD.—In loving memory of HENRY HAMPDEN SHEARD, Dec. 21, 1917.

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PERSONAL

R.G.L.G.—Have you learnt true love's worth? If so, write. I can forgive.—A. H.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

FOUND, 4th Royal Sussex Regt. Officers' Ball, 5th December. DIAMOND ORNAMENT.—Appy Major Wraight, Drill Hall, Horsham, Sussex.

£20 REWARD.—LOST, on 18th inst., between Eton-avenue, N.W., and Oxford-street, Bond-street, Piccadilly, and Haymarket, PEARL and DIAMOND RING.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

CHRISTMAS PARCELS for DOCKLAND'S POOREST FAMILIES.—We have 2,000 families whom we wish to cheer with a parcel of groceries, &c. Will you help us?—J. R. Reeves, Supt., Victoria Dock Mission, Foster Hall, Tidal Basin, E.16.

PARENTS GOING ABROAD.—Old Wykehamist and sister, extensive experience children, desire CHILD COMPANION; niece 5½ years; share expense; trained lady nursery governess; South Devon.—Write Box Z.1107, The Times, E.C.4.

PLEASE HELP US HELP OTHERS.—Poor people need Christmas Cheer and Clothes. Do send.—Rev. A. Miller, S. Matthias Vicarage, Hermit-road, Canning Town, E.16.

SOLICITOR'S WIDOW with beautiful home, high, healthy part Hendon, would TAKE CHARGE and TRAIN TWO YOUNG CHILDREN; every care and comfort; moderate terms.—Write Box C.509, The Times, E.C.4.

S.P.G. Its PRAISE and THANKSGIVING FUND for GENERAL and MEDICAL WORK. £2,000 WANTED now.—Your kind gift to Treasurers, S.P.G., 15, Tufton-street, London, S.W.1, marked P.T.F.

BARRISTER, 35, experienced but not practising, formerly NAVAL OFFICER (retired), desires EMPLOYMENT where critical faculty and ability to concentrate intelligently on research or analytical work an advantage; many interests, particularly forestry and books. Normal party manners, but lacks many assets of vigorous personality and gift of leadership, or desire for advancement. In spite of foregoing, like Mulready, might be able to help others; any mental occupation more important than salary. Speaks French; willing travel or live abroad.—Write Box C.548, The Times, E.C.4.

£2 WILL FILL SOME 20 EMPTY GRATES in poor, friendless, one-roomed homes of old aged pensioners, distressed gentlewomen, and the like.—Gifts to Preb. Carlile, Special Distress Fund, 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

BUSINESS EXPERIENCE IN ARCHITECTURE.—For SALE, medium-sized VILLA in NICE. Good view, sea mile distant; six living rooms on two floors plus three good servants' rooms basement; garage, small garden; ultra modern; completely furnished; only £2,500.—White Autobus Littoral, Avenue Felix Faure, Nice, France.

OSBORNE, I. of W.—KING EDWARD VII. CONVALESCENT HOME receives all officers of the Navy, Marines, Army, R.A.F., and Indian Army. Massage, Ultra Violet Rays, Electrical Treatments, and special dieting carried out.—For admission apply House Governor, East Cowes, I. of W.

HANDWRITING.—Most shocking cured by specialist. Write first instance.—M.L.S., Mid. Railing.

"WORCESTER," HISTORY OF; Thames Nautical Training College (1862-1929). Few autographed copies remaining of Edition-de-luxe. Price £1 1s., postage 9d., from the Secretary, 72, Mark-lane, London, E.C.3.

A Mother wishes to RECOMMEND a SCHOOL on educational lines suitable for delicate or timid girls; good education; great care paid to health and general culture.—M.378, Shelley's, Crooked-lane, E.C.4.

GUARDIANSHIP OFFERED CHILD; tuition with skilful care; children companions; highest reference.—Write Box W.852, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, good second-hand BLUTHNER Miniature Grand Piano with ALIQUOT Scaling.—Write Box W.807, The Times, E.C.4.

BOURNEMOUTH.—East Cliff House, new Block of RESIDENTIAL SERVICE FLATS, facing South and sea; two flats only now available.

E.—I do not wish to continue any further; for what has happened, I forgive.—C.

SPANISH.—Learn SPANISH in SPAIN.—Special three and six months courses; all games; delightful climate. Particulars from the Headmaster, Richard Acland Armstrong (M.A., Balliol College, Oxford), The English School, Calle del Carril, 144, S.G., Barcelona. Next term begins on 8th Jan.

DANCING.—GEM MOUPLET teaches, partners, Moved to 11, Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

THE SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY and RAGGED SCHOOL UNION offers kind-hearted readers a capital chance of passing on their Christmas Good Will to London's poor and friendless children.—Please send to-day to 32, John-street, W.C.1.

CAR WANTED.—Reader of large, scattered, very remote country parish would be grateful for gift of second-hand car, any type, songs payment possible.—Write Box W.808, The Times, E.C.4.

PLEASE help the East End Slum Children this Christmas time by sending a Gift towards our Children's Christmas Dinner Fund. Toys, Clothing, &c., gratefully received. Expenses already incurred by Sept., John Pounds Mission, 24, Wellesley-street, Stepney, E.1.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, forms new collections. Agent for Institutions and Colonial Buyers of books.—Address A. L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

REMEMBER ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL LONDON, has been a help to the sick and suffering for 700 years. Will you be a help in the New Year by becoming an annual subscriber?—Apply to the Secretary.

WHY STAY ELSEWHERE when you can have a WEST-END SERVICE FLAT with your own bed room, sitting room, and bath room for less money and greater comfort in Cadogan Gardens?—S.B.45.

WHEN YOUR DOCTOR prescribes Massage and Medical Electricity apply ASSOCIATION of CERTIFICATED BLIND MASSEURS (President, Sir Robert Jones, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.), 224, Great Portland-street, London, W.1, for Chartered Masseurs and Masseuses, who undertake Massage and Electrical Treatment in London and Provinces. Museum 9701. 9.30 to 5.30.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 40, Mecklenburgh-street, S.W.1.

£50,000 URGENTLY REQUIRED FOR DEVELOPMENT of OAK HILL JOURNALISTS' HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by Treasurer, Appeal Committee, or the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon (Chairman, Ladies' Appeal Committee), care of Institute of Journalists, 2-4, Tudor-street, E.C.4.

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ECONOMISE by sending your old "BURBERRY" Weatherproof to BURBERRY'S CLEANING WORKS, Reading, to be cleaned and reproofed by Burberry's exclusive process.

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A REAL Old English CHRISTMAS at SKINDLES. Specially low tariff.—Write for programme H.P., SKINDLES HOTEL, MAIDENHEAD.

PERSONAL (continued)

"BEHOLD, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel."—Isa. vii. 14.

TO friends and supporters and well-wishers all over the world.—The PATIENTS of the ROYAL HOSPITAL and HOME for INCURABLES, PUTNEY, send GREETINGS for Christmas and the New Year. Grateful thanks to all who have helped the Board of Management in raising the necessary £59,000 a year for the work of this National Monument to civilization. City Offices: Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

6D. a MILE.—LUXURIOUS SALOON CAR, Chauffeur driven.—Blair, Mayfair 1382.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING, and so is pitiful poverty for many persons under the care of the London Police Court Mission. PLEASE SEND GIFTS TO HELP.—Secretary, 27, Gordon-square, W.C.1.

WILL some LADY HELP ANOTHER who is in deepest distress? Two little children; really genuine; best references.—Write Box T.199, The Times, E.C.4.

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PLEASE HELP US HELP OTHERS.—Poor people need Christmas Cheer and Clothes. Do send.—Rev. A. Miller, S. Matthias Vicarage, Hermit-road, Canning Town, E.

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MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

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£170, including ship, hotels, private car and 11 days' Ceylon tour.—Apply P. & O. Offices, as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	—	Dec. 26
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Mantua ..	11,000	Bignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Mooltan ..	17,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	Feb. 27	Mar. 6
Malda ..	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13
†Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	Mar. 13	Mar. 20

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

†Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Athay ..	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Chitral ..	15,000	Sigers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Malola ..	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13
†Bendigo ..	13,000	Wyatt	Mar. 20	Mar. 26

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Novara (cargo) ..	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
*Sankin (cargo) ..	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—
Bhutan ..	6,000	—	Feb. 13	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—
*Somali (cargo)	6,500	—	Jan. 16	—
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Karmala	9,000	Rollo	Feb. 5	—
Rajputana	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan. ‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not Southampton. * One class only at 3rd Cabin fares.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

(Calling at Alexandria if inducement offers.)

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
†‡WARFIELD ..	6,000	—	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
†KENYA	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
†DOMALA	8,441	Jan. 28	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
*CHINKOA	5,222	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 2

* Cargo Steamer. † Calls Southampton. ‡ Calls Bhavnagar, Port Okha and Cutch Mandvie, but omits Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MARGHA ..	8,278	—	—	Dec. 27
MANORA ..	7,992	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10
MORVADA ..	8,231	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 24
MULBERA ..	9,100	Jan. 21	Jan. 31	Feb. 7

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA ..	9,077	—	—	—	Dec. 27
MATURA ..	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
MANTOLA ..	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODASA ..	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1. City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Freight and Freight (A. L. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O. 41, Bld. des Capucines, Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

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P. & O. Escombe, Mcgrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Jos. Nash, Son & Co., Ltd., Hankey and Co., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3 (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gosnan and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE

to New Zealand and through to Australia

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

RANGITATA ..	17,000 tons.	Southampton .. Jan. 16
†RANGITANE ..	17,000 „	Southampton .. Feb. 13
REMUERA ..	11,000 „	Southampton .. Mar. 13

and thereafter every 28 days.

Apply N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., Agents (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Trans-Pacific Passgr. Agcy. (W. L. James), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

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LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From Vancouver	From San Francisco
AORANGI	Jan. 7	—
MAKURA	—	Jan. 21
NIAGARA	Feb. 4	—
MONOWAI	—	Feb. 18

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	L'pool.
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
†BENDIGO ..	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

†Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden. Also TOURIST BOOKINGS to

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails. Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORSOVA ..	12,000	—	Dec. 29	Dec. 28
ORONTES ..	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA ..	20,000	Feb. 6	Feb. 12	Feb. 8
OXFORD ..	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 28	Apl. 3	Apl. 5

Tickets are interchangeable with P. & O. and other lines. Managers, Anderson, Green and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.		
Steamer.	Destination.	
.. ay of Peoria ..	7,485	Jan. 7 Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	5,598	Jan. 10 Colombo and Calcutta
(a) City of Calcutta	7,879	Jan. 24 Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

WINTER SUNSHINE TOURS

By s.s. City of London, 17,928 tons displacement. From London, Jan. 31, 1931.

ROUND AFRICA TO BOMBAY, 91 DAYS. 17,335 miles. 13 Days in India. £150.

SOUTH AFRICA, 57 DAYS ROUND VOYAGE. 13,714 miles. 25 Days in South Africa. £82 16s. Single tickets issued to all intermediate ports. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice. LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3. Tele., Ave. 9340 LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. „ Cent. 3840 GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. „ Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.

JAPAN MAIL.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

Vessel.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
SUWA MARU ..	10,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
FUSHIMI MARU ..	11,900	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Jan. 30	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

Also calling at Gibraltar.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.

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BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
†Warwickshire ..	11,000	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Shropshire ..	15,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17
Oxfordshire ..	12,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31
Staffordshire ..	15,000	Feb. 6	Feb. 14

* Cargo only.

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8085, 8087

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR PORT SAID and SUEZ.

†‡BRITANNIA ..	Jan. 7	†‡TUSCANIA .. Feb. 10
*CASTALIA ..	Jan. 14	†CIRCASSIA .. Feb. 27

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares. † First Cabin and Tourist Cabin Passengers.

† Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ‡ Calls Marseilles Feb. 16. Vessels recognized by Indian Government. Government Vouchers accepted.

The S.S. PIZARRO, 20,000 tons, from MONACO 23rd Jan. to BOMBAY. Fares, Single £80, Return £160. Passengers return to Marseilles.

The S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons, from LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10, MARSEILLES, Feb. 16. Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3; and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

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EGYPT at REDUCED FARES.

FORTNIGHTLY MAIL PASSENGER SERVICE from SOUTHAMPTON via TANGIER, GIBRALTAR & MARSEILLES.

Through Tickets via Java to AUSTRALIA, CHINA & JAPAN.

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Agency, American Express Co., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES

TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
27	MAURETANIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	CARMANIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
31	MAJESTIC .. b	Southampton	White Star
Jan.			
3	BALTIC .. †, e	Liverpool	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA .. f, h	London	A.T.L.
3	CARONIA .. d	Southampton	Cunard
3	CAMERONIA .. f	Glasgow	Anchor
7	AQUITANIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
7	ASCANIA .. d, e	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
10	CALEDONIA .. c	Glasgow	Anchor
10	PENNLAND .. b	Southampton	Red Star
14	MINNEKAHDA .. b	Southampton	White Star
16	LANCASTRIA .. d	Southampton	Cunard
17	MINNETONKA .. h	London	A.T.L.
17	LAURENTIC .. c	Liverpool	White Star
17	CALIFORNIA .. f	Glasgow	Anchor
20	EMPRESS OF FRANCE .. b	Southampton	Can. Pac.
21	MAJESTIC .. b	Southampton	White Star
23	AURANIA .. d, e	Southampton	Cunard
24	MINNEKAHDA .. b	London	A.T.L.
24	WESTERNLAND .. b	Southampton	Red Star
24	ALAUNIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
24	ALAUNIA ..	Glasgow	Anchor

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. e Via Belfast. d Via Havre. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. g Via Belfast and Glasgow. h Via Boulogne.

CANADA

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
27	MINNEDOSA ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan.			
2	MONTCLARE .. k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
16	DUCHESS OF YORK .. k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
23	MELITA .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Jan.	Steamer.	From	Line.
3	CARONIA .. p	Southampton	Cunard
3	ASCANIA .. p, s	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA .. o	Liverpool	Cunard
10	PENNLAND .. n	Southampton	Red Star
16	LANCASTRIA .. p	Southampton	Cunard
17	LAURENTIC .. m	Liverpool	White Star
23	AURANIA .. p, s	Southampton	Cunard
24	WESTERNLAND .. n	Southampton	Red Star
24	ALAUNIA .. m	Liverpool	Cunard

s Via Greenock. n Via Belfast and Glasgow. o Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast. p Via Havre. s Via Queenstown. Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

HAPAG

(HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.)

SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK

DEUTSCHLAND		Dec. 25
ALBERT BALLIN		Jan. 9
HAMBURG		Jan. 16
DEUTSCHLAND		Jan. 23

CROSS CHANNEL SAILINGS

Southampton to Hamburg.

Weekly by Atlantic Liners.

PLEASURE AND HEALTH CRUISES.

A number of these have been arranged for 1931.

The Itineraries include :—

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First Cruise leaves SOUTHAMPTON February 1st.

Fares from £25 0 0.

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PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

A direct way must inevitably prove the more satisfactory. Shorten your voyage by avoiding the English Channel altogether.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS

CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.

FAST "CABIN" LINERS

CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
" DE GRASSE " (c)	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
" PARIS " (c)	Dec. 31	Jan. 6
" PARIS " (c)	Jan. 7	Jan. 13
" DE GRASSE " (c)	Jan. 21	Jan. 29
" ILE DE FRANCE " (e) ..	Jan. 28	Feb. 3
" LAFAYETTE " (c)	Feb. 4	Feb. 13

(c) Express First and Second Class Liners. (e) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

HAVRE	TO HOUSTON	Also Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA, S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Dec. 29
S.S. " CUBA " .. .. Jan. 26
and then Feb. 23rd, March 23rd.

ALSO SERVICES TO

CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.

VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £33 15s.) .. Jan. 3
ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £41) .. Jan. 22

U.K. to NORTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS. FIRST CLASS FARE TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO FROM £57.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1. (Tele. No. Ger. 5440.)

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

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HAVANA	From Southampton.
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO .. .. Jan. 10th
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO .. .. Feb. 13th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

Winter in the

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Vessel	Gross Tons.	From Southampton.	From Liverpool.
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,622	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Jan. 31
*ALMANZORA	13,551	Feb. 13	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Feb. 14
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Feb. 20	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Feb. 28

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THE PACIFIC LINE

TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROPESA (calls Jamaica) ..	14,075	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	Feb. 12
ORCOMA	11,580	Mar. 5

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.

ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."

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"ANDALUCIA STAR"	Boulogne.	20 FEB.

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STIRLINGSHIRE ..	Newport. Glasgow. Birkenh'd. Jan. 11 Jan. 21
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES AND MAURITIUS.	
CLAN MACTAVISH ..	Glasgow. Birkenh'd. Jan. 29 Feb. 4
BOMBAY AND PERSIAN GULF.	
CLAN MACBRAYNE ..	Glasgow. M'chester. Birkenh'd. Dec. 24 Jan. 3 Jan. 10
Calicut, Ex. Alleppey and Tuticorin direct. COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND CHITTAGONG.	
CLAN MACQUARRIE ..	Glasgow. M'chester. Birkenh'd. Jan.
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BED-SITTING ROOMS, delightfully situated facing Kensington Palace. With breakfast (dinner optional) £2. Kelvin 9276.

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

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ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON. The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for APPOINTMENT as GENERAL INSPECTOR in its Public Assistance Department.

Candidates must be not more than 45 years of age on the latest date for receiving applications. The person selected will be required to assist in co-ordinating the work of the district sub-committees of the Public Assistance Committee, inspecting and reporting on institutions, casual wards, receiving homes, training centres and colonies, and to carry out such other duties as may be assigned to him.

The salary is £1,100 a year, rising by annual increments of £75 to £1,400 a year.

Applications must be made on the official form, copies of which (with full particulars) may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope (marked "General Inspector, Public Assistance") to the Clerk of the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Forms must be returned by 12th January, 1931. Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON. The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for APPOINTMENT as PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT in its Public Assistance Department.

Candidates must be not more than 40 years of age on the latest date for receiving applications and must have had experience in the administration of public assistance and in the preparation of reports for submission to Committees.

The salary is £650 a year, rising by annual increments of £25 to £850 a year.

Applications must be made on the official form, copies of which (with full particulars) may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope (marked "Principal Assistant, Public Assistance") to the Clerk of the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Forms must be returned by 12th January, 1931. Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of EAST SUFFOLK. APPOINTMENT of MALE ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Male Registered Practitioners for above APPOINTMENT.

The duties of the post include the Medical Inspection of School Children and Maternity and Child Welfare work; experience in Eye Refraction and ante-natal work is desirable, and the possession of the Diploma of Public Health will be a recommendation. The person appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office.

The salary attaching to the post will be £600 per annum. A deduction of 5 per cent. for superannuation will be made, and motor-car allowance will be paid on the Council's scale for use of the Officer's car.

The person appointed will be required to pass a medical examination and the appointment will be subject to three months' notice on either side.

Applications are to be made upon a form which can be obtained from the County Medical Officer of Health, County Hall, Ipswich, to whom the completed forms should be returned not later than Wednesday, 7th January, 1931.

CECIL OAKES, Clerk of the County Council. County Hall, Ipswich, 16th December, 1930.

CHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.

(311 Beds.)

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of MATRON, which falls vacant on or about the 31st March, 1931, on the retirement on pension of Miss E. K. Blayney. Candidates must be State Registered Nurses, and have had ample experience in the administration of the Matron's Department of a large General Hospital. Salary £225 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10 to £275 per annum. The successful candidate will be required to join the Federated Superannuation Scheme for Nurses and Hospital Officers. Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned. Application list closes on 17th January, 1931.

J. ROWSE MITCHELL, Secretary.

NORTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY SCHEME. UNION CATALOGUE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of EDITOR of the UNION CATALOGUE, at a salary of £300 per annum. Subject to satisfactory service, it is anticipated that the appointment will be for about three years. The person appointed will be responsible for the compilation of a union author catalogue (to be typed in sheaf form) of the non-fiction books in the various libraries participating in the regional system. An assistant will be appointed, and a second assistant may be added later if found necessary. Applicants must be thoroughly experienced cataloguers and shorthand typists. Preference will be given to candidates holding a professional diploma or certificates. Applications, which should be accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must reach the Hon. Secretary, Northern Regional Executive Committee, care of Literary and Philosophical Society, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, not later than January 21st. Further particulars may be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

ASSISTANT TO EDITOR OF UNION CATALOGUE.

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PRINCESS MARY'S ROYAL AIR FORCE NURSING SERVICE.

TEACHER REQUIRED for MASSAGE and ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT in the above Service. Candidates must hold the Teacher's Certificate C.S.M.M.G. and M.E. The salary will be in accordance with experience.—Applications, stating qualifications and experience, should be addressed to the Matron-in-Chief, P.M.R.A.F.S., Air Ministry, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

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SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONS in the General Duties Branch (Flying).

The Air Ministry invite APPLICATIONS for the above named APPOINTMENTS from well-educated candidates of good physique who are between the ages of 18 and 25 Appointments are made by selection.

Application forms and full details of the conditions of service can be obtained from the Secretary (S.7.Q.), Air Ministry, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.

PROFESSOR of GEOLOGY.

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Further particulars and statement of duties may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom applications must be received not later than 14th February, 1931.

E. B. HICKS, Financial Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements; Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

K Shoes.—Wanted, early February, an experienced Representative for the South-Eastern Counties (excluding London area), not exceeding 35 years of age, with good knowledge of the high-class trade and established connexion in the territory.—Apply by letter in the first instance to K Shoe Manufacturers, Kendal.

LAW.—Apply G. and S., 150-152, High-street, Stoke Newington, N.16.

LIGHTWEIGHT British rayon yarn spinners require Sales Manager with long experience of artificial silk yarns and first-hand knowledge of its outlets and leading consumers. Strong personality and ability immediately to take charge of existing organization and develop sales to fullest possible extent are essential. Applications, which will be treated in strictest confidence, should give full details, including age, experience (past and present positions held), and salary required.—Write Box R.30, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Engineer.—The services of a competent fully-trained commercial man wanted for sale of automotive components and tools; engineering degree not essential if relative knowledge is well developed. This is an opening for workers only, no travelling contemplated. —Write, stating experience and salary required, Box T.207, The Times, E.C.4.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST (male); well educated, experienced, and efficient; age not over 23; speeds 120 and 60; for managing director's office, W. London district. —Write all particulars Box W.818, The Times, E.C.4.

THE Parker Pen Co., Ltd., has a few open territories for good Salesmen. This is a rare opportunity to become associated with one of the most successful positions in the speciality business. Despite general business conditions, Parker's sales are well ahead of the preceding year, and the highest in their history. A successful salesman can earn £10 to £15 a week, after payment of travelling expenses. Commissions are promptly paid in the first days of each month, but only travelling expenses are advanced as incurred. No salary is paid, remuneration being entirely by commission. Salesmen are adequately supported with sales material, strong newspaper advertising, and dealer helps. Applicants must have connexions with retail records, preferably in high-class specialities to retailers, be between 25 and 45, and preference will be given to those who own a motor-car. No applications from salesmen of other fountain pen companies will be considered.—Apply in person, and ask for Mr. Robert A. Lodge, at the Company's headquarters, Rush House, W.C.2.

TRAVELLERS, preferably with established lines and calling on motor and allied trades, required to handle goods on commission basis; definite territory can be allocated to live men.—Write full details to Box T.212, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED immediately by private limited company, Midlands, as Secretary-Accountant, qualified accountant, age 30 to 40; knowledge of taxation essential; public school; commencing salary £400.—Write Box W.812, The Times, E.C.4.

A BANDON fear of the future! Russell-trained men are not afraid of the future, because they know how to sell. Every man has something to sell, and if you want promotion take the Russell Way to Better Pay. The Course is postal; you keep your present job till qualified, when we undertake to introduce you to salaried vacancies. Areas: British Isles and Empire. Terms supplied with particulars of Russell-trained men. Send to-day for "Your Future—How to make it Secure."—Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

ARE you seeking a position abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c., or at home? Clerks, Accountants, Engineers, Mining, Railwaymen, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 296, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1908.

CAREERS as Accountants, Auditors, Company Secretaries, Cost Accountants, Office Managers, and Cashiers are within the reach of every ambitious office worker who has the initiative to train with The School of Accountancy. Specialised training given in (1) Accountancy, (2) Secretaryship, (3) Banking, (4) Insurance, (5) Commerce, (6) Matriculation, (7) B.Com. Degree. Mark the course that interests you, and post this advertisement to the Principal, The School of Accountancy, 111, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. Full particulars of the training offered in this course will be sent together with the 180-page Guide to Business Careers.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcement should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4

TO Public School or Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Sales-manship," the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS.—Youths from 15 upwards trained for Marine and other Services; world travel; high commencing salaries with free quarters and food. Also four and eight weeks' day and evening specialized Courses for trade positions. All students assisted to appointments.—Apply for Prospectus and Syllabuses Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, 20, Penywern-road, Earl's Court, S.W.5. Established 34 years. Tele., Flaxman 8721.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Bigger salary for qualified Shorthand-Typists!—Women Secretaries are in great demand and if you want to become a private secretary send to-day for "The Personal Secretary," an interesting book showing you why you should be earning a bigger salary and how to get the salary you require. Appointments Department aids you in securing a post as private secretary.—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

A Sales Executive.—Gentleman who has exceptionally wide knowledge and an outstanding successful record in sales management (for well-known house), with a well-balanced knowledge of general commercial construction particularly as applied to sales, is prepared to entertain proposals to direct sales of a first-class house. Only highly responsible executive post would be suitable. Replies in absolute confidence from principals only.—Write Box 01954, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AUCTIONEER and Valuer requires responsible position in same capacity in first-class firm; keen, capable, experienced, smart, well educated, and tactful.—Write Box 07178, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BUSINESS gentleman and wife travelling Great Britain wish free lance agency; own motor; nominal salary and commission; references.—Write Box Z.1088, The Times, E.C.4.

BRITISH Empire Exhibition, Buenos Aires.—Educated, keen, adaptable man (27) available any capacity; fluent Spanish; five years South America; shorthand-typist; would consider post as Valet or Companion-Secretary.—Jeffery, The Parsonage, Messing, Kelvedon.

CAMBRIDGE Graduate, 23, excellent French and German, two years' accounting experience, typing, shorthand, requires post; London or with English firm abroad.—Write Box T.208, The Times, E.C.4.

CAPABLE Business Manager (33) desires change; any responsible position in the administration of public assistance and in the preparation of reports for submission to Committees.

The salary is £650 a year, rising by annual increments of £25 to £850 a year.

Applications must be made on the official form, copies of which (with full particulars) may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope (marked "Principal Assistant, Public Assistance") to the Clerk of the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Forms must be returned by 12th January, 1931. Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of EAST SUFFOLK. APPOINTMENT of MALE ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Male Registered Practitioners for above APPOINTMENT.

The duties of the post include the Medical Inspection of School Children and Maternity and Child Welfare work; experience in Eye Refraction and ante-natal work is desirable, and the possession of the Diploma of Public Health will be a recommendation. The person appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office.

The salary attaching to the post will be £600 per annum. A deduction of 5 per cent. for superannuation will be made, and motor-car allowance will be paid on the Council's scale for use of the Officer's car.

The person appointed will be required to pass a medical examination and the appointment will be subject to three months' notice on either side.

Applications are to be made upon a form which can be obtained from the County Medical Officer of Health, County Hall, Ipswich, to whom the completed forms should be returned not later than Wednesday, 7th January, 1931.

CECIL OAKES, Clerk of the County Council. County Hall, Ipswich, 16th December, 1930.

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED (continued)

FULLY qualified Nurse available to accompany invalid lady wintering abroad; shorthand-typist, French.—Write Box 852, J. H. Wilson, 185, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.

CAVENDISH Bureau, 29a, King's-road, Sloane-square, supplies recommended Lady Nurses, Nurses, Nursery-maids, Nursery Governesses and Boys, Trained Nurses, Companions, Attendants, Maids. Sloane 5007.

EXPERIENCED Lady Nurse, temporary or permanent; hospital trained; all ages; first lessons; will go abroad; interview 11.30 to-day.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

HELPS AND NURSES

REFINED German Lady, 28, Catholic, desires situation as Mother's Help to learn the language.—Apply to E. L., L. 4360, care of Rudolf Mosse, Ltd., 125-130, Strand, London, W.C.2.

EXPERIENCED person (56) desires post as Nurse-Attendant, invalid or elderly lady, daily or not; moderate salary; good references.—Apply W., 71, New King's-road, Fulham, S.W.6.

EXPERIENCED Nurse, free after Christmas; 35; in Hampstead; children from 6 months; London; 18 months present place (from us), two children, now 4 and 8 years; previously five years, two children, 7 and 9 years when left; good needlewoman; from 160.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

NURSE-HOUSEKEEPER, in Warwickshire, free after Christmas, trained dressmaker, 30, five years nurse, three children, 14 months, three and four years; lady wrote, Can highly recommend"; 2½ years nurse, three children, since job three months; (2) in Staffs, like Warwickshire, and small baby, 29, from £55, 15, year nurse, baby from month.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., Gentlewomen's Dept., 86a, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele.: Welbeck 7777 (10 lines). No booking fee. Office closed 25th, 26th, 27th.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

EDUCATED Young Lady (Austrian), 24, perfect dressmaker, speaks good English, shorthand-typist, French.—Write Box 852, J. H. Wilson, 185, Fleet-

Sporting News

RACING NOTES

UNFIT HORSES

TRAINING IN PUBLIC

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

There will be no racing this week until Friday, when a two-day meeting will be begun at Kempton Park and a one-day meeting will be held at Sedgefield, both meetings being held under National Hunt Rules.

Much is written and spoken at this time of the year concerning the wickedness of racing. To state that all racing is scrupulously honest would be silly, but much that is said to be dishonest is not contrary to the Rules of Racing. Especially at this time of the National Hunt season one sees daily horses running in a race which have no chance of success because they are not fit. It is known that if they were fit they would almost certainly win or at least be placed. I myself have seen this season a number of horses who in a few weeks will leave far behind the form that they have shown so far this season. Yet their owners, in running them short of work, have broken no Rule of Racing. The betting on the races in which they have been started has shown that they were not expected to win. Their appearance in the paddock has shown on more than one occasion that they were not really ready to do their best. The result has been that they have run well for a long way and have then fallen back beaten. Their trainers have been using the racecourse to give them a gallop in public, which is often, so it is claimed, of much greater value than several gallops at home. Perhaps when next these horses appear in public they will start at short odds and win, with the result that a number of people who should know better will allege all sorts of dishonesty among the people most intimately connected with them.

Yet no dishonesty has been perpetrated; no Rule of Racing has been violated. It is not contrary to any Rule of Racing to run an unfit horse. Whether such a rule should be framed and included in the Rules of Racing is not a matter into which I propose to enter now. I cannot, however, understand why more trainers do not get their horses fit before they appear on a racecourse, and support financially their chances the first time that they run. There have been several examples this season when a horse, if he had been given two more gallops at home, could have won at a very fair price, but the owner or his trainer, wishing no doubt to make doubly certain, did not bet, and used the race in the place of the final gallop at home. Every regular racegoer at the meeting knew that there was nothing doing that day, but made a note of the horse. The result will be that the next time that horse runs he will open in the market at very short odds. It is most difficult in these days to hoodwink the Ring or the professional backers, while handicappers do not pay any attention to the running of an obviously unexpected horse who finishes a long way down the course. It is not possible any longer to get weight off by that method. At the same time if such a system is not contrary to the Rules of Racing it is not really moral, and it does do a certain amount of harm to racing as a public pastime. In this connexion a certain amount of good could be done by more inquiries by the local Stewards into the running of horses. There was more than one case last week when the Stewards would have been fully justified in asking owner, trainer, and rider for explanations as to a horse's running, which, however, passed unnoticed, officially. Confidence in racing generally would also be increased if during each day's racing at least one Steward was seen in the principal ring while betting on a race was in progress.

OWNERS' EXPENSES

Although the Betting Control Board have not yet been able to make a profit which could be handed back to racing in some form or other, the general racing public have been able to benefit from the coming of the totalisator, for racing already costs them less than it did before the machine was in use on the racecourse. Nothing, however, so far has been done for the owner, and without him there would be no racing. An owner with a large stable, even if he should win stakes somewhere in the neighbourhood of £30,000, shows no profit for himself, while if he has a lean year as regards stakes, which he has on more occasions than not, he has to find a large sum of money in order to keep his stable going. A very large part of his expenses are entry fees and forfeits. An owner with a large string in training may well spend in one season on entry fees and forfeits more than £10,000. The time has come when entry fees and forfeits must be very considerably reduced. If only the £3 entrance was made into £2 something very considerable would have been done. There would, I am sure, be no complaint from owners if all horses could run for 1 per cent. of the stakes, but to pay £3 to run for a stake which to the owner of the winner is worth less than £100 seems to me ridiculous and akin to robbery. Racecourse companies have existed during the past year in spite of reduced admission charges to the general public. They might well try now to exist by reducing the entry fees charged for horses to run. They will be able to pay no dividends at all if there are no owners, and by the high charges that they are making for entering horses they are causing more than one owner to curtail his stable, and that means the number of entries that he need make.

Apart from the need for the reduction of entry charges there are a number of races which are no longer needed. I refer to the various breeders' sweepstakes for which an owner, in some cases, actually enters the produce of a mare before it is born to run some three or four years later. To run a horse in such a race costs £100, while if the foal or foals should prove to be useless for racing there is a £50 forfeit. The executive in most cases does not add one penny to the value of the stakes in these cases. The result is that only a very few rich owners ever enter horses for such races, the fields for which naturally are invariably small. Further, with horses entered before they are born the quality of the runners is too often incompatible with the importance of the meeting. It is all very well for the executive responsible for the race to state in defence of such races that no owner need enter a horse unless he wishes to do so, but the fact is that if such races did not exist others would have to be run in their place for which the average owner could afford to enter a horse with the possibility of a win. It is seriously to be hoped that during the coming year the Jockey Club and the National Hunt Committee will tackle this very serious problem of entrance fees. The costs to the general public have already been decreased; the costs to the owner must certainly be studied.

THE GRAND NATIONAL

When the new conditions for the Grand National were made known a few weeks ago it was generally noticed that the horses who would be qualified for that race would be those who had been placed by the judge first, second, or third in certain races. It was wondered what would happen if a horse which had been placed by the judge was afterwards disqualified by the Stewards. I learn now that the new conditions are worded exactly as intended, and that the disqualification of a horse by the Stewards does not alter the qualification of the horse for the Grand National. This seems to me perfectly fair in the case of a horse which finishes first or second, for the mere fact that he is disqualified for interfering with the second or third should not spoil his qualification for the Grand National. It does not, however, seem to me fair in the case of the third horse, who is disqualified for interfering with the fourth horse. It may well be that by bumping and boring the third horse has robbed the fourth horse of third place, and so of qualification for the Grand National. This seems to me, in this case, to give a reward to a horse which has done wrong, and that cannot be right. In making this condition, so far as the first and second horses are concerned, Mr. Topham may well have expedited a much-wanted reform—namely, that when, for a breach of the Rules of Racing, a winner is disqualified, he should be placed second and not last, as is the method of the present time.

HURST PARK MEETING

The Hurst Park December Meeting was concluded on Saturday in fine weather. As on the previous afternoon the going was good and much of the racing most interesting. It would seem that Shadow has no course and no distance, for, well as he often runs, he never wins. He was made favourite for the Wey Selling Steeplechase, for which he started at 9 to 4. This time Speck, who rode him, did not attempt to make all the running on him, as he had done at Lingfield. This changed method of riding was the same in the end, for once again Shadow finished second, beaten quite easily by Wood Owl. Approaching the last fence it seemed that Shadow might win, but once on the Flat he either could not or would not run his race out to the end. There was no bid for Wood Owl after his success, although in similar company he may well win again.

Peeper had won at Lingfield, and as the opposition in the Surbiton Selling Hurdle was much the same as it had been on the previous occasion, he was generally expected to win. Even then 5 to 4 against seemed very short odds for such a moderate horse. He ran fairly well, but it was obvious a hurdle from the finish that he would not win, and the best that he could do was to finish third, beaten by Solfeggio and Lord Puttenden, the former of whom won decisively. Solfeggio, who is by Soldennis, a very good Irish sire, was most ably ridden by Mr. Thackray, who had won over hurdles on the previous afternoon on Castlederg. As a rule amateur riders are better over fences than they are over the smaller obstacles, but Mr. Thackray seems equally good over either. Later in the afternoon he won the Priory Steeplechase on Prince of Athens, who beat Rodmell and others with ease. This is a very promising young steeplechaser by My Prince, the sire of Gregalach and other well-known steeplechasers.

Muezzin, with a more experienced rider on his back, would probably have won the Thames Hurdle, although it has to be admitted that he made a bad mistake at the last hurdles, and in the end was beaten by a length and a half by Dovedale, who, according to the market on the race, was not fancied in the least. In the Ring he started at 100 to 6, but on the totalisator at 75 to 1. Only three visitors coupled him with Alike in the Daily Double, with the result that each of them received £340 for the 10s. which each of them invested. Alike, who had run very well when just beaten at Lingfield, won the Lonsdale Steeplechase, over three miles, with ease. The good going and the easy course suited her well. She is small but a quick and clean jumper, who should win more steeplechases, preferably over two and a half miles, before the season is concluded. Young Prince was second and Lordi third. Monduco finished the course, but otherwise ran indifferently, and seems to have lost, for the time being, the form which he showed earlier in the season at Sandown Park.

Nick of Time, who had shown useful form under Jockey Club Rules in the first half of last season, winning the Esher Cup among other races, made his first appearance as a hurdler in the Strawberry Hill Hurdle, for which he started at the absurdly short odds of 5 to 4, odds which no doubt surprised his owner and trainer. He ran promisingly for a first appearance over hurdles and finished third, beaten by Nestorian and Persian Sun, the former of whom won with ease, as, on form, he was entitled to do.

RACING IN INDIA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.—Sir Victor Sassoon's Star of Italy won the King-Emperor's Cup for the second year in succession here to-day by a length and a quarter from Welcome Gift, who beat Acumen by a head for second place. Nine ran.—*Reuter.*

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

PRIORY STEEPLECHASE (HURST PARK).—Gainsharp.
STRAWBERRY HURDLE (HURST PARK).—En Garde.
CHORLTON HURDLE (MANCHESTER).—Astral.
SEFTON STEEPLECHASE (NEWBURY).—Tope.
HADWICK HURDLE (SEDGEFIELD).—Vingt-sept.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Gainwood.

FENCING

EPEE CLUB POOL

There was only a small entry for the third winter pool of the Epée Club, which was fought at the London Fencing Club, 7, Cleveland-row, but the fencing was exceptionally good, and the bouts careful and long drawn out. The competitors were C. L. de Beaumont, B. Berliand, B. Cederin, B. Childs, G. S. Cormack, J. C. Ellis, and W. A. Evill, and the first assault between de Beaumont and Childs gave a good idea of the keen character of the play throughout the pool. It lasted for nearly 10 minutes, neither fencer being able to get through his opponent's defence, though the play was quite spirited. Finally, a very powerful attack from Childs landed. Cormack and Ellis were the other two successful fencers in the first round, at the expense of Berliand and Cederin respectively, and then Evill inflicted a second defeat on de Beaumont. The latter misjudged Evill's length of reach, and when in retreat and thinking himself well out of distance was surprised to find himself hit.

Cederin, after his initial defeat, fought uncommonly well, attacking with great vigour, with a constant renewal of well-thought-out movements. He beat Berliand, de Beaumont, Childs, Cormack, and Evill in succession, and finished with five victories and one defeat. Ellis won his first three fights and then met his clubmate, Childs. A capital encounter between these two ended, unluckily, in a *coup double*, but Ellis beat Berliand in his next assault and, with one fight to go, needed a victory in order to tie with Cederin at the head of the pool. This victory was forthcoming in the final assault of the pool, when he defeated Evill, and a barrage fight between Cederin and Ellis was necessary to determine first place. A long and careful fight ensued. Ellis then launched a very quick attack, by simple disengagement, which landed on his opponent's upper arm. Meanwhile, Cederin's stop-hit had also arrived, but by a majority of the jury Ellis's hit was awarded the verdict on time, and he thus headed the pool.

The final placings were:—

Ellis, one defeat; Cederin, one defeat; Cormack, three defeats; Berliand, Childs, and Evill, four defeats each; de Beaumont, five defeats.

HURST PARK RESULTS

1.0 (1.3).—The **WEY SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles and 310 yards.

WOOD OWL, br g. by Rink—Yellow Iris (Mr. G. Bates); aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... M. Feakes 1
SHADOW, ch g. by Lally—Terra d'Ombra (Mr. A. W. Groom); aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... W. Speck 2
REDSHANK, br g. by Redwood—Ayah (Mr. W. Hutchinson); aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... P. Prendergast 3
Ashlight (Mr. D. Ronan), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... P. Powell 0
Skipper's Own (Mr. R. M. Prior), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... J. Sinnott 0
Gryphon (Mr. R. F. Goad), aged, 10st. 2lb. (car. 10st. 7lb.) ..... Owner 0

(Winner trained by Thrale, at East Clandon)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Shadow, 100 to 30 Wood Owl, 7 to 2 Ashlight, 4 to 1 Redshank, 100 to 8 Skipper's Own, 20 to 1 agst Gryphon.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 6s. 9d.; places, 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 10,228 units; total place pool, 7,547 units.

Won by three lengths; one length and a half separated second and third. Gulleigh was fourth and Spanish Admiral last.

The winner was bought in for 330 guineas.

2.0 (2.1).—The **THAMES HANDICAP HURDLE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

DOVEDALE, br h. by Torelore—Sea of Stars (Mrs. L. Rihll), 6 yrs, 10st. 13lb. ..... D. Butchers 1
MUEZZIN, b g. by Golden Myth—Vesper Bell (Mr. C. R. Taylor), 4 yrs, 10st. 3lb. ..... R. Edgeley 2
CLYDESDALE, b g. Golden Myth—Erycina (Mr. H. Collins), 4 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Payne 3
Ponorogo (Lieutenant-Colonel D. Bingham), aged, 11st. 8lb. ..... T. Morgan 0
The Torch (Mr. V. T. Thompson), 4 yrs, 11st. 6lb. ..... T Cullinan 0
Mount Hawke (Mr. H. Simmonds), aged, 11st. 3lb. ..... S. Ingham 0
The Tyke (Mr C. M. Harmsworth), 5 yrs, 11st. 1lb. ..... W. Stott 0
Sawston (Vicomte Foy), 5 yrs, 10st. 13lb. ..... W. O'Grady 0
Finance (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... A. Linegar 0
Littlewanted (Mrs. Walton), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... J. Mooney 0
Pebble Ridge (Lord Glanely), 5 yrs, 10st. ..... D. Williams 0
Puissant (Mrs. C. Evans), 5 yrs, 10st. ..... G. Hardy 0

(Winner trained by Butchers, at Lewes)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst The Tyke, 100 to 30 Muezzin, 6 to 1 Clydesdale, 10 to 1 Ponorogo, 10 to 1 each The Torch and Pebble Ridge, 100 to 8 Littlewanted, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 152s. 3d.; places, 17s. 3s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 9,566 units; total place pool, 7,599 units.

Won by a length and a half; a head separated second and third. The Torch was fourth and Finance last.

2.30 (2.31).—The **LONSDALE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 300 sovs. Three miles and 180 yards.

ALIKE, br m. by Southannan—The Very Same (Mr. R. K. Mellon), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... J. Mooney 1
YOUNG PRINCE, gr g. by Prince Palatine—Juvenile (Mr. W. Malden), 6 yrs, 10st. 7lb. G. Hardy 2
LORDI br g. by Lormi—Santa Visto (Mr. A. M. Jones), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... W. Stott 3
Gate Book (Marquis de San Miguel), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... T. Morgan 0
Monduco (Mr. A. Bendon), aged, 11st. 9lb. W. Speck 0
Great Span (Mr. M. D. Blair), aged, 11st. 3lb. ..... W. Crupp 0
Santabel (Mrs. N. Cole), aged, 10st. 13lb. E. Foster 0
Aruntius (Mr. M. D. Blair), aged, 9st. 13lb. T. Isaacs 0

(Winner trained by Law, at Michel Grove)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Lordi, 5 to 2 Monduco, 3 to 1 Alike, 10 to 1 Young Prince, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 9d.; places, 3s. 3s. 6d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 11,401 units; total place pool, 7,520 units.

Won by five lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Monduco was fourth and Great Span the only other to finish.

3.0 (3.2).—The **PRIORY STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles and 310 yards.

PRINCE OF ATHENS, b g. by My Prince—Nemaea (Mr. G. S. Whitelaw), 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... Mr. Thackray 1
RODMELL, b g. by Duke of Brandon—Gluckvogel (Captain G. R. Westmacott), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... F. Brookes 2
GREEN EAGLE, b g. by Craig an Eran—Miss Sainfoin (Mr. C. W. Norman), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... A. Linegar 3
Grandene (Mr. A. Law), 6 yrs, 12st. ..... K. Rumble 0
Master Orange (Mr. C. M. Harmsworth), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Stott 0
Moonloy (Captain V. H. Jones), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Payne 0
Jack Ketch (Captain R. E. Sassoon), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... Owner 0
Clanchy (Major A. W. Huntington), 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... Mr. L. Whitfield 0
Logic (Mr. M. O. Springfield), 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... G. Hardy 0
Zorro Gris (Duke of Westminster), 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... T. Cullinan 0

(Winner trained by Whitelaw, at Wantage)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Prince of Athens, 4 to 1 Green Eagle, 13 to 2 Clanchy, 8 to 1 each Grandene and Master Orange, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 2s. 6d.; places, 2s. 9d., 8s. 3d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 10,484 units; total place pool, 7,224 units.

Won by five lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Grandene was fourth and Clanchy last.

3.30 (3.31).—The **STRAWBERRY HILL HURDLE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

NESTORIAN, b g. by Archaic—Placentia (Mrs. E. Wallace), 5 yrs, 12st. ..... W. Speck 1
PERSIAN SUN, br g. by Phorcos—Heliore (Mr. H. B. Brandt), 4 yrs, 11st. 6lb. D. McCarthy 2
NICK OF TIME, b c. by Heverswood—Acclamation (Captain L. Montagu), 3 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... M. Keogh 3
Rainbow Bridge (Mr. F. Cobb), aged, 12st. F. Rees 0
Carbineer (Lord Glanely), 5 yrs, 12st. ..... D. Morgan 0
Kileandonan (Miss D. Paget), 6 yrs, 12st. ..... J. Browne 0
Nice Prospect (Mr. J. H. Whitney), aged, 12st. ..... R. Everett 0
Chichester Cross (Mr. M. Steedman), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... L. Adams 0
Claudine (Mrs. C. Evans), 4 yrs, 11st. 6lb. J. Ermer 0
Wivenhoe (Mrs. P. Harding), 4 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ..... D. Butchers 0
Whitsbury (Mr. H. Simmonds), 4 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ..... S. Ingham 0
Simeon's Charm (Mr. C. R. Taylor), 4 yrs, 11st. 6lb. ..... Edgeley 0

(Winner trained by Beary, at Tilshead)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Nick of Time, 2 to 1 Nestorian, 6 to 1 Carbineer, 100 to 8 Rainbow Bridge, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 3d.; places, 2s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. Total win pool, 9,931 units; total place pool, 7,276 units.

Won by four lengths; a length and a half separated second and third. Simeon's Charm was fourth and Carbineer last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

DOVEDALE and ALIKE.—Dividend, £340 10s. Pool, £1,135. Three winning tickets.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

1.0.—Wood Owl, Win 5s. 6d., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Shadow, PLACE 2s. 3d.
1.30.—Solfeggio, WIN 12s. 6d., PLACE 3s. 9d.; Lord Puttenden, PLACE 8s. 9d.; Peeper, PLACE 3s.
2.0.—Dovedale, WIN 111s. 6d., PLACE 59s. 9d.; Muezzin, PLACE 3s. 6d.; Clydesdale, PLACE 8s. 9d.
2.30.—Alike, WIN 10s., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Young Prince, PLACE 3s.; Lordi, PLACE 2s.
3.0.—Prince of Athens, WIN 3s. 9d., PLACE 3s. 6d.; Rodmell, PLACE 15s. 3d.; Green Eagle, PLACE unbacked.
3.30.—Nestorian, WIN 4s. 3d., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Persian Sun, PLACE 29s. 3d.; Nick of Time, PLACE 3s.

SPEEDWAY RACING IN NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND, Dec. 21.—N. Evans (Wembley) and R. Frogley (Crystal Palace) finished first and second respectively in a triangular international speedway race here last night between Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand.

CHRISTCHURCH, Dec. 21.—G. Greenwood (Wembley) and S. Burton (Leicester) made a clean sweep against an Australian team here, winning the series of races by 40 points to 12. Greenwood also won the Empire Mile Scratch Race, in which New Zealanders and Australians also took part, in 1min. 19 4-5sec., which lowered the track record by 2 1-5sec.

WELLINGTON, Dec. 21.—F. Bond (Southampton) and J. Kempster (Wimbledon) competed in an international series at Wellington, where Wellington beat the combined teams of England and Australia by 29 points to 22.—*Reuter.*

SKI-ING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

MURREN, DEC. 20

The Cuthbert Savage Challenge Cup slalom race (open to members of the Public Schools Alpine Sports Club) was won by D. Raeburn. J. Richardson was second, and E. R. Munro third.

The Old Blues (A. H. Buck, S. Bloomfield, A. E. Alexander, and C. E. Franklin) beat Sir Walter St. John's School (F. R. Eggleton, L. Tucker, J. G. Knowles, and M. W. Melton) at Rugby fives at Battersea on Saturday by 117 points to 47.

HUNTING

MEMORIES AND FACTS

(FROM OUR HUNTING CORRESPONDENT)

Has fox hunting changed for the worse? Did not in our youth sport seem better; runs longer and faster and good ones much more frequent? Was it so, or is it that distance has lent enchantment?

In our youth we were more injudicious—galloping and jumping without necessity—going down hills when we now remain on the top and going up them when we now stay down. Who does not remember in his youth, when towards the end of a gallop, a fall on a beaten horse came as a matter of course? Falls now do not add in the least to our enjoyment, nor do we gauge the quality of the sport by the number and fearsomeness of them. The sport may or may not have deteriorated, but we all think how much harder we used to ride than we do now; a man who never jumps and hardly ever did has in the back of his head the idea that he was once a real thruster, a terrible fellow, and he refers with confidence and sincerity to those distant times when he was prepared to take on creosoted rails and positive arms of the sea, as often as they cropped up in his wild career.

REMARKABLE SPORT

SOUTHWOLD KILL IN A MARKET PLACE

THE BADSWORTH met on Saturday at Pollington Bridge, and did not find till 3.15 at Bird Spring. Then they ran through Brown Ings and Buskey to Haighend, turned past Balne cross-roads over Doncaster road and railway, through the Balne Coverts, and down the Long Wood for Fenwick. On reaching the River Went the fox turned and ran nearly to Balne Hall Wood, and, bending with Balne Village wide on the left, the pack was stopped in darkness at Pollington Bridge after a good 70 minutes and a six-mile point.

THE BEAUFORT were running all day after meeting at Foxley on Saturday. From Hyam hounds ran past Halcombe and Thornhill and over Burnheath's Bottom towards Corston. Swinging back right-handed, they lost by Malmesbury Common. From Westpark they raced towards Kingway, then turned for Bradfield and killed near Westpark. Going on with another fox much as before, they ran left-handed of Bradfield, past Norton to Furleaze. In Foxley Grove one fox was killed, another being hunted nearly to Ladyswood. Finding in Lordswood hounds ran past Widley's towards Alderton.

THE BELVOIR provided good sport after meeting at Orston Hall on Saturday. Finding in Rectory Covert hounds ran sharply towards Bottesford and, after crossing the railway nearly to Normanton Little Covert, turned left-handed to Elton Station and killed their fox at Elton Wood after a sharp 40 minutes. Another fox from Jericho took hounds towards Redmile, then past Jericho Farm to Granby Gap, where another fox caused complications and, after slower hunting nearly to Barnstone, hounds left him on the Langer road after 60 minutes.

THE BERKELEY, after meeting at the kennels on Saturday, had a very full day's hunting, and the dog pack were seen at their best on a cold scent. Finding at Ham, they ran the March to Clapton, crossed the park, and proceeded by Lobthorn to Lower Stone, where they were beaten after an enterprising 50 minutes. A tree fox from Bevington ran the vale to the Severn and crossed the tributary at Hamfield, where they were stopped. From the Castle Covert they ran to Bevington and Stone to Woodford and Wick, and, crossing the Midland Railway, hunted well to Road Green, Nibley, where they marked to ground after a most enjoyable 60 minutes.

THE BICESTER showed excellent sport from Thorpe Mandeville on Saturday. Finding a brace in Peareth's Gorse hounds quickly killed and hunted another to Thenford Gorse before losing him. Finding in Elkinton Spinney hounds ran to the Magpie, swinging right-handed past Jeffs Covert and Thenford Gorse to Magston St. Lawrence. Turning away from Cockley Brake they ran parallel with the railway to Farthinghoe Station. From there hounds ran very fast past Farthinghoe Coverts to Steane Park. Swinging left-handed over the railway they killed their dead-beaten fox in the open near Halse after a brilliant hunt of 65 minutes.

THE BLACKMORE VALE met at Copse House on Saturday and drew the Stalbridge Park Coverts blank. Getting on to a fox viewed by Harpits hounds ran by Holtham's to Stourton Caundle and killed. From Thornhill hounds raced to Ten Acres, swinging to the right past Stalbridge Common Plantation to Bagbere Bridge. From the river hounds hunted round by Hargrove to Stalbridge Common. The fox was viewed away again to Gardener's Farm, but scent was then too poor and hounds went home after a good hunt.

THE BLANKNEY met on Saturday at Harmston and found in Harmston Osiers. They ran to Black Moor, came back, and turned over the Lincoln road and railway for Waddington, losing their fox near Harmston. Several foxes were in Harmston Bottom Covert and the pack divided. Little was done. A fox from Wirlocks Osiers ran nearly to the Carlton-le-Moorland road, turned back through the osiers, and ran alongside the Brant. He turned across Aubourn Fen to Aubourn Gorse, bent towards Basingham Village, and was killed after 75 minutes. The pack slipped the field, and were alone for most of the time.

THE BRAMHAM MOOR met on Saturday at Towton and found in Patefield Wood. Hounds ran slowly through Coldwell Head almost to Ulleskelf Station, came back, and lost their fox near Patefield Wood after 20 minutes. A fox from Saxton Carr ran to Towton Springs, was headed by the field, and came back to Patefield Wood and was lost. Hounds found in Tadcaster Willows, crossed the polo ground and the York road, and ran fast through Hutton Willows, killing at Grimston Hills. The beech wood at Toulston and Oglethorpe Whin were blank.

THE BROCKLESBY, after meeting at Barnoldby-le-Beck on Saturday, found two foxes in Bradley Vale and ran one through Becklands Park to Nainby's Gorse, where scent failed after 25 minutes. Another fox from Aylesby Bottoms was hunted very fast for seven minutes and killed in a cottage garden on the Laceby-Grimsby road. Finding again at Drakes Gorse hounds crossed the railway past Great Coates Station, then over the River Freshney, only, however, to be stopped at dark in Aylesby Bottoms after 50 minutes.

THE BURTON had good sport from Langworth on Saturday. There were at least two brace of foxes on foot in Stanton Wood and, going away on one, hounds ran very nicely nearly to Holton Covert, where the fox was headed by a sheep-dog. Then, taking a big sweep round by Snalland, he turned back to Stainton Wood, where hounds had a long spell of covert hunting before going away on a fresh fox, who took them by way of Fulnetby to Rand, where they left him.

THE CATTISTOCK had a very good day from Redhouse. No fox was found before reaching Coker Wood. Then, after a couple of good turns round the covert, he went away towards Closworth, but turned up the road below Bingham's Bower and ran nearly to Halstock before crossing the river, and, with Clarkham on the right, ran through Liberty and Scilla, past Prigs Firs and Closworth, and back through Bingham's Bower. He went on over Abbotts Hill and left-handed to Halstock, where hounds killed him in the river after a fast gallop of 1¼ hours. Hounds found again in Sutton Bingham Gorse and ran by Closworth Firs to Havard, where they turned left-handed, and, passing Closworth Village, pointed for Clifton Wood. Again turning to the left, they ran under Netherton, where they earthed their fox after a capital 35 minutes.

THE CLEVELAND met on Saturday at Mill Holm. A fox from Rist's Wood got to ground at Hobb Hill. Finding in Skelton Castle grounds, the pack ran by the village, over the railway to Rig Wood, down nearly to the Saltburn Gardens, turned back by Hobb Hill, and went over the golf course down to Spittles. Hounds ran along the low side of Marske Banks, turned by Soapwell, through Reservoir Plantation, finally marking their fox to ground in Adamson's Whin. He was bolted and killed after a nice hour and 45 minutes.

THE COTSWOLD had brilliant sport from Marsden on Saturday. Finding in Ifcombe, they ran through Cliffordine, then turned back across Shawswell Bottom and right-handed towards Conygree. Thence they ran across to the Wilderness and right-handed into Cliffordine, the pace being very fast. Continuing past Ifcombe and Monkham they ran along the top of Boys Grove, right-handed into Withington Wood. Going through there they pointed for Shawswell and Conygree, but swung left-handed to Chittle, where their fox was just ahead, but disappeared unaccountably two fields farther on and completely baffled hounds. A fine hunt of one hour and 20 minutes at a cracking pace was scored later from Conygree, hounds running to Old Park, Eycot, through Penhill and across to Ifcombe, and repeating this circle, finally running from scent to view and killing in the open above Penhill.

THE NORTH COTSWOLD had some first-class sport after meeting at Welford on Saturday. Going to a hallos at Cross Runner Hill, hounds picked up the line and ran hard for 45 minutes without a check, past Dorsington and Pebworth, till their fox got to ground in Dykes Gorse after a capital hunt with a five-mile point. Nothing could be done with a fox from the Welshmans, but later there was a circling hunt from Norton Hall, hounds finally killing their fox in Middle Norton Farm.

THE COTTESMORE had good sport in the morning after meeting at Stapleford Park on Saturday. Finding in the Cotttage Plantation hounds crossed the railway and soon recrossed it again, ran by Colonel Gretton's home farm towards Laxton's, but turned to Whissendine Village and ran to Teigh Lodge. There they bore to the right as if for Cottesmore Gorse, then to the left under Market Overton and into Woodwell Head, where there were fresh foxes on foot. Hounds hunted one of these as far as Barrow before scent gave out. It was disappointing that Cottesmore Gorse and Kennel Spinney did not hold. The morning hunt occupied upwards of two hours.

THE SOUTH DEVON met at Rowden Gate on Saturday and showed excellent sport. A Blackaton Bog fox provided a sharp ringing gallop for 22 minutes till he was marked to ground in Rowden Brakes. His successor, after being coursed from Blackaton Down to Challacombe Barn, led hounds in a right-handed ring by Langworthy Bog and back to the starting point. Thereafter, at a much reduced pace, the pack ran by Hamilton Tor and King Tor to Combe Mine, Shapley, and Puddaven Down. Fording the brook under Hele they killed in the open after a really good hound hunt, lasting for two hours and 16 minutes, the farthest point being just over 4½ miles.

THE FERNIE had one of the best scents this season after meeting at Horninghold. Egg Spinney was blank, but Allexton Wood held, and hounds ran hard past Muckleborough and Horninghold to Hallaton Station, where the fox turned back to Egg Spinney and got to ground in Stockerston Wood. Being bolted, he ran to Wardley Wood, where hounds were stopped as fresh foxes abounded after 1½ hours. Finding at Vows Gorse the pack ran well in a big left-handed ring, with Hallaton and Allexton on the right, to check near Vows Gorse. After casting on to the covert the hunted fox was viewed away, but scent weakened and he beat hounds near Hallaton.

THE HERTFORDSHIRE after meeting at the Plough Inn on Saturday scored a good day's sport. Finding in Dagnall Brook Coombe they ran over the Dagnall road into Ivinghoe Hills, turning left-handed through Coombe Wood and Ringshall Coppice. They skirted Hoo Wood and ran to Badger Wood, where an unstopped earth ended a good hunt of 30 minutes. Later they had another enjoyable gallop with an outlier from Whipsnade Common. Keeping to the right of the Zoo they ran to the Plough Inn, then right-handed over the hill and Dunstable Golf Course, along Coddlongs Bank, marking to ground close to Kensworth Church after a good gallop of 30 minutes.

THE HEYTHROP met on Saturday at Taynton Village. Hounds spent some time in hunting several foxes round the Tangley Woods before they forced one away by the Merrimouth, down the vale to Bould Wood, and away again back through Tangley Woods and on through Rissington, where scent failed. The cream of the day was from Stour Bridge Copse. Running up to Wick Hill hounds went away by Comb, through the Upper Ashes, left-handed over the railway, and then right-handed to Oddington, where the run ended after 45 minutes.

THE MENDIP were entertained at Wookey House on Saturday. After killing a fox at Milton, hounds went away with another to Vigo Wood, turning left-handed into Ebber, where fresh foxes were soon on the move, but scent was poor, and little was done with them. From Speed's Drain hounds hunted nicely by Greenore to Burnt Wood, and were stopped at Hill Grove after a good hound hunt with a five-mile point.

THE MEYNELL met at Tatenhill on Saturday and had good sport, killing a leash of foxes. A fox found in Sinai Park was killed after a ringing hunt. Another from Sinai Park was killed at Shobnall. A fox found in Cuckoo's Nest was hunted to Knightley and killed. From Higgs Hill the dog hounds ran to Bannisters, then left-handed through the larches, and were finally stopped at Silverhills.

THE MIDDLETON met on Saturday at Eddlethorpe Hall. A fox from Burythorpe Moor was killed on the York road. Another had slipped away from Burythorpe Moor unseen, and was lost near Busk Hill. They found again in Howsham Wood and ran fast to Gallygap. The fox was headed back to Howsham Wood and was lost at Firby Wood. They found in Bridge Wood, and ran well towards Plaster Pits, through Parker's Thorns and Leppington Wood, past Acklam Thorns, and lost their fox short of Aldro, after a nice 55 minutes and a 4½-mile point.

THE OAKLEY met at Pertonhall on Saturday. In the morning, from Honey Hills, they ran fast in a ring through Tillbrook Bushes and Span Oak, across Kimbolton Park, and killed in the covert, where he was found. Finding a fox in Swineshead Wood they had a good hunt right through the Kimbolton coverts, by Stonleigh, up to Savage's Spinney, which lasted 35 minutes. The day ended with a brilliant hunt of one hour and 10 minutes. It was the best day of the season.

THE PYTCHLEY had good sport from Newnham Hall on Saturday. The first fox from Badby Wood got to ground in the Long Plantation at Everdon Hill. The next fox ran across Fawsley Park, through Mill Spinney and over Everdon Hill for Preston, hounds killing in the big field adjoining Kingbrook. An outlier near Little Preston gave a good hunt across Fawsley by fields through Badby Wood and right-handed of the village to Staverton Village, where scent suddenly gave out. Later there was a five-mile point, very fast, from Staverton Wood. They ran into the Solitude, back through the woods and clump, over the Daventry road for Braunston, the day ending on the Staverton-Braunston by-road.

THE RUFFORD met on Saturday at Norwell Woodhouse, and found a Brunt Wood fox, who was badly headed and lost. A fox from Mr. Pickering's rough fields ran through Kneesall Gorse and Harehills, and crossed the Eakring road to Haggleys. He went on through Dilner, and, with Kirklington Hills on the left, pointed for Lound Wood. The fox bent over Mr. Marsh's farm, and ran up the valley to Harehills. The pack got among fresh foxes, and did no more, after a good hound hunt of 90 minutes.

THE SINNINGTON met on Saturday at Keldholme and found in Lingmoor. They ran well over Hutton Common, turned through Hutton Wood and Douthwaite Wood, and, passing Hutton Village, bent right-handed and ran the length of Lingmoor, down to Keldholme, but the fox bent by Ravenswyke, crossed the Dove to the Hutton road, and was lost, owing to hallooing getting hounds' heads up. This was a good 55 minutes. Hounds found at Skiplam, and ran fast for Woolah, circled round nearly to Kirkdale Church, and marked their fox to ground after a fast 10 minutes.

THE SOUTHWOLD provided some exciting sport after meeting at Aby Station on Saturday. Finding in Tothill Wood hounds went away at a good pace over the Great Eau Drain by Aby Grange to Mother Wood, and thence by Saleby Woodhouse to Tothby. From there they continued to the outskirts of Alford and, pressing their fox into the town, they killed him and broke him up in the market-place, after running for 90 minutes with a five-mile point. There was a later gallop from Swinwood.

THE V.W.H. (CRICKLADE) met on Saturday at Three Magpies. Finding in Furzy Hill Coverts hounds ran nicely through Lady Lamb, crossing the Cirencester-Fairford road, and on past Hartwell, over Poulton Field, to be run out of scent before reaching Maisey Hampton Common. Straw

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE SECOND TRIAL MATCH

A PROBLEM AT HALF-BACK

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

In the second Trial match, at Weston-super-Mare, on Saturday the Probables beat the Possibles by three goals, a dropped goal, a penalty goal, and three tries (31 points) to a goal and two tries (11 points). It is important to note that the score at half-time, when important changes were made at stand-off half-back and forward on the Possibles side, was a dropped goal, a penalty goal, and a try for the Probables. One try to nothing was the way to read it, after allowing for Barrington's cleverness in dropping the goal. Up to that point, the Probables forwards had much the better of the play, but their backs left the impression that close marking and heavy tackling would hold them in check easily enough.

Early in the game Barrington took one of Carter's best passes, most of which were accurate but inclined to be slow and short, shook off a tackle, and let McCanlis and Harrison away to score a good try. That was the last time in the first half that Barrington escaped the close attention of Laird, who at the last moment had been chosen to fill the position originally offered to Collison, who had played in the University match as a three-quarter back but was injured later and could not partner E. B. Pope, who had played well at Blundellsands. Laird was forced by the failure of the Possibles forwards to concentrate on defence, and it may be said that when he did not catch Barrington with the ball he forced him to pass too soon or at best mechanically. If in these circumstances the two centres, Burland and McCanlis, also could not shake off the defence or pass accurately, that is not to say they were complete failures. Their chance came in the second half, when with Laird away according to plan, Barrington ran loose in attack and Burland and McCanlis, not to mention Harrison, on the left wing, and R. F. Davey, a tireless if unpolished wing forward, backed him up with great effect.

What the Possibles lost by the recall of Laird they nearly gained in attack by the appearance of a fresh and brilliant runner like Meikle, who slipped Barrington as many times as Barrington slipped him, but was not nearly so impressive though Pope made nearly the best possible use of the chances given him by an improving pack of forwards. The chief merit of Pope's play is his ability to give long and accurate passes in defiance of the opposing wing forwards. He is also plucky enough in defence.

Meikle and Pope alone, however, might not have been the means of scoring tries if there had not been introduced into the front row of the Possibles pack an experienced player like R. H. Sparks, of Plymouth Albion. Even then, there was more than a suspicion that the all-round improvement among the Possibles was partly due to the tiring of some of the opposing forwards, who were clearly not fit. Among the forwards who stood out, as well as able to play hard all the time and finish strongly, were P. C. Hordern, Davey, and E. H. Harding. The value of J. S. Tucker's hooking and shrewd anticipation were as valuable to the Probables as P. T. Cooper's excellent leadership in less encouraging surroundings was to the Possibles. Howard, Black, and Bonaventura played as well as expected.

At full back L. L. Bedford was much the soundest. Askew was not at his best and E. C. P. Whiteley was given a chance at half-time. Bedford's tackling probably had to be felt to be appreciated. He was beaten only once noticeably and that was by Harrison, who swerved round him in the first five minutes. Harrison as a wing three-quarter back was not to be under-estimated, for, in addition to a good turn of speed, he was quick in changing direction. In defence he had much the better of H. S. Sever, of Sale, a strong runner but not nearly fast enough for a wing player. Sever missed several chances through lack of speed, and the try that he scored was nearly lost for the same reason. On the other side of the field, C. D. Aarvold gave a finished display, completely bottling up L. Booth and, when his own chance came to run, showing the value of thinking, one of the signs of a natural centre. In the Possibles centre, Tallent had two or three opportunities to show his worth as a runner, but Novis had practically none. Even so, each of these players made things worse for themselves by crowding in passing movements.

Harrison scored the try, Barrington the dropped goal, and Black the penalty goal in the first half. A run and cross-kick by Aarvold led up to a full passing movement that gave Sever a try for the Possibles at the start of the second half. Davey's intelligent shadowing of Barrington whenever he broke through the centre enabled him to score the Probables' first try. McCanlis made the run that led up to the next scoring movement in which Hordern distinguished himself, and Swayne, Howard, Black, and Tucker also had a hand through close backing up. McCanlis himself completed the effort, and soon afterwards the Probables scored two more tries through Harrison and Burland, and the score became 26 points to 5. Then came a good recovery by the Possibles pack, supported by some more good play by Pope and brilliant running by Meikle. As a result Tallent scored one try and Aarvold another. Towards the end the Possibles also tired, and Barrington slipped easily through to score the last try of the match.

The teams were:—

PROBABLES.—J. G. Askew (Cambridge University), back; L. Booth (Headingley), M. A. McCanlis (Gloucester), D. W. Burland (Bristol), and C. Harrison (Hartlepool Rovers), three-quarter backs; T. J. M. Barrington and C. B. Carter (Bristol), half-backs; P. C. Hordern (Newport), J. S. Tucker (Bristol), D. A. Kendrew (Woodford), M. S. Bonaventura (Blackheath), E. H. Black (Blackheath), R. F. Davey (Leytonstone), P. D. Howard (Oxford University), and D. H. Swayne (Oxford University), forwards.

POSSIBLES.—L. L. Bedford (Headingley), back; H. S. Sever (Sale), J. A. Tallent (Cambridge University), A. L. Novis (Blackheath), and C. D. Aarvold (Headingley), three-quarter backs; H. C. Laird (Harlequins) and E. B. Pope (Blackheath), half-backs; H. Rew (The Army and Exeter), J. R. Sinton (Headingley), P. T. Cooper (Rosslyn Park), G. P. C. Vallance (Leicester), M. R. Bolton (Wakefield), E. H. Harding (Royal Navy and Devonport Services), and A. G. Cridian (Oxford University), forwards.

CHANGES AT HALF-TIME.—S. S. C. Meikle (Waterloo) for Laird; E. C. P. Whiteley (Old Alleynians) for Askew; and R. H. Sparks (Plymouth Albion) for Sinton.

OLD MILLHILLIANS WIN

Old Millhillians beat Old Leysians at Wandsworth Common on Saturday by a goal and a try (eight points) to nothing.

Old Millhillians, who played with the slope in their favour during the first half, were a man short for a quarter of an hour, and Old Leysians were soon aggressive, Boston and Matthews heading several good forward rushes. Whenever the Old Millhillian forwards got possession of the ball they heeled out smartly and Wiggins gave Spong plenty of opportunities, of which the latter was not slow to take advantage. Philp and Thompson were dangerous for Old Leysians, but Old Millhillians made some determined rushes, in which Carris was generally prominent. Turner showed great pluck at back for the home side, and saved splendidly on more than one occasion. Old Millhillians kept up the attack, and Spong ran in for a try gained as the result of a fine individual effort. Carris had no difficulty in converting.

The second half opened with the Old Leysian forwards putting in more smart work, in which Boston, A. Lumsden, and Sargant were conspicuous. K. Lumsden and R. D. Holloway worked hard at half-back, but the Old Leysian backs were not so good as their opponents and many chances of scoring were prevented by sound tackling on the part of the visitors. Carris, who had moved from the right wing to the centre, was good both in attack and defence, and Spong was always dangerous when in possession of the ball. Old Millhillians made many determined attacks, and at last their efforts were rewarded when Carris forced his way over for a try, which, however, he failed to convert. Philp, Kilner, and Thompson were prominent in Old Leysian attacks, but towards the close of the game Old Millhillians generally dominated the situation, and it was only the determined tackling of the Old Leysians which prevented them from increasing their score.

The teams were:—

OLD MILLHILLIANS.—T. H. B. Lawther, back; H. S. Carris, S. H. Stockman, R. J. Edwards, and G. M. Meikle, three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong and C. E. M. Farrow, J. Lauhora, F. D. Childs, L. McLennan, J. E. Benham, and E. T. Hancock, forwards.

OLD LEYSIANS.—L. E. A. Turner, back; K. B. Kilner, N. H. B. Thompson, W. S. Green, and G. M. Philp, three-quarter backs; K. Lumsden and R. D. Holloway, half-backs; C. N. S. Boston, A. Lumsden, P. W. C. Holloway, D. N. Matthews, E. L. Lowry, H. S. Hargreaves, J. T. Allston, and N. C. Sargant, forwards.

THE SCOTTISH SIDE

TEAMS FOR FINAL TRIAL

The following teams were chosen in Edinburgh on Saturday evening to play in the final Scottish Trial Match, to be played at Murrayfield on January 10:—

SCOTLAND.—*R. W. Langrish (London Scottish), back; *I. S. Smith (London Scottish), *G. P. S. Macpherson (Edinburgh Academicals), *J. E. Hutton (Harlequins), and *W. M. Simmers (Glasgow Academicals), three-quarter backs; *H. D. Greenlees (Leicester) and *J. B. Nelson (Glasgow Academicals), half-backs; *J. W. Allan (Melrose), *H. S. Macintosh (West of Scotland), D. M. Marr (Cambridge University), A. R. Ramsay (Cambridge University), A. W. Walker (Cambridge University), J. G. Watherston (Cambridge University), *R. T. Smith (Kelso), and *J. Graham (Kelso).

REST OF SCOTLAND.—R. W. S. Patrick (Glasgow High School), back; *D. St. Clair Ford (United Services), *T. M. Hart (Oxford University), A. W. Wilson (Dunfermline), and G. Wood (Gala), three-quarter backs; *H. Lind (Dunfermline) and J. P. McArthur (Waterloo), half-backs; *W. N. Roughead (London Scottish), W. A. H. Druitt (Oxford University), A. Porter (Royal High School), M. S. Stewart (Stewart's College), *J. Stewart (Glasgow High School), J. S. Wilson (St. Andrew's University), D. Crichton Miller (Gloucester), and *J. Beattie (Hawick), forwards.

* Former International player.

The Scottish team includes only four who have not played in international matches before. All four are forwards, and all are at Cambridge University, though Watherston, after playing for the team in the most of their games last term, failed to get his Blue. That was due largely to the return of Walker, who had been hurt, but still was one of the most conspicuous players on the field at Twickenham. Marr, like Walker, played a year ago for Cambridge, and is a solid scrummager. Ramsay is a Harrovian. Hart, who was unable to play in the University match or the Trial game at Galashiels on Saturday, is given a place in the Rest of Scotland side with Ford, who played twice for Scotland last season, when he was a reserve. McArthur, of Waterloo, is at half-back with H. Lind, who played for Scotland once two seasons ago. He was asked to play in the first English Trial match this season. There are some new players among the Rest forwards, one of whom, Druitt, of Oxford University, had been expected to find a place in the Scottish team.

SCOTTISH TRIAL MATCH

In the Scottish Trial Match at Galashiels the Anglo-Scots' fifteen beat the North and South of Scotland by a goal and three tries (14 points) to a penalty goal and three tries (12 points).

Everything favoured good football, but the game was disappointing, for many of the players of whom much had been expected were far below their usual form. Of the Anglo-Scots, J. E. Hutton was perhaps the one who failed most to realize expectations, for it was only in the last quarter of an hour that he played at all well. I. S. Smith, after starting finely, fell away, and H. D. Greenlees at times held on too long to the ball.

The forwards were the best part of the North and South team, but they fell away towards the close. Polson, Allan, and Graham were the best, and W. D. Emslie, who had been brought in at the last moment in place of H. Lind, made a useful partner for Carmichael. Ian Smith gave the Anglo-Scots the lead five minutes after the start with a fine try which R. W. Langrish converted, but 20 minutes later Dagger kicked a penalty goal for the other side, and a try by J. Wilson put North and South ahead. They went further ahead with tries in the second half scored by T. G. Aitchison and J. Allan, but after that the Anglo-Scots were more effective. A. W. Walker, of Cambridge, scored a try, and after D. St. C. Ford had scored a forward rush led to the last try of all.

LONDON SCOTTISH WIN

London Scottish beat Rosslyn Park at the Old Deer Park, Richmond, on Saturday by two tries (6 points) to a dropped goal (4 points).

London Scottish were not at full strength, but in an even game they just about deserved their narrow victory. They owed much to A. C. C. Miers, the stand-off half-back, who played brilliantly throughout and whose enterprising tactics frequently baffled the defence. Apart from him and R. Adams, the left wing three-quarter back, it was in their defence that London Scottish claimed whatever superiority existed. Their tackling to a man was deadly and relentless marking stifled almost without exception every effort on the part of the Rosslyn Park backs. A certain slovenliness in the Rosslyn Park passing early in the game perhaps cost them a try, but otherwise the London Scottish defence never looked like yielding.

D. Thom, W. L. Robertson, and R. S. Waller were the most prominent of the London Scottish pack, while their full back, K. W. Marshall, was always reliable. For Rosslyn Park A. K. Woodhouse and W. R. Collins, the half-backs, were often brilliant in an individual way, and at full back E. F. de V. Hunt showed excellent form. Their forwards held the opposing pack well, but were not quite so good in the loose.

In the first half, after 10 minutes of fluctuating fortune, W. L. Robertson scored a try for the London Scottish from an opening by Miers. Subsequently A. K. Woodhouse nearly got in for Rosslyn Park, but another Scottish rally at the end of a further five minutes' play saw a brilliant individual effort by Miers produce their second try. For the remainder of that half the game followed a very even course, and no further scoring ensued.

Crossing over six points down Rosslyn Park showed improved combination in the second half, but could not pierce the Scottish defence. Woodhouse was often prominent but inclined to attempt too much. The Scottish forwards were always capable of returning to the attack, and twice their wing three-quarter back, R. Adams, was only pulled down on the flag by Hunt. Eventually, with only 10 minutes to go, Rosslyn Park obtained their sole score when W. R. Collins dropped a goal after a scrummage near the 25 yards line. The closing stage was full of exciting incidents, but although both sides made several dangerous attacks no further scoring ensued.

The teams were:—

ROSSLYN PARK.—I. E. W. F. de V. Hunt, back; N. B. Hunter, R. L. Baker, F. R. levers, and G. M. Cavendish, three-quarter backs; W. R. Collins and A. K. Woodhouse, half-backs; R. B. Skinner, H. O. Bramble, C. F. Godby, F. S. Kendall, R. K. Page, J. S. Lewis, B. R. Thomas, and R. J. Iliffe, forwards.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—K. W. Marshall, back; R. M. Findlay, A. G. Cross, A. Bateman, and R. Adams, three-quarter backs; A. C. C. Miers and W. G. Young, half-backs; R. E. F. MacLennan, R. S. Walker, J. C. Miller, W. L. Robertson, D. Thom, H. A. Aitchison, H. I. MacLennan, and M. R. Blair, forwards.

THE FRENCH TEAM

DAX, Dec. 21.—The following team has been selected to play for France against Ireland at Colombes on New Year's Day:—

SAVY, back; Samatan, Baillette, Gerald, and Augras, three-quarter backs; Serin and Servolle, half-backs; Choy, Porra, Dubau, Malecun, Cady, Camo, Bigot, and Ribere (captain), forwards.—*Reuter.*

THE TROUBLE IN FRANCE

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Members of the Stade Francais, the most important of the 12 clubs in revolt against the French Rugby Federation, unanimously decided at a meeting here last night to send in its official resignation from the Federation.—*Reuter.*

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Following the lead given by the Stade Francais, five more clubs sent in their official resignation from the Federation yesterday. They are the Stade Toulousain, Stade Bordelais, L'Union Sportive Perpignannaise, L'Association Sportive de Carcassonne, and the Biarritz Olympique.—*Reuter.*

OLD BOYS' MATCHES

OLD MILLHILLIANS	8	*OLD LEYSIANS	0
*RUGBY	29	OLD ALLEYNIANS	8
*BERKSHIRE WANDERERS	32	OLD HABERDASHERS	0
OLD ELTHAMIANS	14	*OLD BERKHAMSTEDIANS	5
*OLD JOHNIANS (LEATHERHEAD)	11	OLD HURST JOHNIANS	0
*OLD PAULINES	17	BANK OF ENGLAND	0
*OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS	23	UNITED SERVICES (PORTSMOUTH)	5
*WASPS	21	OLD BLUES	0
*SALE	27	OLD EDWARDIANS	3
*OLD BIRKONIANS	25	LIVERPOOL H.	4
*OLD REDINGENSIANS	6	WINDSOR	3
LONDON WELSH	14	*OLD CRANLEIGHIANS	8
*OLD HAILEYBURIANS	24	UPPER CLAPTON	3
*SARACENS "A"	8	OLD ALBANIANS	0
*OLD MID-WHITGIFTIANS	11	BISHOP'S STORTFORD	3
*WESTMINSTER BANK	13	OLD EMANUEL	6
*OLD WHITGIFTIANS	11	STREATHAM	0
K.C.S. OLD BOYS	15	*OLD DUNSTONIANS	3
U.C.S. OLD BOYS	3	UNITED SERVICES (CHATHAM)	3
OLD STORTFORDIANS	13	*OLD QUEENIANS	0
*OLD TIFFINIANS	11	ROSSLYN PARK "A"	3
*OLD BROCKLEIANS	20	ROSSLYN PARK FATRA "A"	4
*NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK	22	OLD DOWEGIANS	0
*OLD BLUES NOMADS	28	CUACO	0

* Home team.

HARLEQUIN FORWARDS IN FORM

A FAST SECOND HALF

After holding their own throughout the evenly contested if somewhat uninteresting first half of the match at Twickenham on Saturday, Birkenhead Park were eventually worn down and overwhelmed by the impetuosity of the Harlequin forwards, which enabled their side to win comfortably by two goals, a penalty goal, and two tries (19 points) to a goal (5 points), after leading by only three points when the sides changed over.

The game was kept open and, to a large extent, among the forwards. Birkenhead Park, who possessed the heavier looking pack, and this quite apart from the absence of Price, who during the greater part of the game assumed the role of general utility man outside the scrummage, had rather the better of matters as regards getting the ball until run off their feet after half-time. There was, however, a good deal of stickiness in the back row when parting with the ball, with the result that Laird was seriously handicapped in getting his three-quarter backs on the move, nor was his task made any the easier by a somewhat greasy ball. Lovegrove further complicated matters on occasions by slow and inaccurate passing, which deprived of any originality the attack of his centres, and allowed Adams and Hodge, who were very quick off the mark, to get in among them and break up their movements before the ball had a chance of reaching Charles and Springman on the wings. Price, too, without showing any particular aptitude for his position as rover, was often able to make a nuisance of himself by turning up in unexpected places.

Lovegrove atoned for his mistakes to a large extent by his really remarkable touch-kicking, which gained much ground for his side and extricated them from many tight corners. It was through a lack of ability to develop their attack in its initial stages or to press it home that Birkenhead Park lost what little advantage their hard-working forwards gained for them before wearing themselves out. It was only after half-time, up to which point the Harlequins were leading by a goal and a try to a goal, and there appeared every likelihood of a close finish, that things began to wake up and the Harlequin forwards took complete charge of the game. Tries had been obtained by Reeve and Gibbs for the Harlequins, the latter's being converted by Hubbard, and Wilson for Birkenhead Park, Richards converting. Reeve's try came after a forward rush, and was gained in the extreme corner, while Gibbs got his after Hodge and Adams had handled the ball and the latter had made a brilliant opening. Both Laird and Lovegrove had a hand in Wilson's effort, though it was principally due to his own speed and initiative.

From the change that came over the game after half-time it would almost appear that the Harlequin forwards had read, and taken to heart, certain trenchant criticisms on so-called modern Rugby football—of which they themselves have the reputation of being the star exponents—which appeared in these columns last week. For that is to say they no longer remained content to act as automatic delivery machines for the edification of their backs, but, taking matters into their own hands, completely demoralized the defence by sweeping down the field again and again in a series of irresistible rushes highly reminiscent of a sustained Irish mad five minutes. It was delightful to watch and afforded considerably more entertainment to a hitherto bored company than the stereotyped back play to which they are becoming accustomed.

Brigg showed great pluck in endeavouring to stem these rushes and Lovegrove's kicking afforded welcome relief, but something had to go before such impetuosity. It was not long before Hamilton-Hill scored from a rush in which the whole eight struggled to get the ball, so keen were they. Hubbard was successful with the kick. Dean was now getting a chance with the ball and Cole made several useful openings. Laird, through over-eagerness to smother the former, incurred a penalty from which Hubbard kicked a good goal. From a long pass, from Price, Hodge sent Reeve away and this player finding himself heading for the touch-line stopped dead, and, after gathering speed again, dived for the line from several yards out. His momentum was such as to carry him over for a well-deserved try. Hubbard narrowly missed converting from a difficult angle. Before the end Birkenhead Park were unlucky to lose the services of one of their forwards, who had damaged his knee earlier in the game, but though they pulled themselves together somewhat before the end their efforts were ineffectual.

The teams were:—

HARLEQUINS.—J. C. Hubbard, back; J. S. R. Reeve, P. E. Hodge, G. C. Adams, and J. C. Gibbs, three-quarter backs; G. J. Dean and J. R. Cole, half-backs; R. W. Reynolds, M. L. Price, A. C. Prescott, P. W. Adams, P. W. P. Brooke, E. A. Hamilton-Hill and C. R. Hinds-Howell, forwards.

BIRKENHEAD PARK.—C. O. Brigg, back; J. R. Charles, J. V. Richardson, G. S. Wilson, and F. Springman, three-quarter backs; K. Laird and F. W. Lovegrove, half-backs; D. E. Law, N. Evans, H. T. Wild, C. H. Gibson, R. C. Critten, J. A. Ludlow, G. Buckley, and F. D. Russell-Roberts, forwards.

GLOUCESTER BEAT NORTHAMPTON

Gloucester beat Northampton at Northampton on Saturday by one goal and one try (8 points) to a penalty goal (3 points).

The game was played at a great pace throughout, the first half being a battle between the Northampton attack and the Gloucester defence. This was ocasioned by the splendid hooking of A. Freeman, who retained the ball in almost every set scrummage. Unfortunately J. Millward sent out a number of wild passes from the base of the scrummage, and had it not been for the excellent anticipation of T. G. H. Cleaver many interceptions by the visiting wing forwards would have resulted. The Northampton three-quarter backs were costantly in action, but every attack was met by such a determined defence that they were not able to score. The Gloucester forwards put in a lot of sound work in the loose, and by these means set up the few attacks that they were able to initiate during the first half, at the end of which only one combined movement by their backs had been seen.

That Northampton's defence was not so good as their attack was obvious in the second half, when the visitors' three-quarter line was more often attacking, and proved itself to be as dangerous in attack as it had been safe in defence. Gloucester had a big advantage at back, where H. Boughton kicked splendidly. In the early stages of the game the Northampton three-quarter line was very cramped and passes were taken standing still, but, although they eventually opened out, matters did not improve as the centres ran across the field and crowded their wings into touch. G. H. Bailey showed a fatal hesitation on several occasions when determined running would probably have given him a try. Of the forwards, W. H. Weston was prominent in leading loose rushes for the home team, and for the visitors F. Wadley, T. Hiam, and J. Hemmings were hard workers.

Northampton started with a forward rush that was well cleared by Boughton, and good kicking by the same player took play to his opponents' "25." The Northampton forwards retaliated with a great dribble and penned their opponents in their own half, but A. C. B. Forge knocked on when he had a clear opening. D. Meadows brought temporary relief with a good run, but Freeman's hooking was so consistent that the Gloucester backs were hardly ever seen in attack. Forge had a great chance of scoring after beating Boughton, but the latter was able to make an extraordinary recovery and tackle his man. A Gloucester wing forward was penalized for off-side, and T. Harris kicked a goal from the "25" line. Just before half-time the Gloucester three-quarter backs made their first combined movement, and A. Spackman was only held up on the line after a fine run, in which he beat several opponets.

Gloucester attacked when the second half was begun, a long kick from Boughton finding touch just before Taylor could gather it. From the line-out the ball went to the Gloucester backs, and Spackman ran well to score a try wide out. Spackman again had an opening soon afterwards, but held on to the ball too long. Bailey brought relief with a good run, and the Gloucester line was in danger when L. Franklin passed back to Boughton in their own "25," and the latter was tackled in possession. However, the forwards managed to scramble the ball away. Meadows gained ground with a good run, but his pass was knocked on; however, from the ensuing scrummage, a good passing movement ended in Abbey scoring by the corner flag. Boughton converted with a very fine kick.

The teams were:—

NORTHAMPTON.—W. Taylor, back; A. C. B. Forge, C. Slow, J. H. Treen, and G. H. Bailey, three-quarter backs; F. G. H. Cleaver and J. Millward, half-backs; W. H. Weston, J. R. Adams, T. Harris, N. Jelly, W. M. Jackson, V. Watkins, R. J. Longland, and A. Freeman, forwards.

GLOUCESTER.—H. Boughton, back; A. Spackman, G. E. James, L. Franklin, and L. Abbey, three-quarter backs; D. Meadows and F. Price, half-backs; F. Russell, E. Comley, Dr. D. D. Perkins, J. Hyett, J. Hemmings, N. Powell, T. Hiam, and F. Wadley, forwards.

R. G. TURNBULL IN FORM

FOUR TRIES FOR O.M.T.s.

Old Merchant Taylors beat the United Services (Portsmouth) at Teddington on Saturday afternoon by two goals, a dropped goal, and three tries (23 points) to a goal (5 points).

At half-time the United Services were leading by five points to three, and it was unfortunate that just before then they lost A. R. Burch, who had hurt an ankle. He came back for a short time in the second half, but soon had to leave the field again. That greatly handicapped the side, for a forward was brought out to play on the wing opposite R. G. Turnbull, and he found himself quite unable to hold that strong runner. Turnbull scored in all four of the five tries for the Old Merchant Taylors. One was early in the game before Burch left, but it, like all the others, might have been prevented by good, low, hard tackling. Turnbull is a strong runner, and he has a powerful hand-off, the only way to beat which is by going down very low to tackle.

United Services were therefore unfortunate, yet even when they had the lead they did not look like the winning side. Their forwards were strong and vigorous enough and made rush for rush with Old Merchant Taylors, but behind the scrummage there were too many weak links. T. S. Lee did not play well up to the others, and was too fond of kicking into touch, and Llewelyn had few chances of doing much. There was a tendency among the backs on both sides to fail in their kicks for touch, and often there were long duels with the ball landing in the centre of the field far from the point aimed at. C. G. Gosling was one of the weakest in this matter and quite unlike himself. He tackled well at times, but he could not get Turnbull, though once or twice he pushed him into touch. There were many free kicks in the early part of the game, and these seemed to be mostly for preventing the ball from getting into the scrummage properly or failing to play the ball when tackled. In most cases the players seemed to have very vague ideas of the laws of the game.

United Services started strongly, and J. W. Forrest had an attempt at goal from a free kick, but failed completely. Turnbull then got away on the wing after D. M. Parry had run up and passed to Buncombe. No one got hands on him and he scored easily, but the kick at goal failed. Then Gosling and Forrest once more had shots at goal from free kicks, and a combined run by Slater, Forrest, and Cavaye nearly got a try. Then a foot rush by Llewelyn took the ball over the line, and Cavaye just got the touch-down by the post. Gosling kicked an easy goal. Turnbull had another good run through, but just stepped into touch in goal in his progress and the chance was lost.

In the second half play all went in favour of Old Merchant Taylors. They soon went ahead, for H. D. Heck scored near the goal from a pass by L. Bywater, who had picked up a poor pass that was trickling along the ground. Bywater again got through on the right wing, and might have scored, but cross-kicked very high just close to the line and the defenders got the touch down. Then followed Turnbull's other tries. The first was from a pass from W. D. Heck, which he had difficulty in taking, but once started he showed the defenders a clean pair of heels. His other two were even easier, and one was converted by Tebbutt. In between Bywater dropped a goal from beyond the 25 line with a long, low kick, which just skimmed over the bar. It was a pity that United Services were without several of their best players and that several changes had had to be made in the team they proposed to put on the field. The loss of Burch made a great difference, but in spite of their misfortune the team played gamely and always put up a hard struggle.

The teams were:—

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—D. M. Parry, back; W. R. Spragg, L. Bywater, G. E. Buncombe, and R. G. Turnbull, three-quarter backs; W. D. Heck and T. Arnold, half-backs; R. F. Tebbutt, E. F. Andrews, K. M. Wilkins, W. N. Devonshire, T. G. Blumsom, P. O. C. Edwards, F. W. English, and J. C. Arnold, forwards.

UNITED SERVICES.—C. G. Gosling, back; G. B. Slater, A. R. Burch, J. G. Llewelyn, and E. F. A. Dykes, three-quarter backs; T. S. Lee and T. A. K. Maunsell, half-backs; G. H. Greenway, E. St. L. Morgan, J. Farnol, J. W. Forrest, A. P. Gibson, C. R. L. Argles, E. A. Morrison, and W. A. K. Cavaye, forwards.

RESULTS

TRIAL MATCH

	Pts.		Pts.
PROBABLES	31	POSSIBLES (At Weston-super-Mare.)	11

OTHER MATCHES

*HARLEQUINS	19	BIRKENHEAD PARK	5
*RICHMOND	8	BLACKHEATH	3
LONDON SCOTTISH	6	*ROSSLYN PARK	4
*BATH	35	ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL	8
*COVENTRY	13	GUY'S HOSPITAL	6
*EXETER	0	PLYMOUTH ALBION	0
*HEADINGLEY	25	NORTHERN	8
*LEICESTER	11	BRISTOL	0
*LLANELLI	11	SWANSEA	8
*NEWPORT	12	ABERAVON	8
GLOUCESTER	8	*NORTHAMPTON	3
*NOTTINGHAM	8	LONDON IRISH	0
CARDIFF	12	*NEATH	8
*PONTYPOOL	3	ABERTILLERY	0
*BEDFORD	22	LONDON HOSPITAL	6
*ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL	9	H.A.C.	0
*SARACENS	17	TWICKENHAM	0
SOUTHEND	9	*HARROW	6
*TUNBRIDGE WELLS	9	ORPINGTON	3
*SUTTON	11	SIDCUP	8
*ESHER	6	BECKENHAM	0
LLOYDS BANK	6	*HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK	0
*CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA	0	PARK HOUSE	0
*WOODFORD	16	KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL	8
CATFORD BRIDGE	8	*WESTCOMBE PARK	0
VAN DEN BERGH	24	*R.E.C.	3
*EXILES	28	FINCHLEY	0
*SLOUGH	3	G.W.R.	3
BLACKHEATH EXTRA A	17	*CHILTERN	11
*GUILDFORD	40	LAW SOCIETY	0
L.R.B.	4	*BEXLEY HEATH	3
*KALINO	12	ILFORD WANDERERS	5
RICHMOND A	20	*ARTISTS RIFLES	3
*MIDLAND BANK	3	ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES	3
*BARNET	21	*MID HERTS	3
WEST HERTS	8	*LEXSOURY	3
HONOR OAK	17	*BRITANNIC HOUSE	10
*SEVENOAKS	9	MAIDSTONE	0
*I.C.C.	3	WEMBLEY	0
ROSSLYN PARK A	11	*DORKING	3
HARPENDEN	6	*CENTAURUS	0
*HAMES VALLEY	14	TONBRIDGE	8
*STANDARD BANK OF S. AFRICA	17	BARCLAYS BANK	3
*STANDARD TELEPHONES	5	THOS. COOK AND SON	3
TOC H	53	*OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS EXTRA A	3
B.T.H. (LONDON)	11	*R.A.F. RECORDS	0
*NEWTON ABBOT	11	LONDON UNIVERSITY	6

SCOTTISH RESULTS

SCOTTISH TRIAL MATCH

	Pts.		Pts.
ANGLO-SCOTS	14	*NORTH AND SOUTH OF SCOTLAND	12

OTHER MATCHES

DUNFERMLINE	6	*EDINBURGH WANDERERS	0
GALA	11	*GLASGOW UNIVERSITY	3
GLASGOW ACADEMICALS	25	*EDINBURGH ACADEMICALS	7
*GLASGOW HIGH SCHOOL F.P.	23	ROYAL HIGH SCHOOL F.P.	12
*GREENOCK WANDERERS	26	CAMBUSLANG	6
*HERIOTS F.P.	15	EDINBURGH INSTITUTION F.P.	0
*HILLHEAD HIGH SCHOOL F.P.	28	EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY	9
KELSO	8	*SPYNIARTS COLLEGE F.P.	5
*WATSONIANS	19	WEST OF SCOTLAND	3

* Home team.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*EASTBOURNE COLLEGE	11	OLD EASTBOURNIANS	3
*TIFFIN SCHOOL	6	OLD TIFFINIANS "A"	0
*ASKE'S SCHOOL	11	OLD ASKEANS	9

RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*BARROW	0	SALFORD	0
*CASTLEFORD	14	HULL KINGSTON ROVERS	7
HALIFAX	8	*BROUGHTON RANGERS	3
*HUDDERSFIELD	13	BRADFORD NORTHERN	11
*HULL	9	WIGAN HIGHFIELD	0
HUNSLET	5	*SWINTON	3
*LEEDS	52	BRAMLEY	5
LEIGH	6	*BATLEY	2
*OLDHAM	17	WIDNES	5
ST. HELENS	9	*ROCHDALE HORNETS	3
*ST. HELENS RECREATION	12	FEATHERSTONE ROVERS	3
*WAKEFIELD TRINITY	44	KEIGHLEY	5
*WIGAN	19	WARRINGTON	14
*YORK	24	DEWSBURY	2

* Home team.

ROSSLYN PARK SCHOOLBOY MATCHES

The following fixtures have been arranged for the holidays, all of which, with four exceptions, will be played at the Old Deer Park, Richmond.

December 22.—v. Lizards (Bedford).
December 26.—Inner Circle v. Outer Circle (home) (London Schools Trial Game).
December 30.—London v. The Rest (home).
January 2.—v. London Irish P.S. (home).
January 3.—v. Exiles (Orleans Park).
January 5.—v. Edmundian Wanderers (home).
January 7.—v. London Irish P.S. (return) (home).
January 9.—v. Streatham P.S. (home).
January 10.—v. National Provincial Bank (Lower Sydenham).
January 12.—v. Old Tauntonians (home).
January 13.—v. Merlins (home).
January 14.—v. H.A.C. (Armoury House).

The Haberdashers beat Denstone at Mill Hill on Friday by two goals and three tries (19 points) to nothing.

RICHMOND'S VICTORY

BLACKHEATH OUTPLAYED

Richmond beat Blackheath at the Athletic Ground, Richmond, on Saturday by a goal and a try (8 points) to a try (3 points).

In spite of the calls made upon them by the English Trial Match Blackheath, with their inexhaustible resources, were able to field a strong side against a much improved Richmond fifteen. It was an excellent game, full of incident, with plenty of good back play, in which Richmond passed better, and, showing more dash in their attack, deserved their victory. They owed much to the brilliance of their stand-off half-back, R. Burgess, who, getting the ball frequently from his partner, D. L. MacLean, missed no opportunity of opening up the game for his three-quarter backs or of cutting through himself. In this way Richmond were constantly attacking, and but for some weakness among their centre three-quarter backs, who often chose to try to run through when a pass would have been more profitable, they might have scored at least two more tries. Another factor in their success was the splendid form shown by the full-back, D. F. Ryan, whose anticipation, fielding, and kicking were all admirable and with whose defence little fault could be found.

There was some steady scrummaging, each pack working hard and getting the ball in turn. The Blackheath forwards were faster in the loose work and indulged frequently in close hand-to-hand passing, which gained a good deal of ground, and in which W. E. Tucker was usually to be seen well up with the game.

Richmond cleverly prevented the Blackheath three-quarter backs from getting on the move, and the wing players were seldom given a chance to get going. When they did get a chance they showed speed and looked dangerous, but were too well marked for much profit to be derived from their runs.

Richmond had most of the game in the first half and were seldom outside the Blackheath half of the field. After a period of strong pressure R. Burgess cleverly took a bad pass and ran through the entire defence and passed inside to Hopwood, who scored a try between the posts, which Ryan easily converted. Continuing their pressure in the second half, Richmond were several times on the point of scoring, when at last J. Wright, who played creditably on the wing, picked up the ball in the loose and ran over to touch down in the corner. Ryan missed with the kick. In the remaining 20 minutes of the game the Richmond forwards began to tire, while those of Blackheath seemed to take on a new lease of life. The game was carried to the Richmond "25," where P. C. Minns, receiving the ball from a scrummage, slipped through to score a try which Wentworth

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

ARSENAL'S FIRST DEFEAT AT HOME

NEWCASTLE GRIT

A large crowd watched a thrilling game at Highbury on Saturday, when the Arsenal were beaten on their own ground for the first time this season.

It was a magnificent match, full of exciting football. The more the game progressed the better it became. The pace was terrific; play changed from one goal-mouth to the other in very short spaces of time and yet no one gave signs of tiring. Newcastle United were slightly fortunate in winning; a draw would have been a more fitting result. They are chiefly indebted to their defence against one of the cleverest forward lines in the country. The Newcastle forward line also was good but the Arsenal defence was not as sound as it might have been. Hapgood was not always in the right place, and Boyd got away more frequently than he ought. On the other wing, Wilkinson was too fast and clever for Seddon or Parker, and so it was mainly through these two wing men that the Newcastle forwards delivered their attacks. In the Arsenal team the forwards made many sparkling movements, but they rarely completely outmanoeuvred the Newcastle defence. Williams, at outside-right, was disappointing. Lambert was given such little scope by Davidson that he changed places with Jack midway through the second half. The new formation, however, was no improvement on the old. James was exceedingly clever and gave many fine passes, but he did not do as much as an inside forward should do.

Newcastle won the toss and Lambert started the game. The Arsenal immediately made ground by a characteristic dribble by James. The first dangerous movement came when play on the Arsenal right wing culminated in Bastin's obtaining a clear opening. McInroy made a good save from a difficult shot. A little later Jack fired in a hot shot which went through a crowd of players to find the goalkeeper in the right place. From a free-kick for a foul on Williams, Lambert headed over the goal. At this period of the game the Arsenal were attacking strongly, and the Newcastle defence suffered many anxious moments. McInroy was in splendid form and made save after save. In particular he made a fine save from an awkward shot taken first time from a dropping centre by Bastin. Now came the first of a series of Newcastle raids. From a throw-in, Bedford obtained the ball just inside the penalty area on the inside left, and shot. The ball was deflected by John and went through the corner of the goal. Harper was in a good position to save, but was probably unsighted. A few minutes later Bedford sent in a hot shot from which Harper made a glorious save. From another centre by the left wing, Bedford missed a splendid opportunity of scoring a second goal. He made a good attempt, but in reaching for the ball he sent it over the bar from close range. Hutchison was just wide from a pretty bout of heading between himself and Boyd. Half-time came with Newcastle holding the lead of a goal.

The second half had only been in progress a few minutes when the Arsenal equalized. Jack passed out to Bastin, Bastin returned the ball along the ground, and Jack shot without delay. McInroy was helpless. It was a beautiful goal. Wilkinson next made a good run, but was stopped just in time by Roberts. Then James sent a long pass out to Bastin, but the centre was cleared. Play then continued on the Newcastle left wing, and an accurate bout of passing between Weaver, Wilkinson, and Starling resulted in Starling's sending over a perfect centre, and Hutchison shot through the goal. Stung with this reverse, the Arsenal began to launch more strenuous and determined attacks than ever. Their record at Highbury and their chances of the championship were at stake. Jack shot just wide of goal from a movement started by James. Lambert and James both tried to get shots in, but they were charged down. At the other end, Hutchison was just wide with a shot as Harper approached to meet a centre from Boyd. Lambert missed a good opportunity after a movement begun by James and carried on by Williams and Jack. If he had steadied himself a little a goal would have been certain. Just after that, Jack and Lambert changed places and it seemed to be the policy for Lambert to feed Bastin. This was done, and Bastin made many individual efforts to score. One in particular deserved a better fate; he dribbled past three men and shot, but it was just wide of the post. Jack made a dashing and penetrating leader, and came near to scoring several times. In the last few minutes Jackson hit the cross-bar from 20 yards out after Newcastle had given away two corners in rapid succession. Although Arsenal were then attacking nearly all the time, there were some movements by Newcastle at the same time. If Roberts had not hampered Wilkinson Newcastle would probably have scored a third goal. The last 15 minutes of the match were played in half darkness.

The causes of Arsenal's defeat were unsound defensive play, too much loose passing among the half-backs, and the great determination of the Newcastle team.

The teams were:—

ARSENAL.—Harper, goal; Parker and Hapgood, backs; Seddon, Roberts, and John, half-backs; Williams, Jack, Lambert, James, and Bastin, forwards.

NEWCASTLE UNITED.—McInroy, goal; Thomson and Nelson, backs; Weaver, Davidson, and McKenzie, half-backs; Boyd, Bedford, Hutchison, Starling, and Wilkinson, forwards.

ALDENHAM BEAT HIGHGATE

Aldenham beat Highgate at Aldenham by three goals to none. Despite the recent heavy rains the ground at Aldenham was in excellent condition, but the wet ball made accurate football difficult. Aldenham had previously forced a draw at Highgate. Aldenham were slightly superior to their opponents in every way, especially in the forward line.

Aldenham opened their score after 10 minutes, when Lampard made a through pass to Miller, who centred for Barrell to score. For the rest of the first half Aldenham continued to do most of the attacking, but Borrill was playing really well in the Highgate goal, and he was not beaten again before half-time. The Aldenham forwards renewed their efforts in the second half, but it was only after 20 minutes' play that they scored again. This goal was the result of a movement similar to that which produced the first goal, for Miller made a good run on the left wing and centred for Barrell to score an easy goal. After this the Highgate forwards began to attack, but the Aldenham backs and goalkeeper were very steady, though their goal had a narrow escape when Lewis mistimed a shot from Edmonds and only just managed to fist the ball away away from the goal line at full length. Shortly before time Miller obtained possession of the ball and dribbled through the Highgate defence to score Aldenham's third and final goal.

The teams were:—

ALDENHAM SCHOOL.—P. A. A. Lewis, goal; K. H. Goodbery and P. J. Hardie, backs; F. H. Chrestien, L. Lampard, and C. R. Moreland, half-backs; C. G. Smith, J. M. Barrell, H. G. Payne, D. G. Ide, and E. W. Miller, forwards.

HIGHGATE SCHOOL.—E. F. Borrill, goal; J. W. Key and J. H. Ellis, backs; G. L. Randall, D. N. Broad, and T. E. Ardtchoglou, half-backs; A. Brown, C. Bull, K. S. Mahmood, G. V. Edmonds, and G. R. Royston, forwards.

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE

Old Lyonians	2	*Bank of England	0
Aquarius	3	*Carshalton	2
Hastings and St. Leonards	3	*Eastbourne	1
*Ipswich Town	4	Westminster Bank	3
*Merton	1	Cambridge Town	1
*Civil Service	1	Britannic House	0
*Ealing Association	5	Old Parkonians	3
*Lloyds Bank	3	Kew Association	2
Nomenclature	3	*Winchmore Hill	1
*Leyton	2	Alexandra Park	2
*Allsyn Old Boys	4	Catford Wanderers	3
Hodgkin	2	*N.P. Bank	1

SURREY SENIOR LEAGUE

Walton-on-Thames	6	*Addlestone	3
Guildford	7	*Godalming	4
*Hershan	3	Leyland Motors	1
*Wallington	3	Beddington Corner	3
*West Norwood	3	R.A.F. (Kenley)	1

SOUTHERN COUNTIES AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

Cornwall	5	*Somerset	2

CLUB MATCH

*Corinthians	7	Royal Navy	2

*Home team.

SCHOOL MATCH

	Goals		Goals
Old Boys	10	*St. Edward's School, Canterbury	1

ARTHUR DUNN CUP

OLD CARTHUSIANS BEATEN

Old Citizens beat Old Carthusians at New Eltham on Saturday in the first round of the competition for the Arthur Dunn Cup by five goals to four, and so qualified to meet Old Foresters in the second round.

There is little doubt that this victory is the best performance that Old Citizens have done in the competition, and a reproduction of the same form should assure them of a place in the semi-final round. On paper the match looked fairly easy for Old Carthusians, even though A. G. Bower, G. S. Fletcher, and T. C. Johnson were missing from their team, but on the heavy ground they allowed their opponents to hustle them off their real game; and H. M. Ward-Clarke did not produce his usual good form in goal. Their backs were only moderately good, and, although the half-backs worked hard, the forwards did not get many passes of the right kind. To add to their troubles, F. C. Hawker marked G. D. Kemp-Welch much more successfully than many better-known centre half-backs have done in the past. Old Citizens also had a most successful outside-left in E. C. W. Broughton, who had a very good match, as he scored two goals and played a part in the scoring of each of the other three. Every member of the side, indeed, played well, especially F. Pearson, who made some delightful passes, and L. E. Youngman and C. C. Taylor, who kept a firm grip on a very strong wing.

Old Citizens began with a rush, and forced a corner on the left. Ward-Clarke failed to punch the ball away cleanly, and from the scramble that followed Pearson put his side ahead. Encouraged by this success, Old Citizens continued to have a good share of the play, and when the game had been in progress only 10 minutes Broughton again kicked a perfect corner, and Offord scored easily. Kemp-Welch reduced the lead with a good shot from close-range a minute later, and when, some 10 minutes afterwards, Prout put them level with a high shot that went in off the goalkeeper's hands and the cross-bar, it seemed that Old Carthusians might take a winning lead before the interval. Old Citizens, however, had other ideas, and, after Jarvis had appeared to carry the ball over the line from a hard shot by Kemp-Welch, Broughton sent over a centre from which Barnett scored. Old Carthusians equalized through Groves a minute later, and the second half began with the score three all.

Old Carthusians had rather the better of the game after change of ends, and a movement between Kemp-Welch, Connell, and Carter ended in the last-named heading the ball on to the cross-bar. Groves then kicked three corners in quick succession, and from the third of these Kemp-Welch put his side ahead for the first time in the match. Within three minutes, however, the lead had been lost. Broughton sent in a fast ground shot, which the goalkeeper was easily able to cover, but he allowed the ball to slip out of his hands and over his shoulder. Twenty minutes from the end Broughton sent in another good shot, and, although Pritchard intercepted it, Broughton made another attempt, and this time he scored with a clever kick that sent the ball just under the bar. Old Carthusians made strenuous efforts to save the game, but Jarvis played confidently in goal, and there was no further scoring.

The teams were:—

OLD CITIZENS.—F. E. Jarvis, goal; D. L. Collier and C. Taylor, backs; A. A. E. Wyse, F. C. Hawker, and L. E. Youngman, half-backs; L. W. Barnett, F. Pearson, E. D. S. Offord, A. R. Fulford, and E. C. W. Broughton, forwards.

OLD CARTHUSIANS.—H. M. Ward-Clarke, goal; J. D. Pritchard and J. H. Gillilat, backs; R. B. Beare, F. H. D. Pritchard, and V. E. Morgan, half-backs; J. C. Connell, J. N. Carter, G. D. Kemp-Welch, E. L. Prout, and J. T. R. Groves, forwards.

OLD BRADFIELDIANS WIN

The Old Bradfieldians beat the Old Reptonians in the first round of the Arthur Dunn Cup on the London Hospital ground at Hale End on Saturday by three goals to two.

It was not a good match, in spite of the fact that in the last quarter of an hour four goals were scored. The ground was heavy and it was difficult to control the ball. There were many occasions in the first half when the quality of the play deteriorated into a monotonous business of kick and rush. Lack of constructive play was the Old Reptonians' great fault, and they did not alter their methods until near the end of the game, when an element of variety in their plan enabled them to overcome the stout defence of F. de L. Evans, who was the best back on the field, and to bring the scores level. Evans constantly broke up the combined attacks of B. H. Valentine, G. O. Pick, and J. C. Dodds, who kept too much to the short-passing game. But the style that brought Old Reptonians two goals was of the long-passing order, and B. H. Valentine was greatly helped in his success in kicking and heading the two goals by the passes of H. L. Frenkel.

The Old Bradfieldians may be counted lucky in snatching victory with practically the last kick of the game. A bad piece of fielding by J. D. H. Gilbert, who dropped the ball into the goal, was against the run of the play up to that first 20 minutes when it happened. Old Reptonians had done most of the pressing, and had forced a couple of corners. A breakaway by J. G. Stevenson put J. G. Mason in possession, and his shot, high up in the goal, was partly caught by J. D. H. Gilbert and lost. The remainder of the first half was devoted to slow-motion football, in which both goalkeepers were called upon to deal with only about a dozen shots. The second half began with the Old Reptonians attacking strongly, and several times they had the defence in difficulties. Then the Old Reptonians were forced back into their own half, and a splendid piece of dribbling by R. S. Blundell culminated in D. R. Fussell kicking a good goal. After some long passing H. L. Frenkel lobbed the ball across to B. H. Valentine, who put it past R. G. Benda. The Old Reptonians maintained the pressure, and another pass from the right enabled Valentine to head another goal five minutes later. Then, in the gathering darkness, I. M. Sorensen sent his left wing away, a shot from Mason beat J. D. H. Gilbert, and a minute later the final whistle sounded.

The teams were:—

OLD BRADFIELDIANS.—R. G. Benda, goal; F. de L. Evans and F. M. Welsh, backs; R. S. Blundell, J. G. Stevenson, and J. D. Tucker, half-backs; O. R. T. Herman, D. R. Fussell, I. M. Sorensen, R. W. E. Groves, and J. G. Mason, forwards.

OLD REPTONIANS.—J. D. H. Gilbert, goal; A. E. N. Canston and L. P. Rayner, backs; B. N. Adams, J. Willatt, and J. S. Clark, half-backs; H. L. Frenkel, B. H. Valentine, G. O. Pick, J. C. Dodds, and J. L. Buckland, forwards.

Referee.—Mr. A. C. Edwards.

LANCING OLD BOYS WIN

On the ground of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on Saturday, Lancing Old Boys beat Old Hurst-Johnians by two goals to one. The game, which was an excellent one all through, with the winners better together as a team, was played in fine weather. Both sides fielded representative teams, with the exception that Lancing Old Boys were without R. R. Vassar-Smith, the Cambridge Blue, who was unable to play through illness.

In the first half Old Hurst-Johnians had the advantage of the slight slope in the ground, but Lancing, who kicked off, at once attacked and in the first minute Young had to clear good shots from Hirst and Thompson, the latter throughout the game being prominent for capital play. Lancing continued the attack for some time, but found Young and the opposing backs very sound. Old Hurst-Johnians transferred play to the other end and Hilder was given some good shots to deal with. Thompson just missed scoring with a shot from the half-way line, Young eventually clearing well, but Thompson again set his forwards going, and the movement, in which all the Lancing forwards took part, ended in Coley sending the ball right across the goal-mouth to Fletcher, who, from a very difficult angle, beat Young with an excellent ground shot. Immediately afterwards Lancing nearly increased their lead, another long shot from Thompson skimming the cross-bar.

At the start of the second half Old Hurst-Johnians attacked strongly and Hilder had to come out of goal three times in quick succession to save shots from Brigg, Gillis, and Harman. However, Brigg got clear and, beating three opponents, took the ball close to goal before passing to Gillis, who had no difficulty in scoring the equalizing goal. Encouraged by this success Old Hurst-Johnians played up strongly, but they were well held by a very fine defence. Lancing again assumed the aggressive and 10 minutes from the finish their efforts were rewarded, G. Collins, after a fine individual piece of work by which he took the ball half the length of the field, placing it right in front of the goal for Hirst to score the winning goal.

The teams were:—

LANCING OLD BOYS.—A. L. Hilder (captain), goal; G. Dyas and S. J. Collins, backs; P. H. Chrestien, R. E. Thompson, and W. F. Pearce, half-backs; M. V. Fletcher, G. R. Taylor, K. J. Hirst, G. Collins, and G. R. Coley, forwards.

OLD HURST-JOHNIANS.—G. H. Young, goal; I. B. Ingall and E. J. Smith, backs; C. T. A. Carr, K. D. Gillet, and M. A. Pilcher (captain), half-backs; C. D. Hutchinson, N. R. Brigg, A. F. Gillis, E. S. Harman, and R. K. A. Denyer, forwards.

OLD WESTMINSTERS' EASY WIN

FIVE GOALS AGAINST OLD ETONIANS

Old Westminsters beat Old Etonians at Vincent-square by five goals to none.

The winners were a good deal the better team, and in the end won comfortably, but for a long time their opponents put up a good fight. Their dribbling was good, and they were rather the quicker on the ball, but unfortunately, in spite of a solid array of Hill-Woods in the forward line, they had few ideas of combination, and 11 men playing entirely as individuals were in time bound to tire from much needless running about. Old Westminsters had some last-minute difficulties, for they had allowed the Corinthians to requisition the services of J. A. Cook, and then just before the match a telegram arrived announcing the inability of the other regular full-back to reach the ground in time. A complete rearrangement of the team became necessary, and they never really settled down. Although K. J. Gardiner did very well in an unaccustomed position at centre half-back, the rest of the side, and in particular the forwards, were at times almost painfully slow, and lost many chances.

The first half was very level, and, although Old Westminsters scored in the first few minutes when Cooper hooked the ball into the net from Brodie's centre, Old Etonians might well have been on equal terms. Their best chance came shortly after this early goal, for W. W. Hill-Wood, having deceived his immediate opponent, made a strong dash down the middle. He shot on the run, and Clare could do no more than pull the shot down from under the bar, but C. K. Hill-Wood, instead of tapping the ball into the goal, somehow managed from only a few yards out to loft it over the top. Both sides attacked in turn, but the passing rarely had any intention behind it, and if it did was ill directed, so that dangerous situations were few. Cooper, however, nearly scored again when he received a nice pass from Aitken, but, after manoeuvring into a good position, he shot very wide. The last incident before the interval was a good piece of play by Shepherd-Cross, which sent C. K. Hill-Wood away on the left, and Clare did well to put a high, dropping shot over the bar.

The start of the second half really settled any chances which Old Etonians had of saving the match, for right from the kick-off Old Westminsters went through and scored. Foster made the opening, and then sent a perfect pass to Cooper, who was allowed far too much time to place a shot which went out of Instone from close range. As the match went on Old Westminsters improved steadily, while Old Etonians just as steadily deteriorated. Instone, however, kept goal very well, and it was midway through the half before Radermacher, with a fine low drive, shot the best goal of the match. Radermacher deserved his goal, for more than any other player he tried to place his passes to advantage. Old Etonians did their utmost to stem the tide, and tried various changes, but it was to no purpose, and before the close they had two further goals scored against them. First Gardiner made a splendid opening for Cooper, and, although Instone saved his shot, he could not prevent Brodie dashing up to score, and again when Foster was left entirely unmarked, and shot through from close in.

The teams were:—

OLD WESTMINSTERS.—A. Clare, goal; J. D. Evans and M. S. Murgatroyd, backs; E. Radermacher, K. J. Gardiner, and D. E. Rylands, half-backs; K. Brodie, I. W. A. Symington, K. H. L. Cooper, N. L. Foster, and the Hon. J. W. N. Aitken, forwards.

OLD ETONIANS.—A. Instone, goal; J. Huntly and R. Fyfe, backs; G. M. Cromwell, G. De Winton, and M. Shepherd-Cross, half-backs; Lord Hyde, D. C. J. Hill-Wood, W. W. Hill-Wood, C. K. Hill-Wood, and E. R. Sheepshanks, forwards.

OLD CHOLMELEIANS LOSE

Old Wykehamists, the holders, beat Old Cholmeleians on the cycle-track ground of the Crystal Palace by four goals to none after a fast, hard, and enjoyable game.

Old Cholmeleians had almost as much of the play as their opponents, but their shooting was nothing like so accurate or severe. In the second half alterations were made in their forward line, F. K. Rowe going to outside-right and R. W. V. Robins coming into the centre, but, partly because Robins persistently tried to do too much and partly because W. B. Walton, on the left wing, was right out of form, nothing ever came from attacks which began promisingly enough in midfield. G. H. Tidswell played an untiring game at centre half-back and was always well up to help his forwards, but the backs at times found the Winchester forwards rather too fast and clever for them. The whole Old Wykehamist line played well and, indeed, there was no discernible weakness in the play of the whole side.

Old Wykehamists very nearly scored in the first minute or so, as a pass by P. G. T. Kingsley sent A. R. V. Barker through, but C. S. Grimston somehow or other managed to miss a ball that came slowly across the goal-mouth. Soon afterwards C. T. Ashton shot just wide, but the first Old Wykehamist goal was not very long delayed. Barker ran down the wing and passed back to Grimston, who shot with great strength straight at J. W. Luck. Luck stopped the ball and very nearly fielded it cleanly, but it bounced a foot or so out of his arms, and before he could recover his balance Grimston rushed up and knocked the ball and the man into the net. Old Cholmeleians began to get the measure of a side which, up to this point, had run them off their feet, and a good dribble by Robins ended with the ball going only inches wide. Robins also got in a hard shot which was excellently saved by G. R. Ricketts, and W. H. Webster, who played a good game throughout, shot from a long way out, only to see the ball go just outside the far post. If the Old Wykehamist half-backs and backs had faltered for an instant in their tackling, Old Cholmeleians would in all probability have equalized, but attack as they did they never succeeded in drawing the defence sufficiently out of place to press those attacks home. Before half-time, however, Old Wykehamists, somewhat against the run of the play, added two more goals, the first being an admirable one actually scored by Kingsley with a tremendous drive which Luck very nearly saved after Barker, who was giving G. W. Russell a great deal of trouble, had made the opening.

Old Cholmeleians did not deserve to be three goals behind at half-time, and Old Wykehamists could not have complained if the only goal in the second half had gone to their opponents and not to them. Fabian almost broke through in the first minute, but the most exciting incident occurred when Ricketts, after catching a centre from Walton, dropped the ball in the goal-mouth. It was eventually scrambled away, however, and Barker put Winchester on the attack again. At this point the Old Cholmeleians' forward formation was changed, and a goal very nearly came when Tidswell, from out on the left wing, swung the ball across the goal-mouth and Reeves was only a fraction of a second too late for it. There was still time left for an Old Cholmeleian goal to make an exciting match up to the end, but as it was the Old Wykehamists scored and made the result certain. The ball came over from the left and Kingsley, seeing a chance where no one else saw one, rushed up and banged the ball into the net.

The teams were:—

OLD WYKEHAMISTS.—G. R. Ricketts, goal; W. B. Goulding and A. W. Mansell, backs; J. F. T. Toppin, M. S. Bower, and J. L. Guise, half-backs; A. R. V. Barker, P. G. T. Kingsley, C. T. Ashton, C. S. Grimston, and J. Masterson Smith, forwards.

OLD CHOLMELEIANS.—J. W. Luck, goal; R. C. Bray and G. W. Russell, backs; F. G. Jewell, G. H. Tidswell, and F. H. Plaistowe, half-backs; A. H. Fabian, R. W. V. Robins, F. K. Reeves, W. H. Webster, and W. B. Walton, forwards.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP.—FIRST ROUND

Old Bradfieldians	3	Old Reptonians	2
(At Walthamstow.)			
Old Westminsters	5	Old Etonians	0
Old Wykehamists	4	Old Cholmeleians	0
(At the Crystal Palace.)			
Old Citizens	5	Old Carthusians	4
Lancing Old Boys	2	Old Hurst Johnians	1
(At Camberley.)			
Old Malverians	4	Old Wellingburians	1
(At New Eltham.)			

LONDON SENIOR CUP

Lyon's Club	3	*Hayes	2
(Replayed tie.)			
*Haywards (Enfield)	2	Mitcham Wanderers	0

SURREY SENIOR CUP

*Egham	2	Epsom Town	2
(Abandoned during extra time.)			

A.F.A. SENIOR CUP

*Broomfield	2	Crouch End Vampires	2

MIDDLESEX CHARITY CUP

*Uxbridge Town	3	Staines Town	3

HERTS CHARITY CUP

Hertford Town	8	*Chesham	3

F.A. AMATEUR CUP

FIRST ROUND

*Trowbridge	2	Gorleston	0

FIRST ROUND REPLAYS

Clapton	2	*H.M.S. Excellent	1
*Bishop Auckland	5	Evenwood Town	1
*Willington	6	Whitby Albion	1
		Rangers	1
*Maidenhead United	6	Ryde Sports	1
*Rawmarsh Welfare	1	Humber United	0

RESULTS AND TABLES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

*Birmingham (Bruce 2)	2	Liverpool	0
*Blackburn Rovers (Puddefoot 2, J. Bruton 2, Cunliffe)	5	Sheffield Wednesday (Seed, Jones, own goal)	2
*Blackpool (Hampson 2, Urberry)	3	Grimsby Town (Priestley)	1
*Derby County (Bowers 2, Crooks, Stephenson)	4	Huddersfield Town (McLean)	1
*Leeds United (Wainscoat, Turnbull 3, Furness)	5	Manchester United	0
*Leicester City (Chandler 2)	2	Bolton Wanderers (Blackmore)	1
*Manchester City (Toseland, Halliday, Brook)	3	Aston Villa (Waring)	1
Newcastle United (Bedford, Hutchison)	2	*Arsenal (Jack)	1
*Portsmouth (Weddle)	1	Chelsea (Jackson)	1
*Sheffield United (Dunne 3, Green)	4	Middlesbrough (Carnell, Warren)	2
*Sunderland (Leonard 3, Eden, Connor, Gurney)	6	West Ham United (Gibbins)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Sheffield Wednesday	20	12	5	3	58	31	29
Arsenal	19	12	5	2	54	29	29
Derby County	20	10	6	4	51	34	26
Portsmouth	20	9	7	4	47	35	25
Aston Villa	20	10	5	5	55	44	25
West Ham United	20	10	5	5	47	39	25
Huddersfield Town	20	7	7	6	50	39	21
Chelsea	20	8	4	8	35	35	20
Manchester City	20	8	4	8	33	34	20
Middlesbrough	20	8	4	8	41	44	20
Leicester City	20	9	2	9	43	51	20
Blackburn Rovers	20	8	3	9	47	43	19
Liverpool	19	8	3	8	45	44	19
Sheffield United	20	6	7	7	38	39	19
Birmingham	20	6	7	7	33	37	19
Sunderland	20	6	6	8	45	52	18
Newcastle United	20	7	3	10	41	49	17
Grimsby Town	19	7	1	11	33	38	15
Bolton Wanderers	19	6	3	10	27	38	15
Blackpool	20	5	5	10	35	63	15
Leeds United	20	6	2	12	44	46	14
Manchester United	20	2	2	16	25	68	6

SECOND DIVISION

*Bradford City	0	Oldham Athletic	0
*Bristol City (Vidal)	1	Preston North End (Reid)	1
*Bury (Grass, Smith)	2	Reading (McPherson, Bacon)	2
*Cardiff City (Robbins, 2, Jones, Emmerson)	4	Burnley	0
*Charlton Athletic (Wyper)	1	Nottingham Forest (Dent)	1
*Everton (Dean 2)	2	Southampton (Wilson)	1
*Plymouth Argyle (Gruzder 2, Bowden)	3	Wolverhampton Wanderers (Bottrill, Phillips)	2
*Port Vale (Roberts, Jennings, Round)	3	Millwall (Cock, Readman)	2
*Swansea Town (Arnaud, Williams)	2	Bradford (Dickenson)	1
Tottenham Hotspur (Bellamy)	1	*Barnsley	0
*West Bromwich Albion (Richardson, Glidden 2, Magee)	4	Stoke City	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Everton	20	14	3	3	59	31	31
West Bromwich Albion	20	12	3	5	44	24	27
Tottenham Hotspur	20	12	2	6	52	25	26
Preston North End	20	11	4	5	53	31	26
Wolverhampton Wanderers	20	13	0	7	50	31	26
Burnley	20	10	5	5	47	41	25
Port Vale	20	11	2	7	40	32	24
Bury	20	10	2	8	43	39	22
Stoke City	20	9	4	7	30	34	22
Bradford	20	9	3	8	50	38	21
Southampton	20	8	5	7	30	24	21
Oldham Athletic	20	8	3	9	39	37	19
Swansea Town	20	7	5	8	29	37	19
Bradford City	20	6	4	10	28	38	16
Charlton Athletic	20	6	4	10	30	42	16
Bristol City	20	6	4	10	24	44	16
Nottingham Forest	20	4	4	12	29	47	12
Plymouth Argyle	20	6	3	11	28	39	15
Barnsley	19	5	5	9	19	33	15
Millwall	20	6	2	12	39	49	14
Cardiff City	21	5	4	12	33	48	14
Reading	20	4	2	14	24	58	10

THIRD DIVISION

SOUTHERN SECTION

*Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	0	Crystal Palace	0
*Clapton Orient (Tricker 3)	3	Bristol Rovers (Findlay)	1
*Coventry City (Bowden 2, Alsop 2, Baker, Lake)	6	Torquay United (Trotter)	1
*Fulham (Hammond 2, Watkins 2)	4	Northampton Town (Bowen 2)	2
*Norwich City (Rank, Williams 3)	4	Gillingham	0
*Notts County (Fenner)	1	Luton Town	0
*Queen's Park Rangers (Goddard 4, Rounce 2, Coward)	7	Exeter City	2
Southend United (Nicol 2, Barnett)	2	*Watford (James)	1
*Swindon Town (Morris 2, Richardson)	3	Brentford (Blakemore, W. Lane)	2
*Thames (Lindsay, Phillips, Le May)	3	Newport County (Pearce)	1
*Walsall	0	Brighton and Hove Albion	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Notts County	20	13	6	1	55	22	32
Northampton Town	19	11	5	3	33	15	27
Southend United	20	12	2	6	44	29	26
Crystal Palace	19	10	5	4	56	34	25
Brighton and Hove Albion	19	8	7	4	25	22	23
Brentford	20	9	4	7	43	35	22
Swindon Town	20	10	2	8	41	38	22
Fulham	19	9	4	6	34	35	22
Torquay United	20	9	2	9	44	50	20
Coventry City	18	8	3	7	42	31	19
Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	20	7	5	8	33	39	19
Queen's Park Rangers	19	8	2	9	46	36	18
Clapton Orient	18	7	4	7	33	31	18
Bristol Rovers	20	7	4	9	35	47	18
Gillingham	19	5	7	7	32	30	17
Exeter City	19	6	5	8	34	43	17
Watford	19	7	2	10	35	38	16
Luton Town	19	5	5	9	24	33	15
Walsall	19	4	4	11	30	47	12
Norwich City	19	4	4	11	23	37	12
Thames	19	5	2	12	21	48	12
Newport County	19	4	2	13	36	61	10

NORTHERN SECTION

Carlisle United (McConnell 3, Watson, Hutchison)	5	*Halifax Town (Woodhouse)	1
*Darlington (Mitchell 2)	2	Tranmere Rovers	0
*Doncaster Rovers	0	Barrow	0
*Gateshead (Barkas 2, Kennedy)	3	Chesterfield (Bell 2, Binks)	2
*Hartlepools United (Simmons, J. Mordue, T. Mordue, Pedwell)	4	Rochdale	0
*Hull City (Alexander 2, Duncan 2, Longden)	5	Southport (Cowen)	1
*Lincoln City (Cartwright 2, March, Dinsdale, Maidment)	5	Accrington Stanley (Whyte, Abel)	2
*Nelson (Raisbeck, Robinson)	2	Wrexham	0
*New Brighton (Pither, Lewis, Johnson 3)	5	York City (Gardner, Laycock, Kelly)	3
*Stockport County (F. Newton 2, Matthews 2, Lincoln)	5	Rotherham United (Johnson, Orr)	2
*Wigan Borough (Scullion, Hinson, Jepson 2, Crewe 2)	6	Crewe Alexander	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Lincoln City	19	13	3	3	41	22	29
Chesterfield	19	11	4	4	45	28	26
Stockport County	19	12	2	5	43	28	26
Tranmere Rovers	19	12	2	5	54	38	26
Hull City	19	10	4	5	42	30	24
Wrexham	19	10	4	5	47	29	24
Carlisle United	18	11	1	6	46	26	23
Wigan Borough	19	11	1	6	39	32	23
Southport	18	8	2	8	31	33	18
Gateshead	18	6	6	6	28	30	18
Rotherham United	19	6	5	8	40	42	17
Darlington	19	7	3	9	37	30	17
Accrington Stanley	20	7	3	10	38	60	17
Doncaster Rovers	18	6	4	8	34	27	16
Halifax Town	18	6	4	8	25	36	16
York City	18	7	1	10	35	41	15
Rochdale	18	6	2	10	38	50	14
Barrow	20	5	4	11	24	44	14
Hartlepools United	18	6	1	11	35	40	13
New Brighton	19	5	3	11	23	41	13
Crewe Alexandra	19	6	0	13	28	52	12
Nelson	18	3	3	12

MINERS AND THE SPREAD-OVER

PLAN ACCEPTED BY LANCASHIRE

DIFFICULTY IN WALES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOLTON, DEC. 20

The delegate meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation, held here this morning, spent over two hours discussing the report presented to them by their executive on Thursday's hearing of the Lancashire miners' case before the National Industrial Board. Their vote accepting the report was not unanimous but it was sufficiently decisive. Acceptance was accorded by 820 to 168 on a card vote.

The delegates then unanimously accorded to their president, Mr. J. McGurk, a resolution placing on record their appreciation of his services in the conduct of the proceedings before the Industrial Board, noting the splendid manner in which their case had been urged and the effective way in which Mr. McGurk had withstood cross-examination by members of the board. To-day's decision of the Lancashire miners has a wide-reaching effect; it ensures the end of the national crisis. Mr. McGurk, in furnishing the above particulars at the close of the conference, was rather more communicative than usual. He said he felt that everybody concerned with the coal industry would now be able to sit down to dinner on Christmas Day feeling much happier than they felt a month ago or than they had expected to do even now.

"If only the marketing schemes are applied as they ought to be I feel that the future of the industry is distinctly brighter. If they are applied they will bring in more revenue, and the miner who invests his life in the industry will share in the larger yield. The most significant thing in the award which the Lancashire and Cheshire miners have accepted to-day is that, by accepting it, we give effect to the recommendation of the Prime Minister that the spread-over should be agreed to for a temporary period of three months. The principle of the spread-over, by our action, becomes the policy of the majority of the miners employed in the British coalfields. We hold the key position. All danger of a coal stoppage over the hours question ceases, through our decision, at least until after March next year, over the whole of the industry in this country."

Mr McGurk added that, as far as Lancashire was concerned, the findings of the Industrial Board really split the difference between a 7½ and an eight-hour day. There was a compromise there, but everything else in the present agreement as to subsistence wages and so on remained intact. The present terms would run to December 31, and after that date, until March 31 next year, the hours would be 7hr. 45min. five days a week instead of eight, but the rates of wages, subsistence wage, customs and conditions of work in operation in November, 1930, would still continue.

ATTITUDE OF OWNERS

"Have the owners then accepted the award?" I asked Mr. McGurk. "Not yet," was the answer, "but Mr. J. T. Browne, representing the Lancashire owners, was one of the signatories to the award. I fully expect the owners will endorse and work the award now accepted by the men. In fact I think they will do so gladly. We are going to ask for a meeting with the owners in Manchester on December 29."

I learn that at the conference this morning Mr. McGurk first made his report on Thursday's proceedings in London, and then stated that the federation executive urged the acceptance of the National Board's award, and in himself strongly urged the conference to accept it. A resolution was proposed to that effect, and instructing the federation's Wages Board representatives to meet the owners with a view to the award being made operative in the Lancashire and Cheshire coalfield on and from January 1, 1931. The resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority, the figures being as stated above.

In explanation of the proceedings before the National Board Mr. McGurk said that, as he understood the position of the Lancashire and Cheshire owners, it was that in the section of the new Coal Mines Act dealing with marketing scheme, the words "coal produced" appeared and not "coal sold," and in their opinion the phrase "coal produced" did not prevent their being exposed to intense competition in Lancashire from coal got in Yorkshire and other coalfields. Had the phrase run "coal sold in Lancashire" instead of "produced," it would have made all the difference to the Lancashire mineowners, who could only save their trade from this intense competition by some form of cooperation with other coalfields.

This shows the importance of that recommendation of the National Industrial Board which urges that as "the provisions contained in Part 1 of the Coal Mines Act of 1930, under which schemes regulating the production, supply, and sale of coal can be made, are limited in their extent, the Board are of opinion that the prosperity of districts would be materially increased if there were statutory authority for agreements between districts providing for the co-ordination of prices as between one district and another. The Board recognize that a considerable measure of reorganization, such as is contemplated in Part 2 of the Act, has already taken place in the Lancashire and Cheshire district, and they recommended that this policy should be continued and developed."

MAJOR ELLIS, speaking for the owners before the National Board, made a strong point of the competition to which Lancashire coal is subjected, and his remarks, which were supported by Mr. MCGURK, appear to have borne fruit in the above-quoted recommendations, contained in the award. Without some such co-ordination between districts as the Board have recommended, Yorkshire will still be able to fix a minimum price considerably below that of Lancashire. Mr. McGurk's closing comment was:—"If the recommendation becomes effective, however, the time will have arrived when the mineowners will cease to ask the mineworkers for reductions in wages, because they allege they are having to sell their coal at a loss."

MR. COOK'S SATISFACTION

Mr. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, stated yesterday that he understood that the decision of the Lancashire miners was a final acceptance of the National Coal Board's plan for a temporary spread-over. "If this is so," he said, "I shall make arrangements straightway to regularize the position of those districts that have asked for the spread-over and are working under it, and those districts that are now on temporary settlements who desire a spread-over. I shall make arrangements with the Board of Trade that they shall be granted permission to work a spread-over, which will ensure peace for at least three months in the coalfields and allow the National Board to go on with its work to prepare more permanent agreements without being surrounded by a crisis. This, in my opinion, creates a far better atmosphere and greater hopes for the mining industry. It is to me a far happier Christmas than I expected."

DISPUTE IN SOUTH WALES

POSITION OF "STALEMATE"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, DEC. 21

The joint sub-committee of the South Wales Coal Trade Conciliation Board will meet again on Tuesday in an effort to probe the difficult problem of how to adjust the men's wages demands with the uneconomic state of the industry. The temporary spread-over agreement expires on Wednesday week, and what may happen afterwards is wrapped in uncertainty.

The workmen, it is true, have accepted the Prime Minister's suggestion of a three months' truce, provided the spread-over is worked on a weekly basis, which in effect is the same as that agreed to by the Lancashire and Cheshire miners yesterday, but the owners are by no means ready to surrender the present fortnightly arrangement, under which the men lose one day's work every alternate Saturday. They have offered to extend the temporary agreement to the end of January, in the hope that definite steps towards a permanent settlement may have been taken in the meantime, but this has been virtually rejected by the miners, so that both parties may be said to be back to the position of "stalemate" of a month ago.

An appeal from the miners' executive for a further hearing is now before the National Industrial Wages Board, but the owners once more have declared their intention of refusing to acknowledge that body, which they say possesses no power beyond that of recommending, and, as an alternative, have offered to submit the issue in dispute to independent arbitration. A provision was contained in the old Conciliation Board agreement which was abrogated when the Mines Act came into force on December 1, and although one might have thought that the miners' representatives would have welcomed the proposal as the most sensible way out of the impasse, not a solitary voice has yet been heard in its favour. The explanation, of course, is that they are still clinging to the vestiges of a national policy which has received serious set-backs during the past month, while the owners, on the other hand, are equally determined in the stand for district settlements which they have maintained from the outset.

A CHEERLESS CHRISTMAS

Such is the position on the eve of Christmas—a Christmas as meagre in seasonable comforts and as cheerless in outlook as any experienced in the coalfield for very many years.

In a semi-official statement issued yesterday the owners, after pointing out that they had had several meetings with the miners' leaders, and that the latter were given every facility to analyse and examine for themselves the detailed facts of the industry, state that it is obvious, from an examination of the losses sustained by the industry in South Wales since the 1926 stoppage alone, that the coal trade could not afford to pay the wages it has paid, and certainly cannot afford to carry on under conditions which are more onerous.

The miners' leaders, however, persisted in their demand for the same wages for less work, and the reference of the matter to the National Industrial Board as a matter of fact meant delay and uncertainty in the settlement of the dispute. The Government had already been warned of its ineffectivenes. It could not possibly be helpful, and therefore its existence was calculated to do more harm than good. In regard to the present temporary terms the statement says that it had been understood, at all events by the owners and by the general public, that advantage would be taken of the opportunity to negotiate a new permanent agreement, and that, failing a settlement by December 14, the matter would be referred to independent arbitration, but for some reason the miners' leaders turned down the suggestion, although it had always been the practice in South Wales to go before an independent chairman on questions affecting wages.

This method had been found by experience to work well, and the decisions of the various chairmen who had acted as arbitrators had always been accepted by both sides. It was only in this way, it was urged, that settlements could be expeditiously and satisfactorily arranged. The owners, it is further pointed out, "have not turned down any method which may be adopted for a settlement. All that they ask is that the miners' leaders should discuss with them the possibilities of what can be paid to the workmen under any method which may be suggested, and then decide what is best for the industry. As matters now stand it does not seem possible that a settlement can be reached before the end of December. The probabilities, however, are that if owners and men had been allowed to deal with matters unhampered by Government interference, then the prospects would have been far better for all concerned than they are at the present day."

THREATENED DISMISSAL OF 2,000 MEN

A QUOTA DIFFICULTY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BARNSLEY, DEC. 21

The firstfruits of the new Coal Mines Act in the Barnsley district are the threatened dismissal of 2,000 men employed at the Haigh, Woolley, and Wharncliffe Woodmoor collieries. The 7,000 workmen employed at these collieries have received an intimation that on Christmas Eve they will be served with notice to terminate their engagements, and that after the holidays they will be able to resume work only on day-to-day contracts.

This step has been taken, it is stated, in consequence of the unexpectedly low quota which has been allocated to this colliery group under the national scheme for the control of output. The owners have entered an appeal against the quota, on the ground that they have made great developments since the period of 1927 on which the quota is based, and that they are not producing any coal in excess of the demand for it. These collieries, which did not join the "Five Counties Scheme" for the restriction of output, have been able to maintain comparatively regular working.

On behalf of the 7,000 employees the local representatives of the Yorkshire Miners' Association at the pits named have issued the following letter:—

We workmen hear that a third of our total number (over 2,000 men at least) are to be forced out of work on January 1 by the action of the Standard Tonnage Committee of the Midland Coal Mines Scheme. This is not right. We will not stand for it. We were always told that the Coal Mines Act was an Act to regulate output, not an Act to dismiss men from their work. Our coal is greatly in demand. It is high quality, and the British public want it. To force us, in such large numbers, out of work in a district where there is no other work for us, cannot be right. No just man anywhere would stand for it. The Act of Parliament never meant it, and no Act of Parliament ever did. We claim our rights to continue work. As far as we can we shall fight for this. We ask Parliament and the public to help us in our just claims.

The Mayor of Barnsley states that he proposes to call a special meeting of the Barnsley Town Council to see what steps can be taken to prevent a further heavy addition to the local unemployed.

GOVERNMENT PLANS FOR UNEMPLOYED

MR. MORRISON'S REPLY TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Speaking at Hendon on Saturday, Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport, referred to the unemployment debates during the week in the House of Commons. He said that never had unemployment been discussed on partisan lines by the Opposition more than in the debate on Tuesday, and never had the Opposition revealed a mind more bankrupt of constructive ideas.

Instead of putting before the House the proposals of the Liberal Party, which had never yet been elaborated in Parliament, Sir Tudor Walters, who opened the debate, spent half an hour in a discursive speech of which it was difficult to make head or tail. On behalf of the Government, he (Mr. Morrison) followed with a comprehensive survey of the problem and, having regard to the time at his disposal, a detailed exposition of the unprecedentedly large activities of the Government in combating the unemployment situation. The Opposition did not deal with that statement however, but went on with their political fireworks as if it had not been made.

During the debate, two men with big political reputations, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill, spoke. Mr. Churchill spent nearly the whole of his time in getting off his chest characteristic high-sounding language, humorously pulling the leg of Mr. Lloyd George, and knocking the Government about in proper circus style. Mr. Lloyd George spent the greater part of his speech getting back at Mr. Churchill, but ignoring the problem. Then, all of a sudden, he became deadly serious, and gratuitously asserted that the Government were not conscious of the gravity of the situation. Really, the Opposition were disgraceful on Tuesday, for instead of discussing policy and plans, they devoted practically all their time to political foolery.

Apparently Mr. Lloyd George—and he made no complaint—was to reserve and exercise the right to seize on every possible opportunity of attacking the Labour Government. In those circumstances he would realize that if he had the right to attack the Government had a right to counter-attack and defence. On Friday, as on Tuesday, Mr. Lloyd George had worked himself up into a great state as to certain figures that he wanted from the Treasury, his theory being that if he found out how much had actually passed through the Treasury on unemployment works he could say how many men were at work to-day under Government-assisted schemes. That was sheer nonsense and Mr. Lloyd George must know that it was nonsense.

It appeared that some people, including the corner boy of the Conservative front bench, Sir Kingsley Wood, wanted the Government, instead of getting on with their work, to switch off work schemes and devote themselves to the collection of illusory statistics. After all, Mr. Lloyd George was not good at figures to-day any more than he was at the time when he "fixed" the German reparations in defiance of the advice he received from the economists and business men.

There was no mystery as to the facts of the Government's unemployment plans, and they could not be expected to be enthusiastic in getting the House of Commons thoroughly confused and mixed up as to how things really were. One fact had arisen from the discussions. Mr. Lloyd George now accepted the Government view that, as a whole, it was sound to assume that the expenditure of £1,000,000 on unemployment schemes employed directly and indirectly for a year 4,000 men. The Liberals had hitherto insisted that the figure was 5,000. This admission of Mr. Lloyd George meant, if it meant anything, that the Liberal figures as to the number of men on their schemes must be reduced by one in five or 20 per cent.; but, if they still adhered to their 5,000 figure, they must add one in four, or 25 per cent., to the Government figure of men employed under present schemes.

MORE LOOMS TO A WEAVER

AMALGAMATION AND THE NOTICES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, DEC. 20

Instead of clearing the decks for action the notices sent out by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association yesterday to be posted in all weaving sheds controlled by member firms appear by their very terms to make confusion worse confounded. Accordingly the General Council of the Weavers' Amalgamation meeting here this afternoon under their president, Mr. J. Hindle, of Burnley, did no more than express their continued dissatisfaction with the controversy about the more-looms-to-a-weaver system as conducted by the Manufacturers' Association, and reaffirm their formerly reported general opposition to the new system.

The meeting was the ordinary monthly meeting of the General Council, attended by representatives from all the 38 districts. It lasted two hours. At the close the secretary, Mr. H. Naesmith, made the following statement:—

"The meeting has considered the action of the employers' organization in issuing instructions to members of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association to post notices at all mills throughout the country, and to give weavers whose services will not be required on January 5 the necessary notice of dismissal. They have also had under consideration the statement reputed to have been made by Mr. T. Ashurst, secretary of the Employers' Association, professing to interpret the intentions of the employers and to show how the proposed piece price list would operate when the number of looms run by a weaver is reduced by under-employment or from any other reason.

"The council has been unable to reconcile this statement of the employers' secretary with the declaration conveyed officially to the Weavers' Amalgamation on October 31 and they find that no mention of this interpretation was conveyed to the representatives of the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation when they met the employers on Tuesday last. In consequence the General Council to-day, after a long discussion, reaffirmed its previous decision and sees no reason, in the absence of any further communications from the employers, to depart from the policy decided on and declared at the special General Council meeting held on November 29."

A CONFUSING SITUATION

Although this communique is a rather notable example of "legislation by reference" to past events, its meaning is that the General Council finds the crisis over this eight-loom system unaltered from the position in which it has stood during the whole of November and December, and sees no reason for doing anything more than reaffirm its policy of opposition to the more-looms-to-a-weaver system declared on November 29. In conversation afterwards Mr. Naesmith made it clear that the Manufacturers' Association's step in instructing firms to post notices of the coming into operation of the new system has, in the weavers' view, been taken in an extraordinarily loose and irresponsible way.

The terms of the notice as posted distinguish on the one hand between weavers who will not be affected by the new system and who will, therefore, continue to be paid for their work under the existing piece price lists (the Colne coloured list and the uniform list) and on the other hand weavers who will be required to accept the proposed new list because they will be put on six, eight or 10 looms, as the case may be. But what weavers in any one shed are to be retained under the old system and what weavers are to be put on the new system the notice does not indicate, and, according to Mr. Naesmith, nobody knows and nobody will know until Monday, January 5. Moreover, it is not until next Monday at the earliest, and the Monday after in some instances, that any weavers may expect to get the individual notice that their services will not be required at all, presumably because they will be displaced by the partial coming into operation of the more-looms-to-a-weaver system. So that for the present the employers' step in issuing notices has only made an already difficult and confusing situation chaotic.

Nobody knows the exact range of effect of the notices. As the Weavers' Amalgamation regards them, these documents leave it entirely to the choice of individual firms to say how many, and to which, of their employees the new system shall apply, and how many and which of the employees shall be dismissed at the end of their legal notice period as redundant, in consequence of the adoption of the new system. In such circumstances the Amalgamation could not, even if it had wished, have decided to-day on anything more definite than a general reaffirmation of its opposition to the new system. It does not yet know which of its members are going to be affected adversely by the new system, and until events have shown the extent to which the employers actually intend to operate the new system the Weavers' Amalgamation must necessarily adopt a waiting attitude.

CHEZ ONCLE CLUB STRUCK OFF

MAGISTRATE'S SEVERE COMMENTS

Mr. MEAD, the Marlborough-street magistrate, on Saturday ordered the "Chez Oncle" Club, Dean-street, Soho, to be struck off the register.

JAMES PATRICK WALSH, of Upper Porchester-street, W., his wife, EILEEN WALSH, and DORA SEGAR, of York House, Theobalds-road, W.C., were charged on three summonses with selling intoxicating liquor at the club without holding a licence. All three were also charged on nine summonses with supplying intoxicating liquor outside permitted hours. Summonses against James Walsh and Eileen Walsh for keeping the club for the purpose of gaming were withdrawn.

Miss Segar, the secretary, was sent to prison for one month in the second division on each of the summonses, the sentences to run concurrently. Notice of appeal was given. Although a warrant is out for her arrest, Mrs. Walsh did not appear. It was stated that the police had not seen her since the night of the raid on the club, when she got through a window on to the roof and escaped.

Mr. MEAD said that in these cases fines were inoperative to stop these offences. No one could complain, because these were deliberate offences and impudent offences. They had to be discovered in circumstances which were exceedingly regrettable, but it was a necessary evil in the circumstances.

Continuing, Mr. Mead said:—"This is a most aggravated case. This is one of the worst dens of iniquity. You get continual drunkenness there, and the male defendant has been convicted before and fined. The only reason I am not sending him to prison now is the state of his health. If in three months the state of his health permits I shall inflict imprisonment."

Mr. O'Connor, for the defence, stated that Walsh was in a very grave condition of health, and would have to undergo an operation. He was prepared to plead "Guilty" to selling intoxicating liquor without a licence on three dates in September and October. Walsh had no control of the club, and Miss Segar was a paid servant.

SIR K. WOOD ON "CAMOUFLAGE" SPEECHES

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, M.P., in a statement on Saturday, said that Mr. Morrison broke down rather badly under Mr. Lloyd George's cross-examination on the unemployment debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday, and Mr. Greenwood's reply was not quite a masterpiece of plain statement. The unemployment figures were, since the Government assumed office, up by nearly 1,250,000. Although the Government only claimed by their schemes that directly and indirectly some 200,000 men had been given temporary work, that was pure assumption founded on optimistic conjecture and vague estimate. All the information that Mr. Morrison was asked to supply was how much money would pass from the Treasury this year for that particular purpose. That would, at any rate, enable some test to be made, as Cabinet Ministers were contenting themselves, when speaking up and down the country, with stating how many millions of money had been sanctioned for unemployment schemes, which, of course, was pure camouflage. Whether they liked it or not, the Government would have, at once, to supply much more information. Mr. Morrison would, he felt confident, hear "His Master's Voice" again when the House met in January, and probably Mr. Arthur Henderson might say something in the interval.

FULHAM POWER STATION

ATTITUDE OF LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

PUBLIC INQUIRY ENDED

The public inquiry by the Electricity Commissioners into the application of the Fulham Borough Council for consent to extend their generating station at Townmead-road, Fulham, which had been in progress since last Monday, at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, the Victoria Embankment, ended on Saturday. The Commissioners were Sir John Brooke (chairman), Mr. W. W. Lackie, and Mr. T. P. Wilmshurst.

Mr. Trevor Watson, K.C., on behalf of the London County Council, put in a written statement of the conditions which the council thought should be imposed if the Commissioners granted the application. The conditions were that the sulphur content of the effluent gases should not be more than .02 of a grain per cubic foot; that no dark or opaque smoke should be emitted, nor grit or other particles sufficient to cause a nuisance; that chimneys should be at least 300ft. high and gases warmed before discharge; that the powers given to the Port of London Authority in respect of water effluents should be extended to the London County Council; that periodic analyses of gas and water effluents should be made; and that any improved devices discovered should be introduced when the Electricity Commissioners required them.

Mr. J. A. Robertson, consulting engineer, replying to Mr. J. H. Thorpe (for the authorities opposing the scheme), said that he had been engaged for 30 years in the construction of generating stations. A small number of stations spread over a large city did not cause so much damage through sulphur dioxide as one big station. He saw no insuperable difficulties in the way to a down-river station. The London Power Company's experiments at Grove-road were very promising, although the plant was elaborate and somewhat costly. He believed that the solution of the problem of the elimination of sulphur fumes was nearer than many people thought.

Mr. Thorpe.—Do you regard the Fulham site as desirable in every respect?—The witness.—I do not. The area available is not nearly sufficient for a station of such large size as 300,000 kilowatts. It does not fulfil the conditions necessary for a base load station on a national system.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tyldesley Jones, K.C. (for the applicants), the witness agreed that in most cases proximity to water was essential for generating stations.

THE EFFECT OF FOG

Dr. W. A. Daley, principal medical officer of the General Public Health Branch of the London County Council, said that if the temperature kept high fog did not have a particularly bad effect on people. That only occurred when the temperature was low.

Mr. Trevor Watson.—It is a fact that deaths from lung diseases in industrial areas are higher than elsewhere?—The witness replied that that was so. He had put in tables to show that. In the vicinity of the proposed power station there were many poor people who must heat their houses in the cheapest possible way. They would continue to use coal fires unless electricity was particularly cheap. If the amount of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere were only .02 of a grain per cubic foot it would be satisfactory.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones.—If the Commissioners come to the opinion that this generating station if authorized will be a step forward, when all things are considered, towards the purification of the atmosphere of London, they will be doing an important work in authorizing its construction?—Yes.

On behalf of the London Power Company Mr. Evan Charteris, K.C., said that their fear that anything done at Fulham might be attributed to the Battersea station had been removed by the assurance of the Fulham Borough Council that they intended to make their station as efficient as the Battersea station.

With regard to the suggestion of Mr. Singleton, K.C., for the London County Council, that it would be better to delay the inquiry and arrange for an extension of the option to purchase the site, the Chairman referred to the larger electrical scheme, and said that if there was to be a sufficient supply by the autumn of 1933 a decision at the earliest date was obviously necessary. If the Commissioners decided against the proposals, alternative arrangements would take time to prepare and any delay in the inquiry would therefore increase the difficulties. The inquiry had not been called until the second Government report became available on November 17.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones, in a final speech, said that there was no alternative site which could be considered as a practicable proposition. Wherever the station was put the sulphur nuisance must, if possible, be prevented. Sir Frank Baines had proved conclusively that the distance at which a large amount of damage might be done by the presence of sulphur was far greater than the man in the street thought probable. He had given cases which proved that, if all the generating stations for the supply of London were down at Erith, London still would not be safe. It had been proved that it was possible to instal a plant which would reduce the emission of sulphur to .009 of a grain per cubit foot of gas. Dr. J. S. Haldane had said that .02 of a grain was a limit to which he would subscribe, and Dr. Daley had accepted that figure.

Mr. Trevor Watson.—Dr. Haldane spoke of .02 absolute. He did not accept the method of estimation which suggests that the Grove-road tests obtained .009.

OFFER OF A TEST

Mr. Tyldesley Jones said that Dr. Haldane had said he did not know what the method was, and that they had only the figures but no information about the experiments. The Government chemists, however, knew how the tests had been made, and had reported that they thought the process was capable of improvement in several directions, including that of cost. The advisers of the Fulham Borough Council thought so also, and because they took that view they had adopted the Modave plant. Dr. Haldane had made a criticism of the methods of testing at Fulham. The Commissioners could direct tests to be made there, and he (counsel) invited them to do so, and to ask the Government chemists to lay down the conditions. If it was found that the process at Fulham was not satisfactory, let it be scrapped and the Grove-road process applied to their station.

There was unanimity of opinion that every thing which could be done to purify the atmosphere of London was in the interests of health. Everything which could reduce the amount of coal consumed in a domestic hearth or in a factory, where there were no means of obtaining the same complete combustion as in an up-to-date generating station, would tend to reduce the mischief of smoke pollution. The London County Council were having to extend the boiler capacity of their Greenwich station regardless of the consequences in the matter of sulphur content. Might there not be many similar stations? Anything that could eliminate some of those other stations and reduce the amount of energy they generated must be of benefit to the public health of London.

POSTMAN SENTENCED FOR THEFT

"CHASED BY MONEYLENDERS"

JAMES GUTHIE MILLS, 42, a postman at the Western District Post Office, living at Dolben-street, Blackfriars, was charged at Marylebone Police Court on Saturday with stealing four postal packets containing postal orders for £2 16s. 6d. while in the course of transmission by post. Mr. Fraser, the solicitor prosecuting for the Post Office, stated that when arrested, following the theft of two test letters, Mills admitted stealing these and two other letters and cashing the postal orders contained in them. Later he confessed that he had been stealing since the beginning of October. He then said that he had got into debt and had had recourse to moneylenders before entering the postal service two years ago, and they had been chasing him ever since.

Mills told the magistrate he had recourse to moneylenders three years ago after the death of his mother, when he had to pay 12s. a week rent out of an income from the Labour Exchange of 15s. a week. He borrowed £5 or £6 and paid interest at the rate of 1s. 8d. in the pound a week.

Mr. HAY HALKETT remarked that this was an enormous rate of interest, and said the moneylender semed to be a thorough scoundrel and he wished he could be punished.

Mr. Boswell, the Court missionary, pointed out that Mills had served 5½ years in the Army and was discharged with an exemplary character.

Mr. HAY HALKETT said that if he could see his way to save Mills from prison he would, but he was sorry to say he could not. He sentenced him to three months' imprisonment without hard labour.

CHRISTMAS APPEALS

FOR HOSPITALS AND THE POOR

We publish below further appeals which we have received from hospitals and charities:—

THE ROYAL NORTHERN GROUP OF HOSPITALS.—This group of hospitals consists of the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway; the Royal Chest Hospital, City-road; Grovelands Hospital of Recovery, Old Southgate; and the Reckitt Convalescent Home, Clacton-on-Sea. With 400 beds the group provides the largest general hospital service in North London. Its district covers over 70 square miles, and during 1929 5,752 in-patients were received and the enormous number of 264,816 out-patient attendances dealt with. To maintain these services an annual income of £98,600 must be raised. Of this amount less than 5 per cent. is assured from endowments. A special effort is being made to raise a sum of £19,000 before the end of the current year, for maintenance only. Donations, subscriptions, and legacies towards the work of the group, in whose area lie some of the poorest districts of London, would be gratefully acknowledged by the Secretary, Mr. Gilbert C. Panter, Royal Northern Hospital, N.7.

CHURCH ARMY.—Hundreds of evangelists and sisters of the Church Army are working, under the direct guidance of the clergy, all over the world on behalf of the homeless, the needy, the criminal, and the sick. It is compassionate work and not evangelistic; it goes on throughout the year, and becomes at Christmas an even more busy undertaking. The Church Army will again this year distribute hundreds of Christmas parcels to the poor; it will organize dinner parties throughout this country, and its invitation will extend to men, women, and children who otherwise might face a bare table. The parcels of food will each cost 10s., while £5 will provide for 10 families. Preb. Carlile will acknowledge gifts in money sent to 55, Bryanston-street, London, W.1.

THE CITY DISPENSARY.—This institution, which is in College-street, Dowgate-hill, E.C.4, was founded in the time of George III., and is now in need of financial help. An appeal on its behalf has been issued by the Lord Mayor, who writes: "The City Dispensary is a valuable adjunct to the great hospitals and enjoys the benefit of the honorary services of eminent consulting physicians and surgeons. No charge for medicine or medical advice is made to the patients, and the attendances last year numbered 5,802; 74 urgent and accident cases also received attention at the dispensary. The committee of management, which is under the chairmanship of Lord Wakefield, has recently been compelled to sell a further portion of the invested funds, which are now nearly exhausted. I therefore ask the citizens of London in particular for a generous response to this appeal, and will gratefully receive donations, however small, at the Mansion House."

HOMES FOR WORKING BOYS IN LONDON.—Started 60 years ago, this organization has seven homes on the hills round London, which have sheltered 18,000 boys. Most of the boys are orphans or homeless. They spend several years in the homes until they become self-supporting. At present 350 boys, between the ages of 14 and 17, are accommodated, and funds are urgently needed for the maintenance of this large family. The boys are placed out at work as learners or apprentices; the work is secured for them by the superintendents, and no boy has yet received the "dole." All boys attend evening classes, either at the homes or at a local school. Contributions, either in money or kind, will be acknowledged by the Honorary Treasurer, Sir Thomas Inskip, at the office of the Homes, 12, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, RICHMOND, SURREY.—An appeal on behalf of this hospital is issued for £15,000 to build a new operating theatre, to develop its pathological and X-ray departments, and to provide eight small observation rooms. The hospital has already collected £7,000, but there is a deficit on the general fund of about the same amount. It is the mother hospital of the Thames Valley, has 92 beds, and is a training school for nurses. There is a population of nearly 300,000 in the area which it serves. A marked feature is the ophthalmic department, and it has two wards for this work, which is unusual in the class of smaller general hospitals coming under the King Edward's Hospital Fund. The greater number of its patients come from Richmond, Barnes, Twickenham, Kingston, Sheen, and Mortlake. Contributions should be sent to the Joint Treasurers, Mr. S. W. Gladwell and Captain W. L. E. Gordon, at the Royal Hospital, Richmond, Surrey.

SIR JOHN KIRK MISSION.—Widespread unemployment makes life more than ever difficult for the poor people and children in the slums of Camberwell, for whom this mission works. The committee are anxious to provide, as in previous years, Christmas Day family dinners for the most destitute, a dinner for 400 of the poorest children, a Christmas tree for 300 little ones, and suitable assistance to the aged and infirm. Many cases are known to the committee of struggling widows and others in dire need. An appeal is made for the necessary monetary assistance, as well as for blankets, clothing, coals, boots, and shoes. Cheques, Treasury notes, and postal orders should be sent to the Hon. Secretaries, 93, Broxholm-road, West Norwood, S.E.27.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.—Christmas gifts are needed for 405 crippled children in this hospital. These children come from all parts of the country and they want toys and Christmas cheer. Gifts of toys or money will be gratefully acknowledged if sent to the Secretary, 25, Ely-place, London, E.C.1.

THE INCORPORATED SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HELP SOCIETY AND THE LORD ROBERTS MEMORIAL WORKSHOPS.—The distress of nearly 1,000,000 men who have served with his Majesty's Forces has been relieved by this society, which has also trained and employed in the workshops about 3,000 badly disabled men. The society is entirely dependent upon the response made to its own appeals and does not share in sums raised for ex-Service men by other organizations. Donations or subscriptions should be sent to the Countess Roberts, 122, Brompton-road, London, S.W.3.

THE EVELINA HOSPITAL, SOUTHWARK.—This is the largest hospital for children in South London and it is sorely in need of assistance. In spite of careful economies, expenditure has exceeded income for several years and a large sum is owing to the bankers. The Evelina is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, but owing to its situation in the most destitute part of South London it is rarely seen by the wealthy and suffers accordingly. Contributions for any amount will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Southwark Bridge-road, S.E.1.

BRITISH SYRIAN MISSION.—October 27 was the 70th anniversary of the founding of this mission. The hon. general secretary writes: "In the year 1860 all Europe was shocked by the terrible massacres of Christians by Druzes and Mohamedans. In September Lord Dufferin conducted investigations into the cause of the massacres, while charitable contributions for the thousands of refugees flowed in from European countries. On October 27 there landed in Beirut Mrs. Bowen Thompson, the bearer of a letter, signed by a number of well-known English ladies, sending messages of sympathy, and, above all, 'the Book which comforts us in our troubles.' Mrs. Bowen Thompson began work among them and soon saw the necessity of opening schools. In 1862 King Edward, then Prince of Wales, entered Beirut and received an ovation unparalleled in Syria. Going in procession through the streets he passed the wall of the British Syrian Mission School. Hearing the inmates singing 'God Save the Queen' in Arabic, the Prince inquired who they were. Next day he visited the school, much admiring the work done and hearing the children sing hymns and read Scripture. Not only did the Prince give a generous donation to the funds, but he commended the schools to the Sultan, which resulted in the latter granting an Imperial Firman, under which the work was carried on in undisturbed security so long as Syria formed part of the Turkish Empire. Furthermore, when Prince George (now King George V.) was cruising in H.M.S. Bacchante in 1882, he visited the mission at Beirut at the express desire of the Prince of Wales. In spite of difficulties of many kinds the work has been steadily carried on for the past 70 years. I will gladly furnish details to anyone wishing to know more about it." The London office of the mission is at 24, Tufton-street, S.W.1.

THE GLYNN VIVIAN MINERS' MISSION.—It is the desire of this mission, of which Lord Radstock is president, to form libraries for miners' families at Swansea, Mosborough, and Aylesham, and it is asking for books, including missionary stories and biographies. The secretary, 162, North-street, Brighton, Sussex, writes: "In some districts and valleys in which the mission is interested there is only a publichouse and no place for week-day recreation. If any of your readers will kindly promise such books, second-hand or new, we shall be so grateful, and will send addresses to which the same may be posted direct. We do not desire old theological works, but missionary adventures and such-like books would be thankfully accepted."

BRITISH LEGION.—For some time the Legion has been running a Central Unemployment Bureau at 57, Palace-street, London, S.W.1, where particulars are registered of unemployed, and interviews are obtained with contractors, employers of labour, and Government departments as to probable new works, &c. Recently the bureau was responsible for finding jobs for 1,200 ex-Service men out of a total of 1,500 employed on the construction of new works near London. Efforts for unemployed ex-Service men are being extended, and 10 employment officers have been appointed to various areas in the country; it is expected that each of these will place 1,000 men in the course of the year. Many of the applicants for employment are very hard up, and it is often necessary for the Legion to give clothing and provide the means to travel to a job. At this time of the year there is urgent need for boots, shoes, and socks, and an appeal is made for surplus or worn articles of this nature, and they will be gratefully acknowledged if sent to the British Legion Poppy Warehouse, 70, York-road, King's Cross, London, N.1.

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND.—Donations and subscriptions for the purpose of scientific research are asked for by the Hon. Treasurer, S-11, Queen-square, London, W.C.1, who writes: "Our recent researches have undoubtedly advanced our knowledge of cancer, and it is not too much to hope that the further prosecution of the investigations will ultimately yield results of the greatest importance on the nature and treatment of the disease."

THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES AND "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP.—Having acquired Ealer Place, Esher, as a home for 180 girls, this institution is compelled to make an urgent appeal for £5,000. This sum is needed to complete the purchase and adapt the house for its new purpose. Gifts should be sent to 164, Shaftesbury-avenue, London, W.C.2.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE.—During the year 725 destitute children have been received in the 30 branches of the home, which now cares for 4,000 little ones. There is still a waiting list for whom this institution intends to find a home before Christmas. A gift of five guineas will secure the immediate admission of a child. The chief offices of the Home are at Highbury Park, London, N.5.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE).—This was the first special hospital in London devoted to cancer treatment and research. It is equipped with the most up-to-date appliances. Poor patients are admitted free. In addition to the accommodation for operable cases in the early stages of the disease, a certain number of beds are provided for advanced cases who may remain for life. Numbers of cases from all parts of the world attend the radiological department, where the latest approved methods of treatment are applied. An urgent appeal is made for £150,000 for a new radiological block and other extensions which will add 80 beds to the hospital; and also for radium. Cheques, crossed Coutts and Co., should be addressed to the Secretary, Fulham-road, London, S.W.3.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—A sum of £250,000 is needed to provide a pay-bed unit of 30 beds for patients of moderate means—a crying need for London and Greater London; 30 beds for maternity cases; and a new nurses' home for the nurses, now inadequately housed, and to provide accommodation for the increased nursing staff required. Donations should be sent to General Sir Hubert Gough, Chairman, Extension Appeal Fund, St. Mary's Hospital, W.2, and they will be gratefully acknowledged.

ROYAL SAILORS' REST.—This work at Portsmouth and Devonport has been carried on for 50 years for the benefit of the men of the Royal Navy. Funds are needed to complete the Memorial Block at Portsmouth, dedicated to the late Dame Sophia G. Wintz, D.B.E. Contributions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Royal Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth.

(Continued in next column)

INDUSTRY IN 1931

VIEWS OF LEADERS AND UNION OFFICIALS

Views which have been obtained from a number of the leaders of British industry and trade union officials concerning the prospects of a revival during 1931 of the industry and commerce of the nation, show a division of opinion, but there is a tendency to think that the New Year will see some improvement in the position.

SIR JAMES

Letters to the Editor

APPOINTMENTS TO BENEFICES

SUITABILITY TO THE PARISH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I hope to be allowed to convince you that Lord Atkin has really misconceived both the nature of the grievance which the proposed Measure is designed to remedy and the nature of the remedy which is sought to be applied.

The grievance is not that clergymen of bad character are presented. It seldom, I suppose, happens that a patron wishes to appoint such a clergyman: if he does so wish, the bishop has power to refuse to institute, subject to the jurisdiction of the Court set up by the Benefices Act, which, however, is seldom if ever invoked. The law relating to institution works smoothly and sufficiently well; and accordingly the present Measure (Clause 6) expressly leaves the law of institution unchanged.

But this is not where the shoe pinches. For a good appointment to the cure of souls it is by no means sufficient to prevent the appointment of a man of bad character: there is another and much more difficult problem to be solved; it is to appoint a man suitable to the particular parish concerned. To be sure (as Lord Atkin says) a man may be unsuitable because he is of bad character, when he would be unsuitable for any parish; but this is not what commonly occurs. A man may be of unblemished character and yet be unsuitable because he is a very High Churchman and the traditions of the particular parish are Evangelical; or it may be the other way about, and that an extreme Low Churchman is unsuited to a parish whose traditions are High. Or again, a man may be elderly and unfit for a populous or straggling parish: or he may be of academic temper, a retiring student, and the parish may need an active, bustling, mundane man, strong enough to cope with the heavy burden of many activities. But indeed the question of suitability cannot always be precisely stated. Often a man is not suited to a parish because, in the best words that can be used, "he is not the sort of man for that sort of parish."

This is the problem which a patron has to solve; and there is a widespread feeling that it is not always rightly solved and that, at any rate, the parishioners ought to be consulted before the difficult question of suitability is determined. Accordingly the Measure makes provision for such consultation between the patron and the churchwardens representing the parochial council. This provision will only come into force when the parochial council so resolves; for where they have entire confidence in the patron's judgment there is no need for consultation. But if the council wishes it the Measure provides that the churchwardens, representing the council, must be consulted, and must consent to the patron's presentation. If they do consent the matter is ended, and the clergyman is duly presented and later instituted to the benefice, subject to the existing law of institution. But if the churchwardens do not consent the presentation cannot be made unless the Bishop approves it. Lord Atkin objects that the Bishop's powers are greatly extended, and that he is given a veto which he does not now possess. But this is to see things upside down. It is the parochial council, through the churchwardens, whose powers are extended, and who are given a veto; but the veto may be overridden if the Bishop approves the patron's choice. The Bishop comes in only when the patron appeals to him to overrule the churchwardens. Where there is disagreement between the patron and churchwardens the Bishop is brought in to act as arbitrator, or, better still, as peacemaker, and to give or withhold his approval of the patron's choice. The Bishop may be required by either of the contending parties to consult a body of advisers before he comes to any decision. If in the end he disapproves the patron's choice the patron may refer the matter to the Archbishop, who can overrule the Bishop and approve the proposed presentation. Accordingly—so moderate and carefully safeguarded is the innovation on the patron's rights—a patron can only be stopped presenting a clergyman to a particular benefice if the churchwardens refuse their consent, and if neither the Bishop nor the Archbishop can be prevailed on to approve the presentation. Only this triple disapprobation can hinder the patron's choice.

Many people might think that the safeguards are excessive, but Lord Atkin's objection is of an opposite kind. He thinks that a clergyman ought to be able to go to the Court under the Benefices Act, and so oblige the Bishop to approve, and the parochial council and churchwardens to accept, a presentee whom they, with the concurrence of the Archbishop, think unsuitable. This is to confuse the function of administrative discretion with that of judicial trial. The question of suitability for a particular post is not one which is susceptible of forensic argument according to the rules of evidence and legal procedure; it is not to be decided by accusation and judgment; it is a matter altogether of discretion. But the patron's discretion ought not to be despotic. It is right and reasonable to secure that a patron shall no longer be able to force his nominee upon reluctant parishioners unless he can at least get the approval of either the Bishop or the Archbishop.

Lord Atkin says truly that a clergyman when presented has an immemorial right to be instituted to a benefice unless for grave cause, which must be justifiable before a court of law, the bishop refuses to institute. But that is, of course, because the clergyman is already a presentee: he has been presented by the patron. The function of administrative discretion has been completely performed (for it now lies in the hands of the patron alone), and there is a consequent presumption in favour of the presentee which must, if institution is to be hindered, be overthrown. Under the Measure, what is changed is not the right of a presentee or the power of the bishop to refuse institution. The change is in respect to the absolute power of the patron to present and his unfettered determination of the question of the suitability of his nominee. With the patron in the exercise of his administrative discretion is associated, by the Measure, first, the churchwardens, and if they will not agree with him and he persists, then the bishop or the archbishop. But the immemorial right of which Lord Atkin speaks does not arise at this stage; no one has a right to be presented to a benefice, least of all to a benefice for which he is unsuited.

I trust that the Houses of Parliament will feel that the rights both of patrons and clergymen have been scrupulously respected and that the spiritual welfare of parishioners and their natural and reasonable wishes ought also to be considered. I am yours faithfully,

HUGH CECIL.

December 16.

BRITISH GLOVES

THE END OF SAFEGUARDING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To-day safeguarding of the gloving industry comes to an end. To-day the efforts of those of us who worked so wholeheartedly, continuously, and hopefully for the welfare of the industry and its workers until our efforts were crowned with success towards the end of 1923 are brought to nought. To-day the operatives find their livelihood taken from them by the competition of foreigners, whose workpeople are paid lower wages for longer hours, and whose rates and taxes and overhead charges are less than our own. And this, let it be noted, is the Christmas box of a Socialist Government, which, at election time, poses as being the "friend of the workers."

I, for one, would not have worked for the safeguarding of the gloving industry had it been calculated to increase materially the price of gloves to the consumer, or to increase the expenses of some other industry in which gloves might be considered to be raw material, or were the glovers themselves inefficient and lazy and the managements lacking in organization and up-to-date methods. The facts, however, were vastly different. The most inveterate enemies of safeguarding have never ventured to accuse our glovers of lack of skill (there are not better in the world), of laziness (I should like to take any doubter round the works in Worcester!), or of turning out an inferior commodity (the types of gloves in which England specializes are unsurpassed), and no one, other than Mr. Snowden, has had the temerity to criticize unfavourably the methods of English management. (Hansard, 1924-25, Vol. 189, Col. 530.) The criticism to which I refer was dealt with by me a few days later, and has not been repeated. (Hansard, same volume, Cols. 1,349-50.)

May I give a brief account of the results of safeguarding in this particular industry? Before it was introduced gloving was a dying industry. A large proportion of workpeople were wholly unemployed and nearly all those who were employed were on short time, and no new apprentices were being trained.

As soon as safeguarding was introduced there were immediate and excellent results. The number of those employed was increased by 40 per cent. and lately the total hours worked averaged more than full time for the whole industry, while there was always a shortage of skilled labour. The output of gloves increased by 70 per cent. Exports of British gloves increased by between 6 and 7 per cent. Prices of British gloves came down by between 5 and 10 per cent. New patterns of gloves which had previously been made abroad and for which artificial prices could be asked in this country, as there was no British competition, were made in England. In one case a Worcester firm was turning out at 3s. 11d. a pair gloves which before the introduction of safeguarding had been made in France and sold in England at 4s. 11d. a pair. Considering all these facts, even if the consumer has to pay a shade more for foreign gloves, is he not better off owing to the greater amount of employment given and owing to the smaller demand made upon him for his contribution to the dole?

Now for the third phase. As soon as it was known that safeguarding was to be allowed to lapse the undoing of the good work began. Already in Worcester one firm is working only about two days a week. Practically all the other manufacturing firms are on half-time or less and one branch firm has gone out of business.

I ask, Sir, what justification is there for this state of affairs? What good is obtained by refusing to continue an Act that did harm to none and good to thousands? By scrapping safeguarding we sacrifice employment, wages, skill, self-confidence, and hope. We achieve unemployment, doles, loss of skill, moral deterioration, and despair.

I have the honour, Sir, to be your obedient servant,

CRAWFORD GREENE.

House of Commons, Dec. 21.

UNNECESSARY HOOTING

I have lived for four years between two dangerous cross-roads. In my opinion to dash across a cross-roads blasting one's way on a horn is suicidal. One always should go across on the presumption that there is a deaf imbecile dashing at right angles to one; why, therefore, hoot? I try to drive my car on the principle that one should give a growl only (1) when one has to warn specific pedestrians and vehicle drivers to look out, i.e., in turning out of a main into a side street; and (2) when passing another car which one judges may swerve.—Mr. W. R. DARWIN, 4, Gower-street, W.C.1.

HINDU AND MOSLEM

ARGUMENTS FOR SEPARATE ELECTORATES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Within the next fortnight or so the members of the Round-Table Conference will have to come to grips with the Hindu-Moslem question. Already in some of the newspapers a report has been circulated that those in authority are trying to press the Mohamedans to agree to mixed electorates in the two Provinces of India where, from the point of view of population, they preponderate.

Before the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms came into existence in Bengal, and during the first lap of my holding office as a Member of the Executive Council of Bengal, I had the Education Department under me; that, coupled with the experience which I naturally gained as one of the large zemindars of Western Bengal, where round about my district of Burdwan and in some of the districts of the Burdwan Division some of the ancient Ayemadar Mohamedan families are to be found, has brought me to the conclusion that the Bengal Mohamedans have not as yet attained the same degree of education generally as their Hindu brethren, to enable them to compete with equal advantages in public services and the public life of Bengal. In consequence there cannot be the slightest doubt that the Mohamedans of Bengal for a considerable time to come are likely to suffer in a mixed electorate and are likely to have less representative Mohamedans on the Legislative Council than they would have if they had a separate electorate.

True patriotism lies, not in being swayed by sentiment and idealism, but in looking at facts and facing them as such. While the Simon Commission was working I read a paper at the East India Association in London, in May, 1928, and I pointed out the accusation that is often hurled at the British Government in British India that it pursues a policy of "divide and rule" with regard to communal interests, and I suggested experimenting with mixed electorates in selected areas.

The final recommendations of the Government of India on their findings on the Simon Commission's Report have, however, convinced me of the honesty of purpose and the earnestness of the British Indian Government to do its best for India in the new Constitution that is now under contemplation, and I cannot, therefore, get over the practical difficulties which the Government of India have mentioned with regard to the possibilities of the clash of communal interests, and I have come to the conclusion that if the Round-Table Conference wishes to achieve real success in the realm of provincial autonomy and in evolving a federal scheme for the Government of India, it would do well to accept the principle advocated by the Government of India—namely, that of permitting special electorates to continue for the Moslems of India until and unless, in any particular Province, they themselves desire a mixed electorate.

The representative Mohamedans who have come to the Round-Table Conference from Bengal as well as from the Punjab must realize the great responsibility that rests on their shoulders in connexion with advocating the true interests of their Mohamedan compatriots.

To the Hindu representatives from Bengal, all of whom are old friends, I should like to put this homily of a joint family in Bengal. Suppose in a family in Bengal, governed by the joint family system, there happen to be two brothers who have grown up to manhood and, owing to their individual susceptibilities, their family ties, and their temperaments, and owing to the various and varied tastes of themselves and the immediate members of their family, they find that if they live together there is less likelihood of peace and amity than by their having their patrimony under a single management but by each having a separate home, so as to enable each one to keep alive his individuality and his personal views on life.

Now let us apply this homily to the Hindus and the Moslems not only in Bengal, where undoubtedly the question is very important for the future prosperity and success of the Mohamedans as a community, but also to those all over India. It will be found that in the early stages of a new Constitution which promises so much autonomous power to the Provinces, it would be wiser for the two brothers, the Hindu and the Mohamedan, to have each his separate household under the common patrimony, the State or Government.

I write these few lines for the earnest consideration of those who have come over here to achieve success and to achieve something which will guarantee peaceful cooperation among the two communities. I sincerely believe that no real progress can be achieved by India as a whole until the two communities sink their differences and show a united front, and for that reason mixed electorates are undoubtedly the next big step in this programme; but I think that for the next five or 10 years—nay for the lifetime of two terms of the new legislative bodies that are likely to be ushered in after the new Constitution has been launched in India—it would be wiser to accept the principle advocated by the Government of India—namely, the continuance of separate electorates for the Mohamedans, particularly in the Provinces of Bengal and the Punjab.

Yours faithfully,

B. C. MAHTAB, Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

20, Kensington Gore, S.W.7, Dec. 19.

WESLEY AND WHITEFIELD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I approach lovers of art through your columns? John Russell, R.A., painted a portrait of the Rev. George Whitefield, M.A., and one of the Rev. John Wesley, the leaders of the Evangelical Revival. Both of these have disappeared, and after most exhaustive inquiries I have failed to trace either, and have been advised to write to you. I should greatly appreciate help in locating either or both of these valuable historical pictures, which are apparently in some private collection.

Also, a very fine painting of George Whitefield preaching at Moorfields, by Eyre Crowe, A.R.A., which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1865, is now in danger of shipment to the United States, and I am making an effort to have a work of such historical value retained in this country, and would gladly give information to anyone who would assist me in doing so.

I am, &c.,

HARRY E. GAZE, Secretary.

Whitefield's Central Mission, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

THE PRESS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Much writing has not made Mr. Lovat Fraser, M.P., "an exact man." He made a strong attack on the L.C.C. based on his own statement that the Council had not opened its Public Assistance Committee to the Press. An issue of *The Times* proved that he was wrong, but he unfortunately refuses to admit his error.

He now asks how many Public Assistance Committees there are in the County of London. There is "one"—consisting of 32 members of the L.C.C. and 16 co-opted members, responsible under the Council for public assistance policy and finance, and open to the Press and public. May I add that the Council adopted the latter course of its own volition? Mr. Lovat Fraser shows his gratitude by misrepresenting the Council.

WILLIAM RAY.

The County Hall, S.E.1, Dec. 20.

OPERA IN ENGLAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Alfred Butt's letter in *The Times* yesterday meets all the points against a subsidy for opera. Personally, I am not so much concerned with the matter of extravagance; the amount proposed is comparatively small; and I am inclined to think that any and every time is the right one for the encouragement of genuine art.

Sir Alfred shows a shrewd knowledge of the English public. It does not want grand opera, and the grander it is the less it likes it—the more pretentious and absurd it feels it to be. And this does not mean that we are not a musical nation. The opera public is usually not profoundly musical, in fact it may not be musical at all. You seldom see the frequenters of opera at a first-rate performance of a Bach cantata, or at a recital by a first-rate pianist or violinist. May I give an instance of how the absurdity of grand opera struck some unsophisticated Korean friends of ours, whom we took to see *La Bohème*: it is from my diary:—"Melba sang beautifully, and when she died with a green face on a bed in the last act, while the rest of the singers howled around her, Ko and Yi were convulsed with laughter and looked sympathetically towards us to see if we were equally amused."

Yours faithfully,

DOROTHEA PONSONBY.

Haslemere, Dec. 20.

Points from Letters

MEN IN DOMESTIC SERVICE

One reason why male servants are not more freely employed in domestic work is because of the irritating 15s. tax. Will Mr. Snowden abolish this tax at his next Budget, the dark cloud of which is now on the horizon?—Mr. L. E. P. WOLFERSTAN, Forwood, Minchinhampton

BRITISH COLUMBIAN APPLES

May I suggest what, at the present time, would be a gift that would be useful, economical, and patriotic—a box of British Columbian apples? This season in British Columbia we have an enormous surplus crop, which is being exported to this country. Our apples are well known on this market, where they have been noted for their excellence for many years past. This year prices are very low, and it should be possible to buy our very best apples at a cost of not more than 15s. for a 40lb. box. The apples from British Columbia can be bought as cheaply as American apples, and it cannot be denied that they are superior to them in both quality and packing. Provided reasonable care is taken, there will be no waste to speak of in buying by the box. The main thing is to keep these apples in a comparatively cool place where the temperature will not run more than 40-45deg., and, if possible, to spread the apples out on the floor of a cupboard. Apples taken care of in this way will last over a long period.—The HON. T. G. COVENTRY, British Columbia Markets Representative, British Columbia House, 1 and 3, Regent-street, S.W.1.

"FAUST" IN LONDON

Mr. Rutland Boughton writes that Gounod's *Faust* "was a failure in London until Sir Augustus Harris gave it the appearance of success by packing Drury Lane with free tickets." May I remind Mr. Boughton that the English publishing rights of *Faust* were bought by Thomas Chappell, who paid Mapleson £150 to produce the work at Her Majesty's? The first performance there was on June 11, 1863—when Augustus Harris, 11 years old, was at school at Turnham Green—and no fewer than 155 representations were given in that theatre. Five years later, on July 2, 1868, it was staged at Drury Lane, with Christine Nilsson as Marguerite, and the previous success achieved in the Haymarket was repeated at the "National Theatre" without the aid of Augustus Harris's "packing", with free tickets! As a matter of fact, Harris did not start his management of Drury Lane until 1879, when *Faust* was an established success.—Mr. RICHARD NORTHCOTT, 34, Buckingham Palace-mansions, S.W.1.

UPHOLSTERY IN CARS

As a heritage from the days of open cars, makers still insist on inflicting leather upholstery on us. The obvious disadvantages are its coldness in winter and its clamminess all the year round in wet weather. Besides this it produces in a short time a shine on one's clothes that years of ordinary wear would fail to do. The railway companies have long since made us comfortable on fabric upholstery, and car makers who really study the requirements of their customers might well copy them.—Mr. CHARLES CORFIELD, Clifton, Bristol.

NEWSVENDORS' EARNINGS

I was interested in the report of Mr. Alexander MacLaren before the Select Committee at the House of Commons, and would like to meet the street newsvendor who is earning £2,000 a year. I happen to know over a thousand of these men personally, and have many times seen their records, but have never yet met a man who exceeds £10 a week. I know every news man around Charing Cross intimately, but have never come across the man mentioned. The following figures are interesting. The sum of £1,820 a year would give us £35 a week; to earn £35 a week a man would have to sell 1,050 quire a week, and supposing he worked seven days a week—and very few of them do—he would have to sell 150 quire a day, which would mean that if he worked 10 hours a day he would have to sell 6¼ copies a minute.—Mr. WILLIAM CLARK, London City Mission, 3, Bridewell-place, E.C.4.

THE ALTERNATIVE VOTE

Can any of your readers explain how the alternative vote could possibly express the wishes of the electorate? I, as a staunch Conservative, believe that my own party is the only one that can bring prosperity to the country, and that to give my second vote to either of the other parties would necessitate, in existing circumstances, a difficult decision as to the lesser of two evils. The situation appears to be analogous to the position of a person seized by bandits, who, ruling out any question of freedom, offer the choice of death by poison or the knife. One would hardly say that the choice, when carried out, represented the wishes of the victim. There is another aspect. Why should those voters whose candidate has secured the smallest number of votes have greater power than the followers of the more successful candidates—the power first to try to put in their own man and, being unsuccessful, the power to interfere with the balance of votes of the other parties?—Mrs. HAROLD MONTAGUE-NASH, Northcote-mansions, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

THE TELEPHONE IN LONDON

With reference to the letter from Major Denny as to the difficulty he experienced in his efforts to telephone for a taxi-cab, it may be of interest to mention that a little while ago an authority on the subject of telephones of world-wide fame was asked his opinion as to the best system. His reply was that the best system of all was that of Madrid, and the worst of all that of London.—LORD LEIGH, 31, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

CINCHONA PLANT IN INDIA

In about 1901 I was speaking at Sunningdale with Sir Joseph Hooker, my godfather, and, knowing a little of the commercial results of some of his activities, I asked him which of them he thought had been the most important in its results. He replied with emphasis, "Quite certainly, the getting of cinchona into India—the result is that anyone can get at any post office a dose of pure quinine for a little less than a half-penny." He then went on to speak of the sufferings of the people in the malarial districts. Our conversation then drifted towards the Ross expedition to the Antarctic, in which he served with my father.—Mr. PERCY L. H. DAVIS, 95, Cranfield-road, S.E.4.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES

Owing to the incidence of the Agricultural Minimum Wage Act there are now a number of youths and second-rate agricultural workers out of employment who have to obtain out-relief or lead a precarious existence. I was lately approached for a job by one of these unfortunates, who, when the subject of relief was mentioned, said, with a certain dignity, that he had never been "on the parish," although he had brought up a big family, meaning that he had never sought any public assistance. Any Act that compels this must be economically and morally wrong, and for the time being wages exemptions should be granted in urgent cases. Given a reduction of 1s. a day a good many would be employed to the mutual benefit. One can now realize that this Act, after doing untold harm to the industry both nationally and individually, will have to be scrapped or drastically amended. It was purely a political measure without sound foundations, and the whole structure must fall unless artificially supported.—Mr. HAROLD J. BODY, Rushfield, Aldington, Kent.

HOMING UMBRELLAS

Recent letters in your columns remind me of the defence I successfully sustained in my student days in favour of an imaginary villain charged in a pretended trial with the heinous crime of stealing an umbrella. According to Roman Law, of which traces are yet to be found in our own code, things of wild nature—*ferae naturae*—being incapable of ownership were insusceptible of theft. The test whether an animal was *ferae naturae* or domesticated was whether or not it had the habit of returning to its home. Consequently my plea at this burlesque assize for the prisoner was "Not Guilty," and the reason furnished was this:—"Umbrella ferae naturae est quia revertendi consuetudinem non habet."—SIR DUNCAN GREY, Windgarth, Weston-super-Mare.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Dr. Hunter is dogmatic about the deterrent value of capital punishment, but says nothing in his letter about the emphatic testimony of other countries. I was present at 23 of the 27 public hearings of the Committee, and heard every one of the official witnesses from abroad. The testimony of these distinguished foreigners showed conclusively that capital punishment had been proved in every European country which had made the experiment to have been unnecessary as a deterrent. The only foreign witness who supported capital punishment was a Judge from Chicago, where they have the death penalty, coupled, of course, with great uncertainty, not only in its infliction but in any kind of detection, arrest, or punishment. The Select Committee was primarily appointed to investigate the experience of other countries, and the results of its inquiries are in danger of being overlooked in the present controversy.—Mr. E. ROY CALVERT, Secretary, National Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, Parliament-mansions, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

Take BOVRIL and Enjoy the WINTER

Bovril produces natural warmth and power to resist colds, chills and infection.

Bovril has been proved by independent authorities to have a body-building power of from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

It makes certain that your food really does nourish you, and sound nutrition is the foundation of resistance to illness.

Take Bovril and keep warm, take Bovril and keep healthy, take Bovril and enjoy the winter.

A man is as cold as he feels! — TAKE BOVRIL

ALWAYS KEEP A BOTTLE IN THE HOUSE

BOVRIL

IS THE IDEAL STIMULANT NUTRIENT

CHRISTMAS TRAFFIC

LONDON SERVICES

TRAINS, OMNIBUSES, AND TRAMCARS

Arrangements for passenger traffic in the London area during Christmas will be like those of the past few years.

On the Underground railways longer trains will be run during the daytime until Christmas Eve for the convenience of shoppers. On Christmas Day normal Sunday services will be in operation, but there will be special arrangements for those who wish to attend the football matches at Upton Park and Stamford Bridge. The Aldwych branch line will be closed on Christmas Day and Boxing Day, and Covent Garden and York-road stations on the Piccadilly line will be closed on Christmas Day. Special services will be run on Boxing Day, and arrangements will be made for dealing with traffic to and from the Arsenal football match. On Christmas and Boxing Days cheap tickets available by all trains and for return by any train on the day of issue will be obtainable for travel to Hounslow, South Harrow, Eastcote, Ruislip, Uxbridge, Kew Gardens, Richmond, Watford, Hampstead, Golders Green, Edgware, and Morden. Cheap excursions to Southend-on-Sea will also be issued during the holiday period. On Saturday there will be special services of trains, including arrangements for travelling to and from the Chelsea and Arsenal football matches.

The services on the London General Omnibus routes which serve the large shopping centres have been strengthened for the period up till Christmas Eve. There will be no all-night services on Christmas Eve. On Christmas Day the omnibus services, with certain exceptions, will be similar to those in operation on Sundays up till 4 p.m., after which hour a skeleton service will be maintained on the following routes:—8c, Old Ford and Bank; 9a, Barnes and Hammersmith Broadway; 11e, Liverpool-street and Shepherd's Bush; 12, Elephant and Castle and East Dulwich (Grove Hotel); 16a, Victoria Station and Cricklewood; 19c, Clapham Junction and Highbury Barn; 222a, Poplar and Dagenham (Church Elm); 25c, Seven Kings and Bank; 125a, Becontree Heath and Bank; 26b, Barkingside and Victoria Station; 28a, Wandsworth Bridge and Golders Green Station; 29a, Victoria Station and Old Southgate; 35, Clapham Common and Leyton; 43c, Highgate Underground Station and Muswell Hill-broadway; 153b, Elephant and Castle and Plumstead Common; 76, Bank and Edmonton (Angel); 92, Bank and Becontree Heath; 106a, Finsbury Park and Blackwall Tunnel; 111, Finsbury Park and Muswell Hill; 623, Barking-broadway and Beckton. There will be no early journeys or night services. On Boxing Day the omnibus services will be as on Sundays, with additional facilities on certain routes which serve football grounds and places of amusement.

TRAMWAY SERVICES

From to-day until Wednesday the London County Council tramway facilities will be augmented for the convenience of shoppers. From 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. each day and also in the late evening the number of cars will be increased by 50 per cent., so that in the middle of the day a service almost similar to that of the rush hours will be available. During the three days the tramcars on the L.C.C. routes will travel a total of 775,000 miles. On Christmas Eve the last cars from the central termini will be run later. All-night services on nine routes will be maintained. On Christmas Day the tramway services generally will be as on Sundays, but augmented by earlier trams on most routes. In accordance with the usual custom, there will be no tramway cars run after 4 p.m. on Christmas Day. Full services on all routes will be run before noon and continue throughout the afternoon and evening on Boxing Day. The issue of 1s. all-day, ride-at-will tickets will be maintained throughout the holidays on the L.C.C. services. The Metropolitan Electric, the London United, and the South Metropolitan Electric tramways will run special services on Christmas Day and on Boxing Day in connexion with football matches.

For the information of those who may be motoring at Christmas, the Automobile Association announce that their road patrols will not be on duty on the roads in England, Wales, and Ireland on Christmas Day. Roads in Scotland will be patrolled on Christmas Day, but not on New Year's Day. The 24 hours' service at the London headquarters of the association will be available to members throughout the whole holiday period, and the A.A. roadside telephones will be at the service of members at any time during the day or night. In the event of bad weather conditions the A.A. emergency service will operate immediately, and members who may be uncertain about reaching their destination owing to flood, fog, frost, or snow will be able to obtain information concerning road conditions by telephone from the A.A. office.

There will be no Imperial Airways services to or from Croydon on Christmas Day. On Boxing Day only the two Paris services at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. will operate. The services to Brussels and Cologne will not be flown.

HEAVY MAILS

P.M.G.'S APPEAL FOR EARLY POSTING

The Christmas mails were very heavy at the week-end. The pressure, both of parcels and letters, began to be felt in London on Friday and was continued on Saturday. It was stated at the General Post Office that, so far as could be judged, the extent of the Christmas postal traffic was about the average. The parcel post was considered to be particularly heavy. In order to deal expeditiously with the traffic the Post Office is employing 10,000 temporary workers. This number is slightly larger than the number engaged last Christmas.

The Postmaster-General said on Saturday that the response from the public to last year's appeal for early posting was most disappointing. The public did not post the bulk of their correspondence until almost the last moment, and the strain on the Post Office was overwhelming and unexpected. Nearly twice as many letters were sent on December 23 and 24 as had been posted in the corresponding period the year before. The Post Office did not want that to happen again, and he hoped the public would pay heed to this year's appeal. He was certain that there would be no need for advice to post early if the public realized the immensity of the traffic with which the Post Office had to deal at Christmas. On a normal day they expected something like 17,000,000 letters, but at Christmas time they had to deal with 50,000,000 letters a day. The ordinary daily rate for parcels was 400,000. At Christmas time they had 1,000,000 parcels a day.

The White Star liner Cedric, which left Liverpool for New York on Saturday afternoon, had on board some 12,000 bags of Canadian and American mail. This number constitutes a record for a single ship from Liverpool, and three holds were needed for storing the bags. The total weight is approximately 325 tons.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS

THE CALL OF THE PAST

As usual, most of the Christmas numbers have no concern with the present or the future. They live in the past—not so much in a romantic, troubadour past, or a snowy, early Victorian past, as once they did, but in that distant, strange past just before the War, which appears to have rather a comic interest for the artists of the annuals.

The *Sphere*, it is true, covers many periods and many lands, but it is largely interested, in a long article and a series of excellent pictures, in the days of the horse-bus. Another section deals with "Christmas in Snowy Lands," but we are also taken to the Middle Ages by "With François Villon on Christmas Eve." The *Graphic*, abundantly illustrated, introduces "A Pre-War Christmas," among the contributors of stories and articles being Miss V. Sackville West and Mr. Gerald Gould. Other writers and artists remind us of still earlier Christmases. The *Sketch*, in a variety of good pictures and stories, does remember to-day, but chiefly recalls all our yesterdays—although with gay thoughts and no hint of dusty death. *Truth* is as happily irreverent as ever about the serious things of politics and recent history.

The *Spectator* ignores the past: it is of to-day and to-morrow. It is serious and scholarly, but not for a moment un-Christmasly solemn. Among the contributors are Sir John Reith, Lord Howard of Penrith, Dr. William Dibelius, Major Walter Elliott, M.P., and Miss Stella Benson.

The *Papworth Annual* is written, edited, printed, and published by the inhabitants of the Papworth Village Settlement, near Cambridge, where consumptives are enabled to live and work under beneficial conditions and become self-supporting. The proceeds derived from the sale go to the Matron's Welfare Fund. Papworth Hall, Cambridge, so that, the *Annual* (price 1s.), with its good reading matter and pictures, makes a double appeal.

AN EMPIRE TABLE

CHRISTMAS FARE FROM THE DOMINIONS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Householders whose first consideration in shopping is to show a preference for Empire foodstuffs are finding ample opportunities in selecting their Christmas fare. Changing seasons influence supplies from different parts of the Empire during the year, but during the Christmas period the choice is most varied, and with diligence in selection it is possible to put on the table none but Empire-grown foods.

The United Kingdom is still the main source of supply of the best beef, mutton, pork, turkeys, geese, chickens, fish, and vegetables, and the seeker has little difficulty in obtaining any of them. From Australia there are adequate quantities of sultanas, raisins, and currants, some canned fruits, new season's supplies of butter, eggs, and mutton, and light and dark wines. New Zealand's share in the Christmas menu is limited to fresh lamb, butter, cheese, and honey; while from Canadian sources are apples (from Nova Scotia, Ontario, and British Columbia), cheese, honey, and rye whisky.

There is a long list of South African commodities in the British market at the moment. The orange season is over, but fresh peaches, plums, and apricots have begun to arrive, and among dried fruits available are raisins, apricots, and mixed peel. Orange and lemon squashes can be bought, and canned fruits include pineapple, pears, grape fruit, guavas, golden berries, passion fruit, quinces, and green figs in syrup. Jams and jellies from South Africa are equally numerous in variety, and there are good supplies of light and dark wines; brandy, liqueurs, as well as pipe and cigarette tobaccos.

Grape fruit from Jamaica, oranges from Jaffa, coffee from Kenya, and tobacco from Southern Rhodesia (the latter growing in demand for both pipe and cigarette use) help to swell the Christmas list.

MUSEUM ARRANGEMENTS

The Victoria and Albert Museum will be closed on Christmas Day, but will be open on Christmas Eve from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. and on Friday and Saturday of this week from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. The library and the students' room of the Department of Engraving, Illustration, and Design will be closed at 6 p.m. on Friday and Saturday. On Boxing Day (Friday) and on Saturday the official guide lecturers will conduct parties of visitors, starting from the Central Hall (Cromwell-road entrance) at 12 noon, 3 p.m., and 7 p.m.

The Bethnal Green Museum will be closed on Christmas Day, but will be open on Wednesday from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. and on Friday from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Admission to the museum is free.

SOLDIER'S DEATH FROM SHOOTING

INQUEST AT TIDWORTH

Although a number of witnesses were called when the Coroner's inquiry into the death of one of the victims of the shooting tragedy at Mooltan Barracks, Tidworth, was opened on Saturday, little light was thrown on what lay behind the affair, and the inquest was adjourned until to-morrow. The victims were MAURICE ARCHIBALD BELL, 23, a trooper in The Royal Scots Greys, and JACK HEALEY, 23, a civilian barber, of Faberstown, near Ludgershall. Healey died in hospital on Saturday.

Saturday's inquest was on the body of Trooper Bell only and was conducted by the North and South Wilts Coroner (Mr. A. L. Forrester). Lance-Corporal David Laverock, who first found Bell's body, said on Thursday night about 8.20 p.m. he was in the corporals' mess when he was asked as lance-corporal to give a hand for first aid. He ran to the barber's shop, where he found Bell lying face downwards with a mark by his jaw. He could see the soldier was dead, so he closed the door of the barber's shop and the entrance to the barrack yard. There were a number of papers littering the floor. They looked like the folded letters which a soldier would carry in his breast-pocket. He saw a revolver lying on the floor of the shop.

Squadron Quartermaster-Sergeant Richard Charles Beels, of The Royal Scots Greys, said that just after 8 o'clock on Thursday night he was sitting in his store when he heard a succession of bangs, and after a minute he heard another one. He was accustomed to hearing so many peculiar noises at night that he did not trouble to investigate.

Trooper John Pollock said that he was walking past the ordnance block about 8.10 p.m. when he saw a man in civilian clothes come from the bath-house door and go towards the lavatory. When about to enter the lavatory himself he heard groans and some one called, "Oh, my leg." The man groaned and Pollock found that it was Healey. Healey's breath smelt of strong drink, and Pollock thought that he was drunk. All Healey complained about was his bad leg. When he left the bath-house he seemed to be running.

Major Thomas Parr, R.A.M.C., said that he saw Trooper Bell lying in the barber's shop face downwards with his head against the wall. He was dead. He noticed that Bell was holding a door knob in his hand. The knob had come off the door of the barber's saloon. He found four penetrating bullet wounds in the body, two of which would certainly have killed the man instantly.

At this stage the CORONER adjourned the inquest until 11.30 a.m. to-morrow.

MOTOR-COACHES IN LONDON

DEFINITION OF THE OUTER AREA

The Secretary to the Ministry of Transport announces that in the notice relating to the proposed regulations for the restriction of motor-coach traffic in central London issued to the Press on Friday, December 19, the list of streets bounding the outer restricted area was given incorrectly as regards the south side of the river and also the line between King's Cross and Old-street. The outer area as proposed to be defined in the draft regulations is as follows:—"The area enclosed within the following streets but excluding those streets:—

Euston-road, Marylebone-road, Edgware-road, Marble Arch, Park-lane, Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, Hyde Park Corner, Grosvenor-place, Grosvenor-gardens, Buckingham Palace-road, Ecclestone Bridge, Belgrave-road, Gillingham-street, Vauxhall Bridge-road, Vauxhall Bridge, Albert Embankment, Lambeth-road, St. George's-circus, Borough-road, Borough High-street, Trinity-street, Great Dover-street, Old Kent-road, Tower Bridge-road, Tower Bridge, Tower Bridge Approach, Mansell-street, Royal Mint-street, Leman-street, Commercial-street, Great Eastern-street, Old-street, City-road, Pentonville-road."

ALLEGATIONS OF BLACKMAIL

JOHN FRANCES SORRELL, 48, a labourer, of Cloudesley-road, Islington, was charged on remand at Stratford Police Court on Friday with sending letters to a woman at Ilford—referred to as Mrs. "R"—demanding money by menaces. It was stated that Mrs. "R" some years ago met the prisoner, who told her he was a bachelor, and for six years they were very friendly and intimate. The prisoner promised to marry her, but she discovered he was married, and said she would have no more to do with him. The prisoner wrote her letters, in which he said he understood she was going to be married to a decent man, and unless he was given money he would publish certain letters. The woman sent him money. Later Mrs. "R" fearlessly told her husband everything, and it was decided between them to go to the police. The prisoner was committed to the Central Criminal Court for trial. Bail was refused.

Arrested on a charge of sending a letter to Emile Chetenet, a manufacturer's agent, of Brookfield Park, Highgate, demanding £2 with menaces without reasonable cause, WALTER ROTHWELL, a 17-year-old salesman, was further charged at the Marylebone Police Court on Friday with forging and uttering a cheque for £25 with intent to defraud. The accused was sent for trial on both charges, bail being refused.

THE PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES

The Christmas entertainment of the Printers' Almshouses, Wood Green, was held on Saturday. Mr. GEORGE ROOKE COLLINGRIDGE presided. A telegram expressing respectful loyalty was forwarded to his Majesty, the Patron of the Printers' Corporation, and a gracious reply was received. After tea a concert took place, and there was later a distribution of gifts in money and kind. Among the donors were:—

Lord Marshall, Lord Wakefield, Lord Ebbisham, Lord Camrose, Sir William Waterlow, Sir John Hindley, Sir Vansittart Bowater, M.P., Mr. E. C. Grenfell, M.P., Mr. Sheriff Maurice Jenks, Mr. Sheriff D. George Collins, Sir George Truscott, Sir Charles Johnston, Sir Percy Shepherd, Lady Strong, Lady Cooper, Sir Gomer Berry, Sir William Burton, Sir Harold Downer, Sir James Martin, Sir Francis Goodenough, Sir Charles Hyde, Sir George Broadbridge, Sir Kynaston Studd, Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P., Sir Frank Bowater, Sir Harry Hepburn, Mr. John Walter, Sir Stephen Killik, and Sir Francis Green.

NEW DIARIES

MANY STYLES AND WIDE CHOICE

If an output which year by year becomes greater and more varied is an indication, the number of people who use a diary is steadily increasing. The diary of a past generation was chiefly designed for the office desk and was a business-like affair of ruled spaces and interleaved blotting paper, with a certain compilation of prefatory information which dealt with such matters as phases of the moon, postal charges, and the mean time of high water. To-day the publishers provide diaries which range in size from a fools-cap page to a dainty trifle in crushed levant or velvet scarcely two inches in length, and also issue diaries intended particularly for Churchmen, members of the Services, clubmen, motorists, gardeners, poultry-keepers, sportsmen, and people with other specialized interests. The choice is so wide that it is not surprising to find one firm of manufacturers alone claiming a yearly sale of more than two and a half millions.

Charles Letts and Co. provide apparently for almost every hobby and every calling, and have diaries even for schoolboys and schoolgirls, Scouts and Guides. In many cases the special information included is prepared by writers with expert knowledge. The R.H.S. gardeners' diary, for instance, is edited by Mr. F. R. Durham, secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society, while Mr. Arthur Allsebrook has edited the Farmer's and Countryman's pocket diary, which is now specially prepared for the use of the landowner, the land agent, and all who live on the land. An interesting new diary with a mass of information about Imperial affairs is published for the Royal Empire Society. A feature of all the diaries is that they are strong enough for a year's use and the bindings within the range are attractive and sufficiently varied to fit every pocket.

John Walker and Co., Limited, have a series for 1931 that is marked by neatness of style and a high standard of printing and binding. The output includes pocket diaries, with one week, two weeks, two days, or one day to a page, and with five sizes to each group. Bindings are in art linen, leather cloth, pigskin, velvet calf, morocco, crocodile, and other coverings. Wallet diaries and Treasury note diaries, tablet diaries, desk and appointment diaries are included in the publications of the firm, and there is also a comprehensive range of "Walker" loose-leaf diaries and books.

Another varied set is the Datada range, which comes from the firm of T. J. and J. Smith. The office diaries are of good quality paper and are strongly bound. The information which prefaces the ruled pages includes tables relating to interest, wages and commission, legal notes, weights and measures, and transfer and dividend days. Pocket diaries in many styles and bindings offer a wide choice for personal use or for the purpose of gifts. Among them may be mentioned a self-registering series in which a pencil in a central clip enables the diary to be opened at the place last used.

SPECIAL INTERESTS

Letts "Quikref" Diaries, Limited, continue the tradition of the original Letts published in 1816, and an extensive output includes not only editions for the home market, but additional ones for Australia, India, Canada, and South Africa. Special pocket diaries for golfers, gardeners, amateurs interested in wireless, engineers, and others provide carefully compiled information. The firm, in conjunction with the magazine *Good Housekeeping*, also produce a Good Housekeeping diary and household account-book which incorporates numerous recipes.

Gale and Polden, Limited, of Aldershot, publish a number of diaries for the Services, which contain a great deal of useful information. One for the Royal Artillery which may be considered typical includes lists of stations, regimental clubs and societies, V.C.s won by the R.A., notes on motor management, technical points, the identification of aircraft, and much sporting information. The firm also issue the Aeronautical diary devoted entirely to aeronautics.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge publishes a Churchman's pocket-book, Churchman's engagement book, and Churchman's almanack. Miscellaneous diaries from various publishers include a booklover's diary (George Newnes, Limited) and the Primrose League pocket diary.

LINK WITH THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

NEW CHAPEL AT CADETS' MEMORIAL CHURCH

Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, son and grandson of distinguished East India Company officers, laid the foundation-stone on Saturday of a side chapel at the Addiscombe College Memorial Church (St. Martin's), Morland-road, Addiscombe, Croydon. The addition, which is costing £2,300, of which about £450 has to be raised, is a special memorial to cadets of the old East India Company who were trained in the Company's college at Addiscombe between 1809 and 1861. The institution was closed and dismantled when "John Company" was dissolved and the direct government of India was taken over by the Crown.

Over 3,000 cadets passed through the college, of whom 16 gained the Victoria Cross. They included Roberts of Kandahar (who unveiled a tablet in the church in 1902), Napier of Magdala, Henry Lawrence, Henry M. Durand, Eldred Pottinger of Herat, Arthur Cotton, John Jacob, Baird Smith, and Harry Tombs. The college stood in 88 acres of ground, all of which has since been built over. Many Addiscombe roads bear the names of noted Indian soldiers, administrators, and civil engineers. Only one or two of the detached buildings of the college have survived, bearing no indication of their historic interest. The old Riding School is now Havelock Hall. The present Addiscombe House was the residence of the college steward. In the grounds is a cedar planted by Peter the Great. Only about a dozen Addiscombe cadets now survive. One was present on Saturday, Colonel Arthur Swinton, of Old Charlton, who will be 90 years of age in January.

SIR CLAUD JACOB said the church was opened in 1902. The new chapel was part of a scheme for completing the church and providing a parish hall and institute, at a total cost of £11,000. As heavy taxation had, perhaps, made large contributions difficult, relatives of Addiscombe cadets were to be invited to become Friends of St. Martin's by promising 5s. a year until the memorial scheme was complete. He hoped that the example of the cadets would ever be an incentive to future generations in the defence forces of the Crown to uphold the traditions they established and try with equal courage and devotion to build up and preserve the Empire.

It is proposed to inscribe in the new chapel the names of the Addiscombe cadets whose relatives signify willingness to show some practical appreciation of that form of commemoration, either by monetary help or gifts towards the furnishing.

Bishop Eyre Chatterton, Canon J. Warner, and the vicar (the Rev. W. P. Jones) took part in the service. Sir Charles Nicholson is the architect.

OLD BAILEY ACQUITTALS

At the Central Criminal Court last week, before Judge Gregory, THOMAS WILLIAM FARRELL, 38, labourer, who was committed for trial from Old-street Police Court on a charge of receiving a quantity of coats knowing them to have been stolen, was found *Not Guilty*, no evidence being offered by Mr. Albert Crew, counsel for the prosecution, and he was discharged.

The Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) discharged PETER LYNCH, 29, insurance agent, who was found *Not Guilty* of alleged serious offences against two women. The allegation against Lynch was that assaults were committed in a flat at Bayswater, where he called on insurance business. The jury stopped the case and returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The RECORDER said he would send the papers in the case to the Director of Public Prosecutions. Mr. John Maude appeared for the defence.

LOAN CLUB THEFT

WILLIAM RICHARD BUTLER, 44, of Middle-street, Southsea, a fitter in his Majesty's Dockyard, was sentenced at Portsmouth on Saturday to three months' imprisonment in the second division for stealing £62 5s. 10d. belonging to members of a beerhouse loan club, of which he was recently secretary. Butler admitted that he had had the money as loans, and was prepared to take the consequences. The police said that the money belonged to very poor people.

ROUND THE SHOPS

NOVELTIES FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

The week-end Christmas crowds made the shopping centres appear like any ordinary weekday on Saturday, and took full advantage of those shops which remained open until 6.30. They were reinforced by schoolboys and girls back for the holidays, and there were not so many of the smaller children who had been so much in evidence during the previous fortnight.

The toy departments everywhere were crowded, and at one house there was a commissionaire on guard to say that the toy bazaar was so full that until some left no more could go in. The model railways and the aeroplane displays had attentive enthusiasts whose knowledge seemed that of experts, and the new games, from table football to a new variety of table tennis, were being tried by boys and girls with the aid of demonstrators. Backgammon boards were being acquired by some parents, who this year have returned to this old favourite. Ordinary present-buying was mostly of the practical kind. Many orders for fruit and flowers in decorated baskets and pots were also being given in flower shops and stores.

BRADLEY'S, Chepstow-place, have had many people looking for practical gifts in their departments. There are the fur cravats and muffs which are so attractive in sets in fox, squirrel, and moleskin, and there are lovely ties in Canadian sable and stone marten. Fur motor rugs and cushions for the car are useful suggestions, and there are fur-lined bedroom slippers which are delightful on chilly mornings. Other ideas are to be found in the lingerie department, where the latest designs in silk and satin garments are shown, and there are also silk stockings and handkerchiefs.

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVES, Oxford-street, have innumerable things that should give inspiration to the harassed last-minute shopper. In the lampshade department there are dainty pottery table and painted lamps at 29s. 6d., lovely cushions in rich colours for drawing-room or boudoir, odd little pots of hand-painted crystal flowers, and other pretty gifts for adding to the beauty of a room. In the linen department there are table sets of many kinds from dinner sets in imitation Venise lace mounted on cream linen, at 29s. 6d. and 49s. 6d., according to the number of pieces, and festive sets hand-painted, on natural linen, in scenes from the hunting field, and also in polo and shooting designs at 69s. 6d. and 99s. 6d. There are early morning breakfast sets; one called the tête-à-tête set, consisting of a tea cosy, tray-cloth, and two serviettes, is in cream linen embroidered in blue, pink, or gold, at 15s. 9d. the set. Printed nursery cloths in amusing designs are from 5s. 6d. each, and there are handsome d'Alençon lace teacloths at 42s., and other teacloths with a surround of hand-made filet and with hand embroideries at 23s. 9d. Perfumes, gloves, silk stockings, and handbags are favourite gifts, and are to be found in the newest designs.

SELFRIDGE'S, Oxford-street, was crowded on Saturday, and the addition of certain amusing features to popular departments caused congestion in them. In the aeroplane department a machine giving all the movements of an aeroplane in flight had a queue of schoolboys waiting to undergo a new experience on the pilot's seat. For their elders there was a new weighing machine which had a constant crowd; this machine, instead of giving a ticket, tells the weight from a record in its mechanism and then inquires if the visitor has been to the Gift Hall and other sections of the store. Cheery crowds enjoyed all the amusements to be found in the various sections, and Father Christmas in the toy department was very much overworked.

MAPPIN AND WEBB, Oxford-street, Regent-street, and Queen Victoria-street, have some good suggestions for last-minute shopping. There are handsome modern clocks in unusual designs in chromium plate which have taken the place of the more ordinary clocks in wooden cases and are unmarishable. In chromium plate and marble there is a clock at £3 15s., and one in a semi-circle shape on a neat chromium base is £4 17s. 6d. A new patent spring-opening cigarette case in engine-turned silver is £6 15s., and in gold is £21. A pretty onyx cigarette box to hold 20 cigarettes with an ashtray lid inlaid with Canadian lapis, costs £3 7s. 6d.; and a mahogany stand fitted with poker chips and cards is £3 3s. A Prince's Plate newspaper or bookstand which is adjustable to five positions costs £1 15s., and there is a handsome *hors d'œuvre* stand and servers also in Prince's Plate, fitted with four glass dishes, at £4 7s. 6d. Cocktail shakers are useful gifts, and there is one in silver with a capacity of 1½ pint at £4 15s. Dressing-table services are in coloured enamel and silver, silver and tortoiseshell or engine-turned silver, at various prices according to the design.

HARVEY NICHOLS, Knightsbridge, offer good suggestions for Christmas gifts. There are supple suède coats fastened with a zip fastener and available in soft shades of nut brown, green, or blue at 98s. 6d. For bed and boudoir there are coatees in fine double lace, wool-edged with swansdown, and trimmed with ribbon and embroidery in white and pastel shades, at 52s. 6d., and others in fine lace, wool-edged with silk crochet and finished with a swansdown collar, at 19s. 11d. A nightdress sachet in ruched ribbon in blue, green, or pink in soft tones, costs 14s. 6d. A novelty shooting seat and umbrella combined with a lizard handle costs 98s. 6d., and there is a good choice of umbrellas in chubby shapes and in the new long walking length. A travelling cushion and rug complete in a case in a soft duvetyn finish costs 42s., and would prove a useful gift. There is a big selection of very smart bags for day and evening, and also attractive novelties in fancy jewelry and hat clips.

LONDON MUNICIPAL DEBT

BIG TOTAL FOR HOUSING

The net debt outstanding of all London local authorities up to the end of last March reached the stupendous total of over £149,000,000. This figure is revealed in a document just issued by the London County Council, and signed by Mr. H. W. Stovold, the Comptroller.

It should be noted that the debts of the Metropolitan Water Board and of the Metropolitan Police Receiver are in respect of areas which extend beyond the County boundary, and the amounts attributable to London have been arrived at upon the basis of the rateable values.

The total debt of the London County Council, excluding temporary overdrafts, on March 31 last, was over £72,000,000; representing a percentage of 136 per cent. of rateable value. The net debt outstanding of the Metropolitan Water Board on that date was over £41,000,000, and of the City Corporation and borough councils over £28,000,000. After the City of London, Woolwich has the heaviest burden with over £2,700,000, and Holborn is the lowest with £76,000.

The figures in respect of housing are given in a separate table. These show that the net debt for housing, including both non-assisted and assisted schemes, is over £40,000,000. Woolwich has a debt of over £1,000,000 for housing under the Act of 1924. Hammersmith takes the lead under the Addison Act of 1919 with a debt of over £770,000. Wandsworth made special use of the Chamberlain Act of 1923, and then accumulated a debt of just over £300,000. On the other side it must be remembered that rents and rates are gained from housing estates. Large sums have also been borrowed for other revenue-producing services, such as water supply, tramways, and electricity supply.

The periods in which the loans must be repaid vary according to the nature of the purpose for which each loan is required. The usual maximum period allowed for the repayment of loans is, in London, 60 years. But the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903, extended the maximum period for the repayment of loans for housing purposes from 60 to 80 years. Eighty years is also the maximum period prescribed by the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, while in the case of the Metropolitan Water Board, the period within which the stock raised for the purchase of the company's undertakings must be redeemed is 100 years.

OPERA AT HASTINGS

Mr. Julius Harrison, the new director of music to the Hastings Corporation, is producing *Hansel and Gretel* at the White Rock Pavilion on Boxing Day for five performances. His former colleague at the R.A.M., Miss Isobel McLaren, is stage manager and is also taking the part of Gertrude. Mr. Dennis Noble will play Peter, and the two children will be played by Miss Phyliss Evens, of the Carl Rosa Company, and Miss Nora Gruhn, of the Covent Garden Company. The municipal orchestra will provide the accompaniment and the municipality is undertaking financial responsibility. If this experiment in municipal opera is successful other productions are promised in the near future.

A £100 MOTOR-CAR

SIR W. MORRIS ON HIS NEW MODEL

Sir William Morris, the motor-car manufacturer, stated on Saturday that the Morris Company would put on the market very soon a new model car which would sell at £100. It would be called the Morris Minor S.V. two-seater.

He was taking this step, Sir William Morris added, because he believed that it was particularly in a time of industrial difficulty that vigorous efforts to improve trade generally should be made. The introduction of the new model would give employment, he confidently anticipated, to a large number of British workmen as well as provide comfortable and reliable motoring for many members of the public.

The new car was in no sense an unorthodox production. It was larger than many small cars seen on the roads to-day. The engine differed from that of the ordinary Morris Minor in that it had side-by-side valves instead of the overhead valves and camshaft. The car was fully equipped with three speeds, four-wheel brakes, speedometer, Triplex glass screen, windscreen wiper, driving mirror, hood, side curtains, and hood bag. It had ample luggage accommodation, a concealed spare wheel, and a full-length frame with semi-elliptic springs and adjustable shock absorbers. Electric lighting and starting were, of course, included. The new car had a speed of upwards of 50 m.p.h. with driver and passenger, and would do over 40 miles to the gallon. He was making arrangements immediately for getting the model into production, but it would be a few weeks before the full rate of output was available.

Sir William Morris added that the success of the present rather more expensive Morris Minor did not warrant any change in its specification, and the present models would continue to be marketed as before to meet the needs of those who required cars that incorporated all these features. It had taken nearly a year to combine in the design of the new S.V. Morris Minor engine efficiency, reliability, and simplicity to the degree that he considered necessary. The new car had been particularly designed to meet the requirements of those motorists who preferred entirely to look after their own cars. For instance, decarbonization and valve adjustment were very simple, and it could be justly said that the Morris Minor S.V. two-seater in every sense of the term was an extremely economical car to run. It had undergone more than six months' secret testing of the most rigorous kind, and he was very pleased with its behaviour.

The new car is finished in naval grey, with red upholstering and lining. The body is coach-built, and has a cellulose finish that can be sponged clean. The need of polishing has been reduced to a minimum by the introduction of as few bright parts as possible.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, LEATHERHEAD

CHANGE IN ELECTION TO FREE FOUNDATION

The annual report of St. John's School, Leatherhead, for the financial year ended September 30 records the change which has taken place in the method by which boys were elected to the Free Foundation by the votes of subscribers. Many of the best friends of the school had for years past felt strong objections to this system, and, it is stated, after careful consideration the Council decided in May last to take a referendum on the subject. All those at present qualified to vote were invited to say whether or not they would desire to see voting abolished. Of the replies received at the office, over 90 per cent. were in favour of the suggested change. At a special meeting of the Council held on July 18 it was agreed to petition the Privy Council to allow such amendments of the by-laws as were necessary in order to abolish the election of boys by the votes of subscribers. Sanction for the change had now been given, and in future boys would be elected to the Free Foundation by the Council after the most thorough investigation of the circumstances and needs of the various candidates.

The Council express confidence that this change will enable the school to render more valuable service to the Church. Under the old system a boy's chances of election were bound to depend to a considerable extent upon his father's ability to get into touch with subscribers to the school and to impress them with the urgency of his needs. It was not too much to say that the system was a humiliation to those who, through no fault of their own, required assistance in the education of their children, and that it did not necessarily ensure the election of those in greatest need. The new method of election by the Council would do away with this and ensure, so far as it was humanly possible to ensure it, that cases were admitted to the Free Foundation in the order of their relative urgency.

BIRTH-RATE IN NORTHERN IRELAND

LOWEST IN RECENT HISTORY

The Registrar-General for Northern Ireland has published his eighth annual report on the marriages, births, and deaths registered in Northern Ireland during the year ended December 31, 1929. As in 1928, the marriage rate increased slightly. The birth-rate, however, continued to fall steadily, and for 1929 it was the lowest recorded for Northern Ireland in recent history. The death-rate for the year rose sharply, due largely to deaths from influenza, bronchitis, and pneumonia in the first quarter of the year.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis has declined more or less steadily from over 3,000 per annum in 1917 and 1918, to 1,611 in 1929, the smallest number yet recorded for Northern Ireland. The deaths from cancer were 1,469, a slight increase on the number for 1928. The recorded rate from this cause has increased gradually over the past 10 years in Northern Ireland. Of the total deaths, numbering 19,822, over 50 per cent. were attributed to the following diseases:—Heart disease, 2,782; tuberculosis, 1,611; pneumonia, 1,486; cancer, 1,469; bronchitis, 1,348; influenza, 1,335; and cerebral haemorrhage, 1,055. Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 2,174. Deaths ascribed to encephalitis lethargica, or sleepy sickness, numbered 37 in 1929, compared with 27 in 1928.

The report, price 2s. 6d., may be obtained from the Stationery Office, 15, Donegall-square, West Belfast, or through any bookseller.

L.M.S. EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCE

It was stated at Unity House, headquarters of the N.U.R., that the railway employees' side of sectional council No. 3 of the L.M.S. has resigned *en bloc*. A grievance has arisen in regard to the transfer of cleaners into the traffic department without the agreement of the council, which, it is contended by the men's representatives, is a violation of the principles of the promotion scheme. The company's representatives claim that their action is in order and that they are not called upon to make any change. The *Railway Review* quotes a letter sent to the company by Mr. J. Gore, who is secretary of the employees' side of the council and president of the N.U.R., which states:—"My side are unable to accept your decision that there is no such violation, and further, as you stated there is no higher authority than yourself to which representations can be made on the matter, after long and careful consideration it has been agreed that we, as representatives of the employees, are unable to continue to function under the dictation referred to above. In resigning we shall make the reason clear, so that anyone who may succeed us will clearly understand that they accept such positions on the definite understanding that you (the company) claim the right to violate any principle agreed to by a sectional council when, and at any time, suitable to yourself."

LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

At the annual general meeting of the London Topographical Society Mr. Stanley Baldwin was unanimously elected president in succession to the late Lord Rosebery. Mr. Baldwin has for many years been a member of the society, which, established some 45 years ago under the late president's leadership, has for its object the publication of reproductions of ancient maps, plans, and views relating to old London. These reproductions are prepared with the utmost care from the original documents, and form, with the society's annual illustrated record, a valuable and interesting historical record of London. The secretary will furnish particulars of membership to any who may be interested on application to 40, Baker-street, W.1. Membership is by election, and the annual subscription is one guinea.

FIRST-CLASS FARES TO AMERICA

LARGE DECREASES

Considerable reductions in first-class passenger rates in Transatlantic steamers have been decided on by all the North Atlantic passenger shipping companies, as was announced in *The Times* of Saturday. Although the decrease in the minimum rates is small, the supplementary charges for the better class of accommodation have been very greatly revised. The new rates came into operation on Saturday.

The White Star Line announce that in their mail steamers Majestic, Olympic, and Homeric suites which at winter rates formerly cost £518, £306, or £236 have been reduced to £296, £222, or £152 respectively. A room with bath, formerly costing £115, may now be obtained for £72. Minimum rates have also been reduced, and in the Homeric, the world's largest twin-screw steamer, a passage may be booked for as low as £49 10s. Reductions in the summer rates enable suites which formerly cost £726, £430, and £330 respectively to be secured for £590, £403, and £285; while a room with bath which hitherto cost £158 may be had for £121.

The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, state that a double room, with bath, in the Empress of Australia in the summer season, will cost £38, against £70. The big suite in the same vessel will, in the summer, cost £171, against £272, for two people. A single room with private bath has been reduced from £88 to £60 10s. In the Empress of France the old rate for a double room and bath during the summer season was £67 a person. The new rate is £57 each. The cheaper single outside rooms in the same ship, which used to cost £54, are reduced to £44 10s. Winter rates are as follows:—Double room, with bath, reduced from £58 10s. to £46 10s.; single room, with private bath, reduced from £71 to £46 10s.; single bed, without bath, reduced from £45 to £40 10s.

Similar reductions will apply to steamships of the Cunard Line. The company give as an illustration of the reductions the new fares on the Berengaria, which are typical of the other vessels in the company's fleet. The old rate for what is known as the Prince of Wales suite—a complete flat for one to five passengers—was £589 at winter rates. Under the new schedule the corresponding price is £361 for one passenger or £450 for one to six passengers. The summer rate for one to five passengers was £825. The reduced summer rates will be £675 for one passenger and £834 for one to six passengers.

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THE RECEPTION OFFICER

By CALLISTHENES

The announcement that the B.B.C.'s reception officer is leaving and that his post is to be abolished removes from the hierarchy of broadcasting a figure of symbolic importance. Five years had sufficed to make the post an antiquity and with a touch of juvenile iconoclasm the British Broadcasting Corporation have decided to end it.

The function of the reception officer or official host was to be at the door in Savoy Hill to welcome those who were coming to broadcast and might be nervous about it. He talked to them in a friendly and reassuring way and did his best to turn the visit to the microphone from an ordeal into a pleasure.

From various official and unofficial statements we gather that the function of the reception officer is now being taken over by the studio staff in general and, moreover, that nervous broadcasters are now few and far between—the world of musicians and lecturers and celebrities having learned that Savoy Hill is really quite an easy and friendly place.

This little bit of social history has, we think, a lesson for every business house. We certainly feel that it has a lesson for us.

It is undoubtedly the duty of a business house which has an ideal of public service to see that every member of the public who enters its doors not only is welcome but feels welcome. There is something wrong if the visitor is uneasy and feels that she is in a place from which she will be glad to get away. But we are sure that it is a step forward when the definite function of making the visitor welcome is not concentrated in a single functionary but is entrusted to all the members of the organization.

In this House we have no "official host" because every man and woman in it is responsible and feels responsible for making the visitor feel at home. The tact and sympathy and friendly manner which were the qualifications of the "official host" are, we hope, to be found in every member of this Store. At least all are anxious that it should be so.

That, we believe, is the reason why not even the most inexperienced and nervous finds shopping here a difficulty or an ordeal, why so many thousands regard it as one of the most pleasant and friendly places in the world.

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WEEK-END CONCERTS

CAROL PROGRAMME AT ALBERT HALL

The annual carol concert of the Royal Choral Society drew a very large audience to the Albert Hall on Saturday afternoon, as well it might, since carols are such heartening music. The choir appeared to be even bigger than usual, and the solid body of tone was enormous, so that the usual Christmas hymns in which the audience joined were inspiring. Beside the hymns there were a few ancient carols, *e.g.*, the Coventry carol, "In Dulci Jubilo," and an excellent setting for double choir of the great German tune, "Lasst uns erfreuen"; there was also Gibbons's anthem "Hosanna to the Son of David," which sounded magnificent from so many voices—though this was not always the case with some of the less massive carols; there was also included Mendelssohn's "Hear my prayer," with Miss Noel Eadie as soloist.

The programme, therefore, had variety, but too much of it was obtained by the inclusion of second-rate music, for which there is no real justification in face of the great wealth of true carol music. Mr. Walter Glynne sang a French "Noel," but apart from this there were none of the many lovely folk-carols available, no wassail songs, no good modern carols, or first-class songs. This yearly programme needs overhauling: Byrd and Bax might find a place; "Ring out, wild bells," should be dropped until a setting worthy of it appears (the best, it may be mentioned incidentally, is Gounod's for solo voice); suggestions of suitable songs should be made to the soloists; and, above all, genuine folk-carols should be introduced.

THE BACH CHOIR

Following the good precedent of last year Mr. Lionel Powell again invited the Bach Choir to sing Bach's *Christmas Oratorio* at the Albert Hall on the Sunday afternoon before Christmas. The work was cut to bring it within the length of an hour and three-quarters by omitting most of the arias, and the effect was clear and coherent. Mr. Hubert Eisdell sang the Evangelist's narrative as lightly as Bach's recitative should be sung, most of the choral work was retained, the other soloists each sang one aria, and all but one short duet were omitted. Mr. Adrian Boult adopted lively *tempi* without impairing the clarity of the part-singing; Mr. Thornton Lofthouse played the *continuo* on a piano with a just appreciation of the style required; and the choir sang with varied tone, the contrasts in "Glory to God" being particularly well graded. Clarity of line is the chief essential in singing Bach's solos, and all four soloists had this merit. Miss Mabel Ritchie applied it to good effect in the quasi-coloratura aria "Naught against the power," Miss Eleanor Toye, a mezzo-soprano who is quite free from the hooting tone of many contraltos, to "Slumber Beloved" (though her rhythm was none too steady), and Mr. Frank Phillips, who has a pleasant if somewhat rough voice and a direct delivery, to "Mighty Lord."

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

NEW PLAYS FOR CHRISTMAS

Although most of the Christmas pantomimes will not be produced in London until later on in the week, many of the hardy annuals, such as *Peter Pan*, *Where the Rainbow Ends*, *Charley's Aunt*, and *The Private Secretary*, are to be revived this afternoon. In addition to these Christmas favourites there will be staged at the Savoy Theatre to-day, for *matinées* only, a new dramatic adaptation of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland." The part of Alice will be played by Miss Joy Blackwood, who is said to resemble closely the Alice of Tenniel's illustrations. Among the principal incidents and characters there will be included the Mad Tea-Party, with the March Hare and the Mad Hatter; the Cheshire Cat; Tweedledum and Tweedledee; the trial of the Knave of Hearts for stealing the tarts; and the Mock Turtle. This afternoon will also see the opening of Bertram Mills's Circus at Olympia.

To-morrow Miss Alice Delysia will be seen at the Criterion Theatre, in a new play by Mr. Frederick Jackson, entitled *A Pair of Trousers*. Others in the cast will be Mr. Ian Hunter, Miss Cicely Byrne, Miss Violet Vanbrugh, Miss Grizelda Harvey, and Mr. Hayden Coffin. At the Children's Theatre, starting to-morrow, two entirely different programmes will be presented daily. In the afternoon there will be staged *Jack and the Beanstalk*, and in the evening, beginning at 5.45 p.m., a variety programme will be seen. The holiday attraction at the Everyman Theatre will be *Land of the Christmas Stocking*, a musical play by Captain H. Foord and Miss Mabel Buchanan Stevens, in which the principal parts will be played by Miss Marie Dainton, Miss Betty Bligh, Mr. Lawrence Hanray, and Mr. Harold Young. At the other Hampstead theatre—the Embassy—there will be staged on Wednesday a new play by Mr. W. A. Darlington, entitled *Carpet Slippers*.

BOXING DAY PANTOMIMES

The first performance of *Aladdin*, which is to be produced at the Dominion Theatre by Mr. Julian Wylie, will be given on Wednesday. Other pantomimes to be staged on Boxing Day are:—*Robinson Crusoe*, at the Lyceum Theatre, with Miss Kitty Reidy as Robinson Crusoe; *Cinderella*, at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith; *Aladdin*, at the Wimbledon Theatre; *The Babes in the Wood*, at the Lewisham Hippodrome; and *Dick Whittington*, at the Brixton Theatre. Boxing Day will see the production in London of *Treasure Island*, at the Prince of Wales Theatre; *The Windmill Man*, at the Scala; *A Business Marriage*, at the Court Theatre; Mr. J. Jefferson Farjeon's play *No. 17*, at the Royalty; and a new edition of *Follow a Star*, at the Winter Garden Theatre.

The principal contributors to the Coliseum programme this week include Mr. Georgie Wood, in *Half a Clown*; Mr. Keith Falkner; Mr. Arthur Petley and his company; and Conrad's Performing Pigeons. Miss Tallulah Bankhead will again be seen at the Palladium in *Always Apologise*, while others in the programme are Miss Lily Morris, Mr. Teddy Brown, Flotsam and Jetsam, and Clapham and Dwyer.

ENGAGEMENTS THIS WEEK

To-day.—*Peter Pan*, London Palladium; *Alice in Wonderland*, Savoy; *Where the Rainbow Ends*, Holborn Empire; Bertram Mills's Circus, Olympia; *The Private Secretary*, Apollo; *Charley's Aunt*, New; and *This Magic Stuff*, Maskelyne's.

To-morrow.—*A Pair of Trousers*, Criterion; *Jack and the Beanstalk*, Children's; *Land of the Christmas Stocking*, Everyman.

Christmas Eve.—*Aladdin*, Dominion; *Carpet Slippers*, Embassy.

Boxing Day.—*Treasure Island*, Prince of Wales; *The Windmill Man*, Scala; *Robinson Crusoe*, Lyceum; *A Business Marriage*, Court; *No. 17*, Royalty; *Gamble*, "Q"; *Cinderella*, King's, Hammersmith; *Aladdin*, Wimbledon; *The Babes in the Wood*, Lewisham; *Dick Whittington*, Brixton; *Follow a Star* (new edition), Winter Garden; *Petticoat Influence*, St. Martin's (transferred); Continental Circus, Crystal Palace.

GRAFTON THEATRE

"CINDERELLA"

Version by PETER DAVEY

Fairy	THALIA FISHER-WHITE
Peggy Poudre	JEAN SHEPPARD
Baroness Lackland	GEOFFREY DUNN
Baron Lackland	HAL WALTERS
Cinderella	HELENA PICKARD
Dandini	JUDITH WOGAN
Muriel	ELIZABETH AINSWORTH
Mopsa	OLIVER REYNOLDS
Clivvy	REGINALD BECKWITH
'Erb	ALAN WHEATLEY
Alf	ARCHIE HARRADINE
Broker's Assistant	JACK CRAIG
Prince Paragon	SYBIL WOODRUFFE

This pantomime will not be to the general taste. Indeed, it is a very bad pantomime, one of the worst, surely, that could be discovered or even devised, for it is labelled "Edwardian" and presented with an ironic smile. With malice aforethought, the production is slovenly, the scenery makeshift, the costumes are tawdry; and out of every scrap of dialogue tumble pell mell atrocious puns and execrable jokes. All the way from the baronial hall, with its brokers' men ("right Caesars are we"), to the palace of Prince Paragon, where there is a slap-dash harlequinade, the piece groans and creaks more or less comically, but to some the joke may seem a simple, monotonous one, and the period be too recent to be scrutinized with the amused curiosity they bring to the Victorianism of the Victorians.

But we may all enjoy the songs, the popular successes of yesterday. The errand boys who used to make these tunes only too familiar have now grown up, which serves them right, and Edwardian days seem really remote and even romantic while we are listening to "On the day King Edward got his Crown," "She cost me seven and sixpence," "If I should plant," "I do like to be beside the seaside," and a dozen other things that Miss Judith Wogan and her company very pleasantly sing.

The acting, though mostly inexperienced, is all very spirited. Miss Helena Pickard brings a welcome measure of accomplishment to the part of Cinderella. Miss Wogan is an admirable Dandini, the valet who impersonates Prince Paragon. Mr. Dunn and Mr. Walters, Miss Ainsworth and Mr. Reynolds, as the rest of Cinderella's family, are suitably down at heel, vindictive and ludicrous, and Mr. Wheatley and Mr. Harradine are responsible for some of the best passages of broad comedy. The choruses are small, but they sing effectively, and, for most of us, their work is the most charming part of the pantomime.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE

MISS STERLING MACKINLAY AT RUDOLF STEINER HALL

Miss Jean Sterling-Mackinlay's children's *matinée* this year consists of three major diversions and a large number and variety of songs, with all degrees of dramatic ornament and interpretation.

Two of the principal items are dramatized ballads:—"King Hilary and the Beggarman" by Mr. A. A. Milne, acted with great gusto and vigour, and Thackeray's "The Ballad of Little Billee," an even more spirited affair. Both Mr. Harcourt Williams and Miss Mackinlay contrive to combine an engaging gravity with the highest spirits. A longer entertainment is "Ginger and Pickles," adapted by Mr. Harcourt Williams from the story by Beatrix Potter. The curious and discreet irony which Beatrix Potter uses to give depth to her stories scarcely comes through in the form of a play; but the acting was very charming and the costumes pretty. The greater number of songs are, of course, sung by Miss Mackinlay, almost always with energetic incidental acting, but she was well assisted by four choristers from the London School of Choristers, and by others. Most of these songs are carols, rhymes, and folk songs which give ample opportunity for the display of Miss Mackinlay's special talents, and for the expression of strong and cheerful sentiment. The peculiar difficulties of entertaining children and the self-consciousness which their presence is apt to inflict on their elders obviously give her no trouble. But she has done well to provide, by way of contrast and relief, the four choristers who sing with such complete and almost stolid composure, and at least a gleam of cynicism, in a song sung by one of them, Master Charles Chapman.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 3

KINGSWAY THEATRE

"THE TOYMAKER OF NUREMBERG"

BY AUSTIN STRONG AND ADRIAN ROSS
MUSIC BY DUDLEY GLASS

The Maid	VIVIENNE CHATTERTON
The Handy Man	LESLIE HOLLAND
The Sentry	DEWEY GIBSON
David	LEWIS SHAW
The Sergeant	ARTHUR STARLEY
The Poet	LAWRENCE BASKCOMB
Greta	ANNE BOLT
The Toymaker	FREDERICK RANALOW
The Wife	ALEX FRIZELL
The Employer	ROY BYFORD
Adolf	ALAN DURAI

If only all railway stations were as gay and amusing as that which Mr. George Sheringham paints on his backcloth! There is a stout gentleman hurrying out of the bottom left-hand corner with a Tirolese hat tipped over his eager nose whose whole character is in his ruthless and impetuous waddle. He is the ripest fruit in the basket, but what abundance elsewhere! The platforms, the footbridge, the placards of forbidding have all been touched by a wand and the ruminative dachshunds are comments on a panting humanity. A delightful scene into which at last a train—a little fellow discreetly in perspective and belching a smoke as white as snow—steams silently "from America," bringing with it the Toymaker's elder son, Adolf, arrived in the nick of time to save the Toymaker from emigrating, David and Greta from being separated, and the family dachshund from an endeavour to retrieve the family fortunes by rounding-up cattle in the U.S.A.

The rest of the play is not, at present, quite as happy as its ending. At present, we repeat, for evidently many of the faults on Saturday evening were of the sort that disappear after a first performance. Miss Anne Bolt will not sing as nervously when she is aware that her dancing and the pleasing freshness of her manner have won the house to her; Mr. Frederick Ranalow and the orchestra will reach a closer agreement about the timing of his songs; and the whole production, now a little vague and indecisive, will become firmer and swifter. Then what is already a good-humoured and pretty entertainment will gather some of the vitality that it requires if it is to match Mr. Sheringham's designs. Mr. Glass's music needs only to be sung with more assurance to become a graceful adornment to so sentimental a tale. Miss Vivienne Chatterton already serves it well, and Mr. Ranalow is on the edge of becoming a winning Toymaker. The best of the humour is Mr. Leslie Holland's, though Mr. Lawrence Baskcomb and Mr. Arthur Stanley contribute to it. But the outstanding virtue of the play is that it is true to its own romantic colours. The admirable songs of the Gresham Singers have been blessed by the moon, and the Ballet, thank heaven, does not scorn to be pretty in the same tradition. Nothing is ugly, nothing grotesque, nothing "smart." The lovers, Miss Bolt and Mr. Lewis Shaw, discover their love with flutes and without apology over a garden wall. There is a coach for an elopement; there are bells and gleaming windows and white dresses; there is a Christmas-tree and a birthday cake and a Sheringham railway station. If it all—including the Toymaker's dachshund—seemed a little under-rehearsed, that is a trouble which will soon disappear.

THE LYRIC THEATRE, HAMMERSMITH

A SEASON OF BALLET

The short season of ballet which was begun at the Lyric Theatre on Saturday night will provide a charming entertainment for the Christmas holidays. Mme. Marie Rambert and her corps of dancers have revised and enlarged the repertory which they have previously exhibited at this theatre, have called in the services of such accomplished dancers as Mme. Karsavina and M. Leon Woizikowski, and now present a full and well-varied programme of ballets. The younger dancers have profited by their previous experience, and the production as a whole, while preserving the freshness of youth, has acquired a more professional finish.

The participation of Mme. Karsavina has enabled Mme. Rambert to include three unblushingly romantic ballets—*Carnaval*, *Le Spectre de la Rose*, and *Les Sylphides*. Among the younger dancers Mr. Harold Turner, Miss Diana Gould, and Miss Andrée Howard may be mentioned for their style, which is a worthy counterpart to that of Mme. Karsavina and M. Woizikowski, who in the leading roles know just how sharp a point to put upon their languishing gestures without poking fun at romance. Contrast of mood is provided by the Capriol Suite, by *A Florentine Picture*, in which the spirit of Mme. Rambert's previous ballet, *Our Lady's Juggler*, is retained without the rather refractory dramatic encumbrance of a plot that was difficult to mime, and by *Sporting Sketches*. In the latter Miss Susan Salaman has so stylized the movements of cricket and football as to make a work of art that is at once graceful and hilarious. A note in the programme described these sketches as "light-hearted satires on the average Englishman's view of the average Frenchman's view of some aspects of the noble and serious games Rugby and cricket," which is probably correct as a statement of the author's intentions but is less direct than their fun and their theatrical effectiveness. In *A Florentine Picture*, to music by Corelli, Mr. Frederick Ashton has surrounded the figure of the Madonna with dissolving groups of six angels. A set of *divertissements* adds a pinch of half a dozen different flavours to the more solid ingredients that precede them. The music is provided by two pianos played by Miss Edith Gunthorpe and Mr. Cecil Baumer. As most of the music used is music originally written for piano the absence of an orchestra is not a disadvantage.

MATINEE FOR EX-SERVICE MEN'S CHILDREN

A party of 1,100 children will to-day attend the *matinée* of *Where the Rainbow Ends* at the Holborn Empire. The members of the party will be mainly children of ex-Service men, with a number of War orphans. They will be the guests of Miss Italia Conti, who is responsible for the production, and are being gathered together by the British Legion and Women's Section from their branches in the poorer districts of London. Field-Marshal Lord Allenby and Lady Allenby will be present, as will also Colonel John Brown (National Chairman of the British Legion), Major J. B. Brunel Cohen, M.P. (National Vice-Chairman), and Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill (Chairman Women's Section, British Legion). Lady Haig had hoped to be present, but she will be with her family in Scotland.

CENOTAPH FLAG FOR ST. MARTIN ASSOCIATION

About 500 limbless ex-Service men attended a service at Westminster Abbey last night, when a flag from the Cenotaph, presented by the Trustees of the Imperial War Museum to the St. Martin Association, was dedicated. The association is composed of limbless ex-Service men. Dr. Edward Lyttelton was the preacher at the service. Major T. H. Hague, secretary-general of the St. Martin Association, presented the flag to the Dean of Westminster (Canon N. Foxley Norris), who placed it on the altar and pronounced the dedicatory sentences.

Flying Officer E. C. T. Edwards, whose attempted flight to South Africa with Miss Winifred Spooner ended in a forced landing in the sea off Southern Italy, arrived back at Hendon Aerodrome yesterday, having flown from Paris. Miss Spooner arrived back from Paris on Saturday.

ART PERIODICALS

THE PROPOSED CHAIR AT LONDON UNIVERSITY

The proposed Chair in the History of Art at London University, "for the study of the history of art in all its branches and for the training of art critics and experts," made possible mainly through the generosity of Mr. Samuel Courtauld, receives full attention in the December *Burlington Magazine*.

There is an editorial article on the subject and also a letter from Mr. Roger Fry. Both bless the scheme, but both call attention to the necessity for some means of absorbing the persons trained. The obvious field for their activities is on the staffs of provincial galleries, and here there will be some resistance to overcome. Mr. Fry, wisely we think, hopes that the faculty will "lean rather to the scientific than to the literary attitude." There is no particular use in training in uncertainties. We are not at all sure that the most useful part of the scheme is not the installation of an X-ray and other scientific apparatus and a studio for the study of technical processes. The great need at the present day—and not only in art—is to distinguish between things which are measurable and things which are not.

Mr. W. R. Valentiner discusses "Rediscovered Rembrandt Paintings," calling particular attention to the expression of eyes as an aid to making attributions. A triptych in enamel, by Jean I. Pénicaud, is beautifully reproduced in colour, and there are two articles on Persian art.

Joseph Wright of Derby is the subject of an article in the December *Connoisseur* by the editor, Mr. C. Reginald Grundy, who wittily observes that "a provincial reputation is very like the string to a kite. It will enable its owner to attain a moderate altitude in the world's opinion, but is generally an effectual check to his reaching loftier heights." Wright, who made his success with artificial light subjects, was certainly worth recalling, though, as Mr. Grundy says, he can hardly be described as more than capable. Mr. Bernard Rackham writes on Lord Fisher's collection of English porcelain, and Mr. F. Gordon Roe about the portraits of Mary Tudor, Queen of France, who is said to have had in 1903 over 10,000 traceable descendants.

The December *Studio* keeps up the reputation of the magazine for covering a wide field of art. Perhaps the most interesting article is that by Mr. R. H. Wilenski on "Carpaccio and Paul Nash," in which he tries to find a common denominator between the two artists. He finds it in "an analogous interest in similar conjunctions of forms." Mr. C. G. Holme discusses Mr. Frank Brangwyn's designs for British industry, and Mr. Ernst Cohn Wiener describes the new museum buildings in Berlin.

PERSIAN GLASS

The forthcoming exhibition of Persian art is recognized in the December *Apollo* with articles on "Persian Glass," by Mr. Arthur Upham Pope, and "Partho-Sasanid Art," by Mr. Kurt Erdmann, and an extremely useful "Glance at Persian History," by "W. L. H." Mr. K. T. Parker discusses a self-portrait of Watteau.

In the December *Collector* Mr. Martin Hardie continues his account of Alexander Cozens, and Mr. Ralph Edwards writes on Queen Charlotte's painter in water-colours, W. Marshall Craig, who is said to have been a nephew of Thomson the poet. His work is described as "uninspired but competent, and with a certain sensuous charm." Chinese pottery, Dutch and English furniture, Italian sedan chairs, and rare English spoons are the subjects of other articles.

To the Winter *Artwork* Professor F. Brown contributes a further instalment of his "Recollections," dealing more particularly with the early years of the New English Art Club. What strikes one most is the amount of "politics" involved in such artistic associations. There is an interesting article on Forain, by M. Gabriel Mourey, and the cinema is not neglected.

Decoration, a new quarterly, makes its first appearance this month. Its aim is to put before the reader some of the best examples of all periods, with special reference to the modern home of the man of taste. The first number shows some uncertainty of direction, and the colour-plates of interior decorations strike us as reactionary, but there are some interesting articles and illustrations. Mr. Brangwyn's industrial designs are properly included, Mr. C. Clutton Brock writes on the new wall decorations at Morley College, and the reflections of an artist on the subject of "Light" have point.

ADVERTISING AND ART

Commercial Art for December is welcome chiefly for its illustrations, which give a convenient summary of what is being done in different forms of advertising, but the article by Mr. Jan Tschichold on the possibilities of the composite photograph is worth reading.

In the December *Architectural Review* Mr. John Betjeman, while recognizing the generosity of the gift, suspends judgment about the utility of the new Institute of Art at London University. As he says, there is some danger that it may be "more closely related to the antique trade" than concerned with artists, and we are inclined to agree with his conclusion that "The Institute of Art may turn the scale in favour of the present, or it may do untold damage." It is well that people should be trained in the history of art, but it is fatal to regard art as a historical subject.

ART EXHIBITIONS

DECORATIVE PRINTS

The present exhibition of decorative prints by a group of fine art publishers at the New Burlington Galleries is none the worse for being frankly a "trade" exhibition. As a demonstration of what English artists and printers can do in collaboration it is organized on very sensible lines. The catalogue contains notes on the various methods of production employed—as they may be mezzotint, photo-mechanical, woodcut, etching, or aquatint—and a certain number of plates and blocks are exhibited. This is a principle that might very well be extended, because it is a distinct aid to appreciation to know how things are done.

The exhibition divides itself naturally into prints which are designed as such—like the colour woodcuts of flower compositions by the Hall Thorpe Studio—and prints which are reproductions of paintings. Our own feeling is that the first should be particularly encouraged, not only on the principle of giving employment to contemporary artists, but because the results are more likely to be truly "decorative." In reproducing a painting with decoration in view there is always a temptation to make the colour more obviously decorative than the original artist intended.

When one approaches a collection of prints after paintings the difficulty arises, if they are to be judged as prints, of the effect on the mind created by the comparative artistic quality of the originals. From this point of view the Medici Society are felt to have an unfair advantage over anybody else in the Gallery because the majority of their prints are from acknowledged masterpieces. When you have to compare Bellini or Vermeer with Mr. So-and-so, it is very difficult indeed to concentrate upon the technical quality of the reproduction. But, allowing for this, the examples after Canaletto, "Madonna and Child," after Bellini, and "View of Delft," after Vermeer, set a very high standard in colour printing.

Among the mezzotints in colour shown by Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., one is struck by the superiority of the work of Mr. H. Macbeth-Raeburn, A.R.A., the other artists tending to prettify the heads unduly. The Fine Arts Publishing Company—who are responsible for the organization of the exhibition—show some good reproductions of water-colours, their well-known series of historical pictures from the House of Lords and the Royal Exchange, and some gay nursery pictures designed by Bokhorst; and Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode concentrate on sporting and animal subjects. Thus most kinds of taste are catered for. Appropriately associated with the exhibition is one of period frames by Messrs. James Bourlet and Sons.

SCANDINAVIAN ARCHITECTURE

At the Architectural Association, 36, Bedford-square, there is an extensive exhibition of photographs of Swedish and Danish buildings, by Mr. F. R. Yerbury. The pictures are packed rather closely, so that it is difficult to take in the subjects at a glance, but for anybody interested the material is all there. To distinguish them broadly, modern Danish architecture—if we except such buildings as "Grundvig's Church," by Mr. J. Klint—runs to a refined Classicism, recalling our Adam and Wedgwood characteristics, while in modern Swedish Baroque and Rococo elements are playfully handled. The Swedish photographs cover the Stockholm Exhibition and a full range of the sculpture of Mr. Carl Milles. Drawings in colour of the Chinese Pavilion, Drottningholm, Stockholm, by Miss Ruth Ellis, are included in the exhibition.

UNIVERSITY CHESS

"PAST" MATCH WON BY CAMBRIDGE

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

The annual match between "past" members of Oxford and Cambridge Universities was played on Saturday afternoon at the City of London Chess Club, Wardrobe-court, E.C., with 13 players on each side. Cambridge University won easily, so repeating their success of last year, and, incidentally, doing much better than examination of the lists would have led one to expect.

The following is the full score:—

CAMBRIDGE "PAST"		OXFORD "PAST"	
J. M. Bee (St. Catharine's)	½	T. H. Tylor (Balliol)	½
A. R. B. Thomas (St. John's)	1	G. S. A. Wheatcroft (New College)	0
P. S. Milner-Barry (Trinity)	1	P. W. Sergeant (Trinity)	0
G. E. Smith (St. John's)	1	R. H. Newman (Worcester)	0
E. A. Cood-Pryor (Trinity)	1	W. R. Thomas (Queen's)	0
P. I. Wyndham (Trinity)	½	Rev. E. W. Poynton (Exeter)	½
L. Illingworth (Trinity)	1	T. H. Bumpus (St. John's)	0
H. J. Snowden (Queens')	½	S. Adler (New College)	½
L. McLean (King's)	½	A. Hamilton Crothers (Queen's)	½
R. L. Mitchell (Trinity)	1	G. R. Mitchell (Magdalen)	0
Rev. W. R. Greenhalgh (Pembroke)	0	D. M. Morrah (New College)	1
Dr. V. H. Rutherford (Sidney Sussex)	½	E. Paice (Merton)	½
J. M. Holford (Trinity Hall)	1	Philip Wilson (Balliol)	0
TOTAL	9½	TOTAL	3½

Cambridge University had the white pieces on the odd-numbered boards, and the games unfinished at the call of time were adjudicated by Messrs. J. H. Blake and T. F. Lawrence.

The following is the score of the game on Board No. 3:—

KING'S BISHOP'S GAMBIT

WHITE P. S. Milner-Barry (Cambridge)	BLACK P. W. Sergeant (Oxford)	WHITE P. S. Milner-Barry (Cambridge)	BLACK P. W. Sergeant (Oxford)
1. P–K 4	P–K 4	17. B–Kt 3	P–K R 4
2. P–K B 4	P x P	18. P–Q R 4	P–R 4
3. B–B 4	P–Q 4	19. P–Q 5	B–Q 2
4. B x P	Q–R 5 ch	20. P–R 3	Kt–R 3
5. K–B sq	P–K Kt 4	21. B–K 3	R–R 3
6. P–K Kt 3	P x P	22. B–Q 4	P–B 3
7. Q–B 3	P–Kt 7 ch	23. P–K 5	B x P ch
8. K x P	Kt–K R 3	24. K x B	P–Kt 5 ch
9. P–Q 4	B–K 2	25. K–R 2	P x Kt
10. Kt–B 3	P–Q B 3	26. P x P	Kt–Kt 5 ch
11. B–Q B 4	Q–Kt 3 ch	27. K–R 3	Kt x P
12. Q x Q	Kt x Q	28. B x Kt	R–B 2
13. Kt–B 3	R–Kt sq	29. R x P	Kt–Q P
14. R–B sq	R–Kt 2	30. B–K 7	P x B
15. B–Q 2	Kt–Q 5	31. Kt x P	Resigns
16. Q R–K sq	Kt–Kt 3		

The following is the score of the game on Board No. 4:—

SCOTCH OPENING

WHITE R. H. Newman (Oxford)	BLACK G. E. Smith (Cambridge)	WHITE R. H. Newman (Oxford)	BLACK G. E. Smith (Cambridge)
1. P–K 4	P–K 4	23. R–K 3	P–Kt 3
2. Kt–K B 3	Kt–Q B 3	24. R x R	Q x R
3. P–Q 4	P x P	25. K–Kt 3	Q–K 8 ch
4. Kt x P	Kt–B 3	26. Q x Q	R x Q
5. Kt x Kt	Kt P x Kt	27. R–Q B sq	P–K R 4
6. B–Q 3	P–Q 4	28. R–B 2	Kt–Kt 5
7. P x P	P x P	29. Kt–B sq	R–K 8
8. Castles	B–K 2	30. R–Q 2	Kt–B 2
9. Kt–B 3	Castles	31. R–Q B 2	Kt–K 5
10. Kt–K 2	P–B 4	32. P–Kt 3	K–B sq
11. Kt–Kt 3	R–Kt sq	33. K–Kt 2	K–K 2
12. P–Kt 3	R–K sq	34. P–B 4	P–Q 5
13. B–K B 4	B–Q 3	35. K–B 3	Kt–B 6
14. Q–Q 2	R–Kt 5	36. K–B 2	R–B 8
15. B x B	Q x B	37. Kt–Q 2	P–R 4
16. P–Q B 3	R–Kt 2	38. P–Q R 4	P–R 4
17. Q R–Q sq	R(Kt 2)–B 2	39. P–R 4	Kt–Q 8 ch
	K2	40. K–K 2	Kt–K 6
18. B–B 5	R–K 1	41. R–Kt 2	R–K Kt 8
19. B x B	R x B	42. K–B 3	R–Kt 7
20. P–K B 4	R–K 2	43. R–R 2	R–R 7
21. Kt–B 5	Q–B 3	44. R–Kt 2	Kt–Q 8
22. R–B 3	R(B sq)–K sq	Resigns	

The Authors' Club beat the Junior Constitutional Club at the latter club's rooms on Friday evening in a First Division match in the Hamilton-Russell Cup competition. The following is the score:—

F. G. Twitchett 0, F. Williams 1; P. W. Sergeant 1, W. Fluchos 0; R. C. Griffith 1, J. Abtrus 0; Ashley Brown 1, H. C. Presland 0; W. H. Williamson 1, W. J. Rundle 0; E. H. Short 1, Captain C. Collier 0. Total, Authors 5, Junior Constitutional 1.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

CHRISTMAS LECTURES.

The one hundred and fifth course of six lectures adapted to a juvenile audience by Professor A. M. TYNDALL, D.Sc., M.R.I., on THE ELECTRIC SPARK, will be delivered on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, December 30th, 1930, January 1st, 3rd, 6th, 8th, and 10th, 1931, at 3 o'clock. Subscription One Guinea.

Juveniles (aged 16/18) Half-a-Guinea. Tickets may be obtained at the Institution.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.
21, Albemarle-street, London, W.1.

CIRCUSES

AGAIN AT OLYMPIA (Grand Hall). BERTRAM MILLS' CIRCUS OPENS TO-DAY. Daily, 2.30 & 7.30 (3 Shows Boxing Day & Dec. 27, at 2, 5.30 & 8.30). Box-office open Olympia. Riv. 2727.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
GRAND CONTINENTAL CIRCUS.
Boxing Day and daily, 2.30 and 7.30.
19 Star Turns. Non-stop Stage and Ring.
Thousands of seats, 1s. 6d. Child, 6d.
Res. from 3s. 6d. Box-office, Syd. 7333.

EXHIBITIONS

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till sunset. Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children, 6d. Additional charge to Aquarium: Mondays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s., Children, 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leic. Sq. CONT. SESSIONS COMM. 12.30, 3.0, 6.0, 8.30. "JUST IMAGINE." The world in 1980. On the stage, Billy Cotton & his Band. Garardo & Adair. Reduced prices until 2.30 p.m.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5328. Con., 1-11. Helen Twelvetrees and Ricardo Cortez in "HER MAN." 2.10, 4.41, 7.12, and 9.43. Also George Durvea and Sally Starr in "Pardon my Gun."

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous, 12-11. Victor McLaglen & Mona Maris in "A DEVIL WITH WOMEN": 1.35, 4.15, 6.55, 9.35. Also "Last of the Duanes," with George O'Brien & Myrna Loy, &c., &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Gigantic Christmas Laugh Show! ANIMAL CRACKERS, with 4 Marx Bros. "Funniest Thing since Chaplin."—*D. Mail.* The Pantomime of the Screen! All Talking. Daily 2.30, 6.0, 8.45. Sups., 6.0, 8.45. A. Crackers starts 3.20, 6.40, 9.35. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211. Closed Christmas Day. Open Boxing Day.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. Noon to midnight. WILLIAM HAINES in "REMOTE CONTROL," with Charles King and Polly Moran. Crookdom rule by wireless. Not even CHICAGO dreamed of THAT! From 11.30 to 1.0 any seat (except Loges) 1s. 6d.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD CINEMA. IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, S. KENSINGTON. Special Holiday Programme for children and adults. "CONQUEST," Empire Journal, Secret of Nature, Cartoon, &c. Daily 10 to 1 and 2.30 to 10; Sundays 2.30 to 10. Admission Free.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. To-day "The Runaway Bride." Boxing Day, DON JOSE MOJICA, Operatic Tenor in "ONE MAD KISS."

LEICESTER-SQUARETHEATRE. Reg. 4666 Daily 12 to 11. Adm. 1s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. VIENNESE NIGHTS. World's Greatest Love Story. On the Stage: BALLIOL & MERTON & VICTORIA GIRLS. Symphony Orchestra.

LONDON PAVILION. (Gerrard 9704.) Daily 2.30, 8.30. Sund. 6, 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 6d.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Mayfair 5112. (Continuous, 2-11). Wallace Beery and Chester Morris in "THE BIG HOUSE," 2.55, 5.8, 7.24, 9.39. Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature, Mickey Mouse, &c.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Con., 2-11. LESLIE HENSON, Heather Thatcher & Connie Ediss in "A WARM CORNER": 2.15, 6.15, 9.15. Also "At the Bottom of the World," British Movietone News, &c.

NEW VICTORIA. (

Imperial and Foreign News

MR. BENNETT'S PROBLEMS

PLIGHT OF PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(FROM OUR OTTAWA CORRESPONDENT)

The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Bennett, having returned to Ottawa to resume his domestic duties after two months' absence in London, has found awaiting him an accumulation of business which his Ministerial colleagues have been unwilling to dispose of, but the problem overshadowing all others is the economic plight of the prairie Provinces.

Since their effective agricultural settlement began half a century ago their inhabitants have had some stern schooling in the vicissitudes of fortune, but there is general agreement that their troubles have never been more pressing. The present set-back comes the harder because it developed at a time when the Provinces seemed well on the road to complete recovery from post-War depression. If, when the downward trend of wheat prices began a year ago, anybody in Western Canada had prophesied that before the end of 1930 December wheat would be selling at less than 60 cents a bushel, he would have been derided as a pessimist or madman. Now 60-cent wheat is a grim fact, and there is no certainty that the bottom price has been reached.

But 60-cent wheat means the price of No. 1 Northern at the head of the Lakes, and according to the Premier of Alberta, Mr. Brownlee, when threshing and freight charges have been deducted the average Western farmer selling wheat to-day is not getting much more than 30 cents a bushel. A homesteader with a farm of 160 acres in crop has rarely more than 80 acres in wheat ; he is lucky if his yield is 15 bushels an acre. In that event his net farm income, making allowance for coarse grains, livestock, and poultry, would not be more than $600 for the year (approximately £125), which sum a good cook can earn in an Eastern Canadian city, with the addition of her board. The Research Department of the Wheat Pools has compiled an estimate showing that the value of the output of wheat an acre on Saskatchewan farms has fallen from $20.40 in 1925 to $6.92 at present, and that the aggregate value of the crop in that Province has shrunk in the same period from $255,000,000 (£51,000,000) to $90,000,000 (£18,000,000) for the current year.

The position of coarse grains is even worse. Oats are virtually unmarketable. A letter lately received from a Westerner gives this picture of the situation :—

> One thing is certain, the West has never been in such a deplorable condition in the 27 years I have spent here. One of my farms shipped 500 bushels of barley lately. I sold it for 5 cents a bushel—not initial pool payment but total sale price. I paid 7 cents a bushel to thresh it. Then there were binder twine, cutting, and hauling to market, as well as cost of seed and seeding all to pay for. You can see what this means to a poor farmer.

FALLING PRICES

The plight of the Western farmer is aggravated by the fact that, while the price of grain has declined 58 per cent. from the 1928 figure, the index figure of manufactured goods which he has to buy has fallen, in the same period, less than 5 per cent. Any hope of correcting this maladjustment of price levels has been banished by the tariff increases which Mr. Bennett's Ministry put in force at the special session of Parliament last September. A mood of embittered exasperation to-day possesses the prairie Provinces. The discontent of the farmers is shared by business and professional classes. With the purchasing power of the farming community halved, as compared with a year ago, all classes find their fortunes affected. Banks and mortgage companies cannot get their loans repaid; farm implement companies cannot collect instalments on machinery; practically every country storekeeper has a volume of uncollectable debts.

In Western Canada an outburst of political radicalism is an inevitable concomitant of hard times. Campfires of political insurgency are being lighted in every direction on the prairies. Agrarian organizations have held conferences and are demanding immediate remedial measures, among which they set in the forefront a guarantee by the Federal Government of a fixed price of $1.00 per bushel for wheat. Their spokesmen say that the Bennett Government, by its recent upward revision of the tariff, undertook to guarantee a livelihood to the industrial workers of Western Canada and voted large sums for the temporary relief of urban unemployment. They insist that they are just as much in need of relief and equally entitled to it.

There have been the usual murmurings about secession from Eastern Canada and the establishment of a separate British "Dominion in the West," which should be free from the tyranny of the tariff selfishness of Eastern Canada and able to make its own trade arrangements with the outer world. At a convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba last month Mr. Hoey, Minister of Education in the provincial Government, aroused tumultuous applause from the delegates by seriously proposing that Churchill, the tidewater terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway, should be made a free port through which Western Canada could conduct her trade without the obstacle of the tariff now imposed in the interests of the Eastern manufacturers. All these things point to a mood of angry discontent in the prairie country, and Mr. Bennett, who has been identified with its fortunes, cannot afford to disregard it.

FATE OF WHEAT POOLS

During the last election campaign the Prime Minister and his lieutenants denounced the late Government for neglecting the interests of the prairie farmers so that wheat prices had sunk to the alarmingly low level of 85 cents a bushel. He promised that, if he were returned to power, he would set to work to cure this situation. So many prairie voters trusted in his ability that they gave him 22 prairie seats, the highest Conservative representation on record. To-day wheat is at least 25 cents lower than when Mr. Bennett criticized the late Government; and as far as the Western farmer is concerned he is returning emptyhanded from the Imperial Conference.

His most immediate problem concerns the fate of the cooperative wheat pools. They are obviously sailing in troubled seas. A financial statement, published officially by their executive, which covers the 12 months period ended August 31, 1930, admits an actual loss of some $12,000,000 (£2,400,000) on the transactions of that period and a contingent loss of at least $8,000,000 on their carry-over of unsold wheat. Mr. John I. MacFarland, of Calgary, who has assumed management of the Central Selling Agency of the pools, is clearly the nominee of the banks and the Federal Government, and, although no public announcement has been made, it is assumed that the Government has assured the banks that, should wheat prices fall below a certain level, its financial guarantee will be available as a buttress. There is practically no alternative for the Government and the banks but to carry the pools along until the situation clarifies. Then some new policy for the marketing of the Western wheat crop will probably have to be evolved.

Mr. Bennett does not lack other worries. The unemployment problem in the cities of the East is attaining more serious dimensions with every passing week. Hopes that it would be abated by the huge public expenditures planned for public works have not been realized. Federal revenues have been showing a steady decline. The deficit which will have accumulated at the end of the present fiscal year, on March 1, will make increased taxation and rigid administrative economies inevitable. The earnings of the Canadian National Railway system have shown a great shrinkage, and the drain upon the Federal Treasury from this quarter will be greater than for several years. The question of the St. Lawrence deep waterway is in abeyance, but the Hoover administration pressed for a resumption of negotiations soon after the Bennett Government came into power, and Mr. Bennett was able to plead his preoccupation with the Imperial Conference as an excuse for inaction. That excuse will be no longer available.

There was forecast for the regular session of Parliament at Ottawa a further tariff revision, but there are indications that it may be confined to a few schedules. Mr. Bennett is also under the necessity of making a large number of appointments. He has to fill one Senatorship and some Judgeships, to appoint the members of his projected Tariff Commission, and to find a new board of directors for the Canadian National Railways.

UNEMPLOYED IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA

ATTEMPTED DEPORTATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Dec. 21

The difficulties of unemployment are growing as the winter proceeds, and in many places the special funds available for relief works are proving inadequate. On Friday, at a meeting of the Vancouver City Council, the Mayor, Mr. Malkin, said that with the exhaustion of the fund allocated to British Columbia a state of emergency had developed. The day before there had been a serious clash, as a result of which nine persons were arrested, between the Vancouver police and 1,500 unemployed who were making a demonstration of protest.

A large proportion of the workless throughout the country are British-born immigrants, and many municipal authorities think the easiest way of escaping the burden of maintenance is to secure their deportation, especially as these workless immigrants often express a keen desire to return to the shelter of the "dole." But the Department of Immigration is trying to discourage this practice and is exercising a careful scrutiny over all requests for deportation orders.

ARGENTINE SILK DUTIES REDUCED

NEW HIGHWAYS PROJECT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 21

The Government has decreed the immediate reduction by half of the import duties on silk cloth and silk mixtures, including handkerchiefs and stockings. The intention is to make smuggling unprofitable.

Tenders within four months have been invited for construction and exploitation of paved highways from Buenos Aires to Córdoba *via* Rosario, and Buenos Aires to Bahia Blanca *via* Azul. Tenderers must specify their interest and amortization terms over a period not exceeding 15 years. The concessions will resemble railway concessions, the Government undertaking to make good deficits in the annual interest and amortization should the toll revenue be insufficient, and receiving, on the other hand, what surpluses there may be. On the expiry of the concessions ownership passes to the State. The initial width of the roads is to be six metres, with provision for six metres more eventually.

Though nothing has been officially announced here, I understand that the Government has instructed Argentine Consulates everywhere to charge 30 gold pesos [about £6] for every passport visa after January 1.

ECONOMY IN NEW ZEALAND

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FORMED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, Dec. 21

As part of a determined effort to balance the Budget and reduce costs the New Zealand Government has appointed a special economy committee of three Ministers, the Secretary to the Treasury, and the Public Service Commissioner, to make a drastic overhaul of all Government Departments.

In announcing this decision the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Ransom, said the country was faced with a substantial reduction in the national income owing to the decline in the value of primary produce, and expenditure must be adjusted accordingly. The Government fully recognized that the question of lower rates and taxes was involved in reducing the costs of production. Mr. Ransom also announced that the Government had decided that it was unnecessary and unwise to enforce a moratorium, as was recently asked for by a section of the dairy industry; but proposed to establish an expert committee to investigate the state of the industry and suggest the form of assistance required. Other branches of industry would also be invited to state their position.

The Cabinet considered an immediate summoning of Parliament unnecessary, and suggestions for a fusion of political parties or the formation of a national Cabinet must await the return of the Prime Minister, Mr. Forbes, who is entitled to a dominant voice in the Government Party's decision.

PICTURE TAKEN FROM THE LOUVRE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 21

M. Henri Defontaine, described as an archaeologist and art critic, has been arrested in connexion with the theft of a picture by Laureince, entitled "Le Levé," from the Musée des Arts Decoratifs, in the Pavillon de Marsan at the Louvre. At the time of his arrest M. Defontaine was living at a Salvation Army hostel. He had done valuable work at the Musée des Arts Decoratifs, and was, in consequence, well known to the guardians of the Museum, and no trouble was taken to watch his movements during his frequent visits.

An antiquary to whom the picture was offered for sale recognized it as belonging to the Museum and warned the police.

SECRET AGENTS DEPORTED FROM SWITZERLAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Dec. 21

The Government has decided to deport from Switzerland two French citizens belonging to the secret service of their country who tried to obtain from persons in Switzerland military information concerning a foreign Power.

FURTHER ECONOMIES IN ITALY

CUT IN ESTIMATES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Dec. 21

The Italian Government has taken yet further steps to cut down expenditure both for the current year, 1930-31, and for the year 1931-32.

The preliminary estimates for the year 1931-32 were carefully scrutinized at a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, and the figures subsequently issued are stated to have been the outcome of a minute analysis based upon conservative estimates. Receipts are reckoned at 18,899,516,060.03 lire [about £209,000,000], which is a drop of 1,019,330,339.95 lire [about £11,000,000] as compared with the approved estimate of revenue for the current year. This reduction is said to be due to an accurate survey of the individual chapters of taxation in the light of the present economic crisis. The actual State expenditure has been calculated at 19,323,685,629.74 lire [about £214,000,000], which in turn shows a reduction of 378,266,841.44 lire [about £4,000,000] as compared with the original forecast for the year 1930-31. To the deficit of 424,169,569.71 lire [about £4,700,000] a further deficit is anticipated from the movement of capital employed in the extinction of debts and advances of the Treasury to State enterprise, so that the total deficit of 1931-32 is calculated at 575,760,263.40 lire [about £6,300,000]. Meanwhile the Government has made a further economy of 300,000,000 lire [about £3,300,000] in the Budgets of the various Ministries, in addition to the 400,000,000 lire [about £4,400,000], which will be saved this year by the reduction in the salaries of all State employees.

Simultaneously the Government has taken steps to redeem its promise to reduce the cost of transport by deciding upon various reductions on the railways. These reductions will be effected by lowering the tariffs of short-distance freights by goods trains and on goods intended for exportation. In all, the reductions that are to have effect from January 1, 1931, are calculated to represent a gain to the public of about 200,000,000 lire [about £2,200,000].

Some of the satisfaction with which these further reforms have been greeted by the Press may perhaps be explained by the fact that the special inter-urban telephone charges now enjoyed by the newspapers have been reduced since December 1 by 50 per cent., and that further concessions are promised for the transport of newspapers and of the actual paper for the Press.

U.S. TRADE UNION MERGER

RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS AND LABOUR FEDERATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 21

Negotiations are now well advanced for a merger of leading trade unions in the United States which would add half a million well-organized railway workers to the American Federation of Labour, which now numbers rather less than 3,000,000.

Railway workers are organized in four brotherhoods known as "the Big Four": The brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors. They have been among the most efficient unions in the United States, but amalgamation has been retarded by a series of disputes, notably whether workers on electrified railways should be organized by "the Big Four" or by the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, which is affiliated to the American Federation of Labour. Mr. Alexander F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said yesterday that time had brought better feeling, and he saw no insurmountable obstacle to agreement. If agreement between the Trainmen's Brotherhood and the Federation is reached, there will be similar negotiations with the other three brotherhoods.

SENEGALESE SOLDIER'S MURDERS

SUICIDE IN A CELLAR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 21

The Senegalese soldier who, as already reported in *The Times* of Saturday, shot a comrade and two civilians dead and wounded two more persons, was found dead yesterday in the Fort at Perpignan, having committed suicide.

It appears that the soldier, Seenda by name, who had been a sergeant, was reduced to the rank of corporal and brooded over his degradation until he lost his reason. On Friday morning he left the Citadel and went to the Fort of Serrat-d'en-Vaquer, ostensibly to go on guard. He drew several packets of ammunition from the store there. The corporal on duty saw him loading his rifle and attempted to seize it. Seenda at once fired, wounding the corporal in the chest. He then left the Fort, shooting the sentry on his way out. He next opened fire on two persons, a man and a woman, killing the man and seriously wounding the woman; he even killed the donkey with them. Finally, he killed an old woman of 80, who was gathering food for rabbits.

On the arrival of police and gendarmes Seenda took refuge in the Fort, which was surrounded. He was finally run to ground in a cellar, and after his escape had been cut off bombs containing lethal gas were thrown down. Guard was kept all night and the cellar was rushed early yesterday morning. The body of Seenda was found in a corner with a self-inflicted bullet wound in the head.

HOURS OF WORK IN MINES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 21

Mr. Shinwell, Parliamentary Secretary to the Mines Department, attended an international conference on the hours of work in mines held in Paris on Friday and yesterday, at which the French, Belgian, Polish, and German Governments were represented.

The conference considered a joint reply to a *questionnaire* circulated by the International Labour Office at Geneva. A draft convention on working hours which failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority at the last meeting of the International Office will be presented again at the next conference at Geneva. The Government delegates are understood to have reached preliminary agreement on most of the points at issue.

JAPANESE EX-MINISTERS SENTENCED

TOKYO, Dec. 20.—Mr. Ichida Kobashi, a former Minister of Education, for whose indictment on charges of corruption the Imperial sanction was obtained last March, was sentenced to-day to 10 months' imprisonment, with two years' stay of execution, and a fine of £1,000.

Mr. Sango Satako, who was Vice-Minister of Railways in the Cabinet of the late Baron Tanaka, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, with two years' stay of execution, and three other persons involved were ordered to pay small fines.

The accused were charged with having accepted money in connexion with the Bill for the Government's purchase of a private railway in 1927.—*Reuter.*

INDIAN ASPIRATIONS

BOMBAY EUROPEANS' VOTE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Dec. 21

The result of the poll taken by the *Times of India* on granting Dominion status to India, with responsible government at the Centre and safeguards, shows 818 favourable and 165 hostile replies.

The poll was open for only four days and was primarily intended to test non-official feeling in Bombay City, where there has been much controversy since the Bombay branch of the European Association decided against responsible government at the Centre. The result shows that there is a much larger group friendly to Indian aspirations than the European Association's resolution indicated. When allowance is made for the fact that the newspaper poll was opposed by the European Association, the number of votes cast from what is only a small community is noteworthy.

The *Times of India* says:—"The poll is Bombay's Christmas gift to the Round-Table Conference, and shows clearly that, given reasonable securities (which can be defined in consultation with the British Government's representatives and with the Indian delegates), Bombay non-official Europeans are actively on the side of moderate Indians' demands, which it is known would satisfy the vast majority of the Indian people. In this respect Bombay Europeans have given a lead to their community, which is bound to have a far-reaching effect. A solid basis for cooperation has been created of which we feel confident the leaders of both communities will not hesitate to take advantage."

SIR G. SCHUSTER AND RUPEE RATIO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21

Sir George Schuster, Finance Member of the Government of India, made an emphatic reply yesterday to the agitation that Indian financiers have been carrying on in favour of a return to a rupee ratio of 16d. [The present ratio, fixed in 1927, is 18d.]

Addressing the Indian Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, Sir George Schuster said he could regard such a course only as an act of repudiation—an act which would so severely shake India's credit that no one who really had India's interests at heart could contemplate it for a moment. He was convinced that whoever might occupy his position in the future could make no other answer.

Sir George Schuster stated that he went to Europe a pessimist as to the industrial and financial position of India. After his experiences abroad he had returned with the conviction that the position of India was comparatively bright, and that other countries were suffering from far worse troubles and from far more real and acute distress.

FILMS AND POLITICS IN GERMANY

STUDENT DISTURBANCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 21

Students of the Dresden Technical College created an uproar at the first night of the film *Ein Burschenlied aus Heidelberg*. As has already been reported the Heidelberg students refused to collaborate in the production of the film because they objected to the perpetuation of the sugary, romantic ideas of student life which have become fixed in the public mind since the first success of the play *Alt Heidelberg*.

The Dresden students also considered it misleading to depict the life of a student as entirely taken up with eating, drinking, and flirting, seeing that nowadays many students have a hard time to get through their work. They demonstrated to such an extent that the performance had to be interrupted several times, and eventually the police had to clear the theatre with batons.

The Nazis seem to have set a fashion in film disturbances with their demonstrations in the Nollendorf Platz against *All Quiet on the Western Front*. There was what the Nationalist and Nazi newspapers call an attempt at revenge at the first performance in Berlin on Friday of the latest Frederick the Great sound film entitled *The Flute Concert at Sans Souci*. Opponents of the reactionaries, who regard the *Fredericus Rex* film, however good technically, a glaring example of militarist propaganda based on the glorification of the parade idea of war in contrast to the "realism" of *All Quiet*, expressed their disapproval by whistling and shouting. This roused the Nazis and Nationalists, who were present in some force. The police were prepared for such disturbances and suppressed them with little trouble. The next two performances passed off quietly, but there was more trouble late last night. Altogether about a dozen arrests were made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, Dec. 21

The President of the Saar Governing Commission, Sir Ernest Wilton, has put a ban on *All Quiet on the Western Front*, as well as upon the Stahlhelm film, in order to prevent any disturbances on account of the production of these films in the Saar Territory.

SIR ERIC DRUMMOND IN SOUTH AMERICA

A LEAGUE TOUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 21

Politicians and the Press are alike much gratified that Sir Eric Drummond is visiting Montevideo, and consider it a tribute to Uruguayan work at Geneva and the invariable support accorded by this Republic to all measures of social improvement. Great interest is shown here in such work, and Uruguay has always adopted the League's suggestions as to new laws or the stricter enforcement of existing legislation.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 20.—Sir Eric Drummond, the Secretary General of the League of Nations, arrived here from Europe yesterday in the British liner Almanzora for his tour of South America.

Sir Eric, who was welcomed by a representative of the Brazilian Foreign Office, was entertained at luncheon to-day by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the British Ambassador and a few prominent Brazilians being present. Sir Eric Drummond and his party then continued their voyage to Montevideo in the ss. Almanzora.—*Reuter.*

ITALIAN STATE MUSEUMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Dec. 21

There is no immediate danger of the charges for entrance into Italian state museums, abolished 18 months ago, being revived.

Signor Giuliano, Minister for Education, speaking in the Senate, said there were no grave or urgent reasons for changing the present system. No serious disadvantages had arisen from this policy of hospitality, and no harm had been done if advantage had been taken of the concession by persons who were not exactly connoisseurs of art. The senators who had urged a reconsideration of the question should remember, he said, that the proceeds from the admission fees previously charged were not paid into the budget of the fine arts but into the general state Budget. Signor Giuliano was asked to consider means whereby the cost of upkeep of the nation's artistic patrimony should cease to be borne by the state.

RED PROPAGANDA IN BRITAIN

PROFINTERN'S NEW PROGRAMME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Dec. 21

Soviet newspapers received here to-day refer to the new programme of the Profintern (Red Trade Union International) for inciting British and other armed forces to mutiny, which was described in *The Times* of December 19.

The short version published in *Izvestia*, official organ of the Soviet Government of December 18, instructs the Profintern's representatives abroad to "unmask" the British and other General Staffs and show that they are taking part in a war "plot" against the U.S.S.R. for the purpose of disrupting the Five Year Plan, overthrowing the Soviet Government, giving lands and factories back to their former owners, establishing a bourgeois Government in Russia, compelling the masses to pay Tsarist debts, and thus converting the U.S.S.R. into a colony. *Izvestia* mentions France, Germany, Japan, and all the border States as partners in the war "plot" against the U.S.S.R. It prescribes systematic agitation in colonies because the success of the Five Year Plan is not merely an internal matter for the U.S.S.R.

Pravda published two abridged versions of the programme, on December 16 and 18, both including instructions for establishing "bases" within the Army and Navy, particularly among engineers, airmen, and tank and armoured car detachments.

The Profintern has now sent a new appeal to all seamen and dockers to come to the assistance of their "Fatherland," the U.S.S.R., by forming control committees at the ports and on board ships to prevent the dispatch of all forms of military supplies to "Imperialist bases in Poland, Rumania, and other countries." The appeal urges the seamen and dockers to arrange meetings demanding the "extermination of all enemies of the U.S.S.R."

RYKOFF'S SUCCESSOR

A LEADING MEMBER OF THE COMINTERN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Dec. 21

The appointment of Molotoff as successor to Rykoff in the chairmanship of the Council of People's Commissars of the Soviet Union has caused some surprise.

Molotoff (*alias* Scryabin) was political secretary and a member of the presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. Hitherto he had always held posts within the Communist Party and Communist International, and had never been formally identified with the Soviet Government except when he held an administrative post in Nizhni Novgorod 10 years ago. Since the removal of Zinovieff and Bukharin he has played an important part in the Communist International. He was one of the authors of that body's five-year programme, introduced at the end of 1928 for the waging of war on Western forms of government. He has always worked in close agreement with Stalin, and is one of the strongest advocates of a relentless anti-*Kulak* collectivization policy. Objections were raised to his appointment on the ground that hitherto the Bolshevists had preferred to appoint to such posts persons without formal connexion with the Communist International. Molotoff owes his success over rival candidates largely to his Russian nationality: the "masses" are inclined to object to "alien rule." Molotoff, who is 40 years old, is reputed to be a vegetarian, a non-smoker, and an abstainer.

The Central Control Commission to-day expelled Rykoff from the Politbureau [which directs the Russian Communist Party], and appointed its President, Orjonikidze, to take his place.

PEACE PROGRESS IN 1930

MR. HENDERSON'S MESSAGE TO U.S.

A message to the United States was broadcast last evening over the Columbia Broadcasting System by Mr. Henderson, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which he reviewed the progress made in 1930 towards world peace.

At the outset Mr. Henderson remarked that we were at one of the turning points in the history of our race. We had to choose between peace and war, between cooperation and conflict, between a developing and ennobling civilization and a collapse into the barbarism of the past, and we had to make that choice now.

Unless, he continued, we could build the structure of world peace upon a firm foundation before the memories of the War had faded, sooner or later a cataclysm would come upon the world which would engulf all that we cared about in Western civilization which we had inherited from the past. Remarking that there was an atmosphere of tension, and in some quarters of unreasoning but active fear, he counselled his hearers not to listen for a moment to those who spoke of war, for he was convinced there was no one who wanted war. He believed that when the present economic crisis had passed away they would see that during 1930 much had been done to promote the cause of peace, to build those solid barriers against war which were required.

He enumerated the results of the Naval Conference in London, whcih, he said, must be judged not simply as a first step in armament reduction, but as a solvent of political problems of the most serious kind.

Mr. Henderson then recalled that at The Hague Conference the Reparations problem had been settled and an agreement made on the evacuation of the Rhineland, than which no measure was more calculated to bring the War-epoch to a close. Practically all the nations of Europe, and many other important nations outside Europe, had accepted the Optional Clause, by which they agreed that the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague should settle every legal dispute that might arise between them, and in other ways progress had been made.

During 1930 there had been events in China which gave the hope that at last civil wars were ended and that the time was at hand when the Chinese would be free to devote their energies to the organization of peace and order in their land. That was a most hopeful prospect, and should mean that in a measurable future the Western Powers might be able to agree on all their outstanding questions with the Chinese nation.

The Indian Round-Table Conference had not yet finished the task on which it was engaged, and there were still problems to be solved before a settlement could be reached. "But I can say of the six weeks' work which we have already done that it has gone better than any of us had expected, and that across a dark and stormy sea there now appears a genuine gleam of hope."

Turning to the work of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations, he remarked that the Draft Disarmament Convention, on which for more than four years the Commission had been engaged, might not be perfect; but it would be an efficient instrument for carrying out whatever measure of disarmament the Governments might be ready to accept.

"This," he concluded, "is surely a record of progress on which we may congratulate ourselves. Even amid the difficulties and anxieties by which we are beset we are going forward. I say, therefore, to all the friends of peace in the United States: Be not discouraged, press on; if we are faithful our cause will assuredly prevail."

THE ITALIAN FLIGHT TO BRAZIL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Dec. 21

General Balbo and his stormbound companions left Majorca at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and rejoined the other Italian seaplanes at Carthagena at 1 o'clock. The squadron continued its flight by stages to Brazil to-day, reaching Kenitra, Morocco, in the afternoon.

It has now been ascertained that during the recent heavy fog in the MEUSE Valley 67 persons died and 150 became ill.

Telegrams in Brief

The wireless station of Vatnsenda Hill, near Reykjavik, ICELAND, began an evening broadcast service yesterday.—*Reuter.*

Artesian wells, bored in the SYRIAN desert, are serving to develop arid regions and abate the risk of conflict among the Beduin.

After almost two months' work, the remaining bodies of miners who were killed in the explosion at the Alsdorf mine, near AACHEN, in October, were recovered on Friday.

Fishermen from the island of Houat have found the body of an Italian sailor who was one of the crew of the salvage ship Artiglio. They took it to BELLE ILE, where it was placed in a coffin to be taken to Italy.

Returns from the betting-tax of 10 per cent. on winnings, which came into force on Saturday in NEW SOUTH WALES, at the Randwick races, were meagre. The attendance was small, and the totalisator did poor business.

A Bureau of Criminal Alien Investigation is to be formed in NEW YORK, as the police believe that aliens are largely responsible for crime in the country, and hope to be able to deport those whose misbehaviour has justified it.

M. Korfanty, the Polish-Silesian leader, was liberated from a prison near Warsaw on Saturday, and received a warm welcome from his supporters on reaching KATOWICE. The new Silesian Diet at its first meeting earlier in the month had passed a motion demanding his release.

In consequence of its publication of an article attacking the Prime Minister and a cartoon ridiculing members of the Cabinet, *As Siassah*, the organ of the Liberal Party in CAIRO, has been suppressed by the Egyptian Government, which had previously warned it twice. This suppression is final.

The sluice gates and operating machinery for the Nag Hammadi Barrage in EGYPT were manufactured by Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier, of Ipswich, whose managing director, Mr. Richard Stokes, accompanied King Fuad when he opened the Barrage on Friday. Mr. Stokes presented his Majesty with a silver statuette of Pharaoh Nar'mer (3300 B.C.), who according to Herodotus, was the first King of Egypt to divert the course of the Nile for the purpose of building Memphis.

THE OUSTRIC INQUIRY

A CONFLICT OF EVIDENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 21

The Parliamentary Committee investigating the Oustric case yesterday proceeded to a confrontation of M. Raoul Péret and M. Moret, Governor of the Bank of France, owing to material differences in their evidence of the authorization of the introduction of Snia Viscosa shares into France in June, 1926.

M. Moret, who was heard first, repeated his statement that his reluctance to approve the authorization was overcome only by M. Péret's insistence; he had, indeed, plainly intimated that he disclaimed all responsibility in the matter, and even went to the length of changing the phraseology of his report in such a way as to make it obvious. M. Péret, in his evidence, did not deny that M. Moret had raised objections to the authorization, but added that as Minister of Finance he was acting within his rights by overriding, at his discretion, the opinion of a subordinate. If, however, M. Moret had officially protested he would have given serious attention to that protest.

M. Péret also affirmed that M. René Besnard, then French Ambassador in Rome, had called upon him and urged him for diplomatic reasons to sign the authorization. As M. Besnard has already denied having made any such call or advanced any diplomatic arguments, the Committee decided that a confrontation of these two witnesses will be necessary.

Some material alterations of his evidence were made by M. Robenne d'Azcona, formerly publicity agent for the Oustric Bank. M. d'Azcona had stated on Friday that he had kept personally only 20,000f. out of a sum of 160,000f. received by the Bank, and had refused to divulge to the Court the names of those who had received the balance. To-day he confessed that he had actually kept 140,000f. and given 20,000f. to M. Gaston Vidal. M. Vidal will be questioned later.

Other Foreign News on following page

HINDUS AND MOSLEMS

AN INTERVAL

JOINT ELECTORATE OBSTACLE

NEW PROVINCES

Christmas week has begun with the closing of one proposed line of approach to agreement between Hindu Liberal and Moslem delegates to the Round-Table Conference. The Prime Minister will preside at the first meeting of the Minorities Sub-Committee to-morrow, but in the circumstances the most that can be done is to make preliminary arrangements and to settle agenda and procedure in readiness for the real work of the Sub-Committee after the brief Christmas break.

The Hindu Liberals and their friends met on Saturday evening to give further consideration to the terms of the document signed by more than 20 of them to be sent to the Moslems indicating the concessions the group would be prepared to make with a view to a resumption of private negotiations. On the previous evening the Sikh delegates had been brought into consultation, for the reason that, with Bengal withdrawn from debate for arbitration by the Aga Khan, the Punjab had become the decisive factor. It was then proposed that, if the Moslems would accept joint electorates, they should be allotted 51 per cent. of the seats, and that 20 per cent. (two more than at present) should go to the Sikhs.

Before taking further action it was deemed desirable to ascertain informally if this plan, in combination with the proposals for other Provinces, would have reasonable prospect of acceptance by the Moslem Delegation, which had already intimated privately that any proposals sent to it would be examined with every care. Yesterday, in answer to specific inquiries regarding the Punjab proposal, it was felt to be only fair to inform the signatories that the prospects of Moslem acceptance of joint electorates in the Province were remote. It had been arranged by the Hindu Liberal group on Saturday evening that the project would be abandoned if such an answer were returned. Accordingly the signed statement will not now be sent to the Moslems, and becomes waste-paper.

THE SIMLA PROPOSALS

In these circumstances the movement among delegates who have sought a settlement along the lines of the Government of India's Dispatch seems likely to gain ground. When the Minorities Sub-Committee gets to business a proposal will be made that the plan outlined in the Dispatch should form a basis of discussion. It is noteworthy that there are in this part of the Dispatch points of close correspondence with proposals made by the Chairman of the All-Parties Conference in India (Sir A. P. Patro) in a note circulated to the Sub-Committee on Hindu-Moslem Unity last June.

The Dispatch points out that in Provinces other than Bengal and the Punjab the local Governments agree with the Government of India that Moslems should retain their existing weightage if they desire it. An important consideration put forward is that the existing differences between the voting strength and the numerical strength of the various communities lie at the root of the present difficulties. When, with the extension of the franchise, these differences disappear and the voting strength more correctly reflects the population, the justification for communal electorates for majority communities would cease. The Dispatch goes on :—

> In this view the adjustments now to be made may be regarded as serving what we hope is merely a temporary purpose. We agree . . . that the privilege of communal electorates where they now exist should not be taken away without the consent of the community concerned. But we attach importance to providing machinery in the Act for the disappearance of such electorates and for their future replacement by normal systems of representation more suited to responsible self-government on democratic lines.

ORIYAS' CLAIM

Partly because the question is related to Moslem polity, much has been heard during the Round-Table Conference of the desire of Sind to be separated politically, as it is racially and geographically, and to become a self-contained province. On the other side of India there is a movement no less pronounced for separate political identity. The Rajah of Parlakemedi, one of the landowning representatives at the Conference, is espousing the claims of the Oriya-speaking peoples to be made into a separate province. He has the active support of another delegate belonging to the Ganjam district of Madras, Sir A. P. Patro. The Rajah will take an early opportunity to ask for a sub-committee on the question.

Of some 9,500,000 Oriya-speaking peoples, 7,750,000 are in Bihar and Orissa (which has a total population of 34,000,000); 1,500,000 are in the Madras Presidency, and smaller numbers are in the Central Provinces and Bengal. A sub-committee of the Statutory Commission recommended the creation of a distinct Province in which the Oriyas would attain political homogeneity, and the Commission itself advised the setting up of a Boundaries Commission to investigate the main cases in which provincial readjustments seem called for, and endeavour to work out schemes with a view to seeing how far agreement might be possible. On the other hand, the Government of India, in its Dispatch, urges that separate *ad hoc* committees should be set up for Sind and Orissa without delay so that any new arrangements required may be introduced simultaneously with the new Constitution, and it joins with the Government of Bihar and Orissa in pressing the need for investigating all relevant factors, "with a view to satisfying the very natural desire of the Oriya-speaking peoples to possess an administration of their own."

There seems no disposition among the Conference delegates, whether Hindu or Moslem, to stand in the way of the attainment of this desire, provided suitable financial and other adjustments can be made.

M. POINCARE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 21

Dr. Boidin and Professor Guillain held a consultation at M. Poincaré's house this morning. They afterwards issued a bulletin which said that M. Poincaré's condition was stationary and still called for complete rest. Dr. Boidin said he would visit M. Poincaré again to-morrow morning.

INDIA AND NEW VICEROY

CHOICE WELCOMED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21

The selection of Lord Willingdon to succeed Lord Irwin as Viceroy has not come wholly as a surprise, for his was one of the two or three names most frequently suggested in recent exchanges of views.

Now that the appointment has been officially announced warm tributes are paid to the courage and high sense of public service which Lord and Lady Willingdon have shown. Satisfaction is expressed that the new Viceroy will not be a statesman making his first acquaintance with India, and in this connexion Lord Willingdon's fine record in Bombay and Madras is recalled. In view of the circumstance that Bombay is the centre of the non-cooperation movement it is held to be appropriate that the new Viceroy should be one especially well acquainted with the people of the City and the Presidency. It is also pointed out that Sir James Crerar, the Home Member of the Government of India, was associated with Lord Willingdon during the time of his Bombay Governorship, first as private secretary and then in the Secretariat.

CALCUTTA APPROVAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21

The news of the appointment of Lord Willingdon as the new Viceroy reached India so late on Saturday that many newspapers appeared without the telegram. Generally speaking, the selection of Lord Willingdon, while taking all communities completely by surprise, is well received.

There is some doubt among Europeans in Calcutta whether Lord Willingdon at the age of 64 will have the strength for a position that grows more exacting every month, but it is agreed that his long acquaintance with Indian affairs will lighten his task. There is real relief that an appointment is made that relieves India from the threat of the consequences of sending some of the Viceroys nominated by popular rumour.

Amrita Bazar Patrika probably speaks for the extremer section of the Indian Nationalists when it says:—"The appointment of the Viceroy arouses no interest in the minds of Indians, who know that grass and water is their fate so long as they are denied the right to manage their own affairs. The British Press and some Round-Table wallahs may feel exultant over the appointment. Nationalist India cannot."

The *Englishman* thinks that the appointment could hardly have been bettered, and pays "the heartiest tribute to the patriotism and public spirit which have induced Lord Willingdon to undertake this immense extension of responsibilities at a time when he could have fairly considered he had earned retirement."

OPINION IN BOMBAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Dec. 21

The appointment of Lord Willingdon is applauded in the *Times of India*, which says his Indian career afforded clear testimony of his courage and determination to face changing conditions guided by the best traditions of the Liberal Party.

The newspaper thinks that the disadvantage of his age will be counterbalanced by his experience and knowledge of India, and says there is the further consideration that he is not the man to have accepted this offer if he did not feel mentally and physically equal to it.

The *Indian Daily Mail* says Lord Willingdon must shed many of his pet theories about the national movement and those guiding it, but hopes he will bring with him the Canadian ideal and make an earnest attempt to raise India to its level.

The only hostile note comes from a Nationalist weekly newspaper, which maintains that Lord Willingdon was popular for a year or two in Bombay, but that his gradual adoption of a policy of repression and opposition to Nationalist aspirations, culminating in the exclusion of Mrs. Besant and outspoken denunciation of the leaders of the Home Rule agitation, brought him into great popular disfavour.

CANADIAN TRIBUTES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Dec. 21

Lord Willingdon has received congratulatory messages from all over the world on his appointment as Viceroy of India. Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister, in a statement announcing the appointment, which came as a complete surprise to the Canadian public, said it would entail Lord Willingdon's departure before the end of his term, although the exact date had not been decided. Mr. Mackenzie King, the late Prime Minister, said that in his view Lord Willingdon was in the circumstances the almost inevitable choice as Viceroy, and he could conceive no better appointment.

Virtually every Canadian newspaper on Saturday published long accounts of Lord Willingdon's career and leading articles reviewing in appreciative terms his personal qualities and appraising his services to Canada with warm commendation.

THE KING AND QUEEN

DEPARTURE FOR SANDRINGHAM

The King and Queen will leave London to-day for Sandringham, where they will spend Christmas. They will travel by special Royal train from King's Cross shortly after noon. The Prince of Wales and Prince George, who will spend Christmas with the King and Queen, will probably motor to Sandringham to-morrow.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, and the Earl of Harewood, with their two sons, Viscount Lascelles and Master Gerald Lascelles, have already left London for Harewood House, Yorkshire, where they will stay until after Christmas.

THE STORM IN ALGERIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALGIERS, Dec. 21

The severe storm which has raged for the past three days between the Balearic Islands and the Algerian coast has caused damage to the port of Algiers estimated at 43,000,000f. [£344,000]. The passenger service was suspended, the tram services dislocated, and the lighting and water supplies seriously affected. There has been extensive damage to roads, railways, and bridges.

It is impossible at present to estimate the loss of life and property among the natives as communications have broken down. At Blida 5in. of rain fell during 24 hours.

FOG IN THE SCHELDT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Dec. 21

A thick fog has covered the Scheldt between Antwerp and Flushing for the last two days, causing interruption to navigation. Forty vessels are anchored off Flushing waiting for the fog to lift.

MOSCOW'S PLANS IN INDIA

REVOLUTION AND CONFISCATION

CONGRESS "BETRAYAL"

An authoritative account of the "Draft Platform of Action of the Communist Party of India" is published by a Berlin organ of the Moscow International (International Press Correspondence, English Edition No. 58, of December 18). It furnishes interesting evidence that even the Left Wing of the Congress Party is now regarded as politically "untouchable" by the Russian organizers of Indian Communism, and that armed insurrection is one of the chief items in the Indian programme of the International.

The first part of the Draft Programme enumerates the "main tasks of the Indian Revolution." But before these are reached much space is devoted to attacks on the Congress Party in general, and on Mr. Gandhi's policy in particular. "The greatest threat to the victory of the Indian Revolution is the fact that great masses of our people still harbour illusions about the National Congress," which is accused of betraying and disorganizing the cause of the workers and peasants, producing the "anti-popular" Nehru Constitution, and, in the case of the Congress Left Wing, of "doing all in their power to restrain the struggle of the masses within the framework of the British Imperialist Constitution." The programme of the Communist Party is described as "totally different" from that of the parties of capitalists and petty *bourgeois*, "not excepting the national revolutionary parties." Only Soviets set up "as insurrectionary bodies for the overthrow" of British supremacy can impose the confiscation of private property; only a Soviet Government can "effect an alliance with the world proletariat" to defend the conquests of the revolution.

OBJECTS AND TACTICS

Such is to be the strategy of the Indian branch of the Moscow International. Its objects for the present are described as

(1) The complete independence of India by the violent overthrow of British rule. The cancellation of all debts. The confiscation and nationalization of all British factories, banks, railways, sea and river transport, and plantations.

(2) Establishment of a Soviet Government. The realization of the right of national minorities to self-determination, including separation. Abolition of the native States. The creation of an Indian Federal Workers' and Peasants' Soviet Republic.

(3) The confiscation without compensation of all the lands, forests, and other property of the landlords, ruling Princes, churches, the British Government, officials and money-lenders, and handing over for use to the toiling peasantry. Cancellation of slave agreements and all the indebtedness of the peasantry to moneylenders and banks.

(4) The eight-hour working day and the radical improvement of conditions of labour. Increase of wages and State maintenance of the unemployed.

Such are to be the first objectives of the Communist offensive. But Communists must be tacticians if they are to bring about "a general national armed insurrection against the British exploiters and all their allies." Once again the faithful are warned against the Congress and Mr. Gandhi, who is accused of having taken part in the suppression of the Zulu peasants and of having sent hundreds of thousands of Indian workers and peasants to their deaths in the Great War. The terrorists are treated with more indulgence. Their courage is admitted, but their individual terrorist acts are useless, since armed insurrection on the widest possible scale is the sole method of success. The Left Wing of Congress, led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Subhas Bhose, Mr. Ginwalla, among others, are the most dangerous opponents of Communism; their substitution of class collaboration for the class struggle and their attempts to obtain the control of the Congress Party from within are designed to substitute for "the old treacherous leaders" new ones "who are no better." "Ruthless war" on Left National reformists is therefore essential if the masses are to rally round the Communist banner.

"WARNING" TO WOMEN

A series of "general demands" are then formulated, including the expulsion of the British troops, unlimited freedom of speech and conscience, abolition of caste and of national and communal privileges, separation of religion from the State, and the expulsion of missionaries as direct agents of imperialism and the confiscation of their property. Next follow "special workers' demands," *e.g.*, a minimum wage of 50 rupees a month, "Peasant demands," and "Demands for the emancipation of the Pariahs and Slaves," which is to be achieved by "the ruthless abolition of the caste system in its Gandhi-ist variety," among other methods. Working women are to be emancipated and are warned against Indian Nationalist women who are "cooperating with British Imperialism." Cells are to be formed among Indian soldiers and police, and a Young Communist League, which is to be formed, is to discourage soldiers from leaving the Army in accordance with the tenets of non-violence and to encourage them to mutiny and to join the coming insurrection.

There follow the usual promises. The Indian masses will be supported by the Soviet Union, that "reliable ally of colonial peoples," and the British Communist Party, while the "Labour Party of MacDonald and the Independent Labour Party of Maxton and Brockway" are to be shunned as "part and parcel and agents of British Imperialism."

LANDSLIP ON MOUNTAIN ROAD

TWENTY WORKMEN BURIED

Grenoble, Dec. 21.—A landslip occurred in the mountain road between Grenoble and Lautaret, near Bourg d'Oisans this evening. Part of the road on which repairs were in progress was carried away and about 20 workmen and two work locomotives were buried in the *débris*.

It is not known if any of the men have been saved.—*Reuter.*

U.S. LINER IN COLLISION

Hamburg, Dec. 21.—The American liner George Washington, of 25,000 tons, was rammed in the estuary of the Elbe to-day by the Danish motor-vessel Malaya. The collision occurred in a dense fog and the Malaya had apparently been drifting about in the fog since yesterday, when she lost her anchors off Cuxhaven.

The Malaya, the bows of which pierced the liner's stern, was badly damaged and she had to be beached. Her position is serious as the cargo of soya beans is swelling to a dangerous extent. No lives were lost.—*Reuter.*

THE OBERON DISASTER

42 LIVES LOST

MR. J. W. H. T. DOUGLAS'S DEATH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 21

The Finnish steamers Arcturus and Oberon (as announced in the later editions of *The Times* on Saturday) came into collision in the Kattegat, east of Läsö, on Friday night in a dense fog. The Arcturus, a powerful vessel, stove in the starboard side of the Oberon from midships to stern. In half a minute the Oberon had a list of 80deg., and three minutes later she had gone down. Of the 60 members of her crew 36 were saved, but of her 22 passengers only four. The following English passengers were among those lost:—

Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas, the cricketer.
Mr. J. H. Douglas (his father).
Mr. Eric Vickers, of West Hartlepool, who was engaged in the timber trade.
Mr. William Milsom, Mrs. Bertha Milsom, and their daughter (Mr. Milsom, formerly of Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, was engaged in the textile industry in Finland).
Mrs. Mary Martin.
Mrs. Williams, wife of the Copenhagen representative of the Dunlop Rubber Company, and her child.

The remainder of the passengers lost were Finnish.

The passengers saved were:—Mr. Ernest Martin, who is engaged in the timber trade and lives in Helsingfors; Miss Phyllis Tipping, of Godalming, employed in the American Legation in Helsingfors; and two Finnish passengers—Mrs. Vera Hartmann and Mrs. Helvi Bachman.

UNSUSPECTED APPROACH

The Arcturus and the Oberon both belong to Finska Angfartygs Aktiebolaget, and their captains are two brothers, Ossi and Erik Hjelt. The Oberon was bound for Hull from Helsingfors and the Arc-

turus for Helsingfors from Hull. Captain Erik Hjelt had taken his wife and eight-year-old daughter with him to celebrate Christmas on board, and Captain Ossi Hjelt was likewise accompanied by his wife. The Oberon had already been in collision in the Baltic with another Finnish steamer while exchanging mailbags.

When the steamers were approaching each other in the Kattegat the brothers sent Christmas greetings by wireless, not knowing because of the fog that each was so near. Later the Oberon sounded her siren. The greater part of the tourist-class passengers were at this time in their berths, while the first-class passengers were assembled in the saloon. Suddenly the Arcturus loomed up from the fog and a collision proved unavoidable.

Some of the passengers and crew seem to have been unable to get on deck at all on account of the steamer's heavy list; others who jumped too late into the sea were drawn down with the ship. There was no time to lower the boats and only one was let loose when the steamer sank. Four of the crew who were struggling in the water managed to get in this. Captain Erik Hjelt was on the bridge with his wife and daughter and jumped into the sea with the girl in his arms. He was saved by the boats of the Arcturus, but the child died from her immersion in the cold water. His wife jumped to the other side of the steamer and was lost. Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas vainly tried to help his father, but both were drowned. Mr. Vickers, having reached the Arcturus, saw Mrs. Martin and her child struggling in the water and again jumped in in order to help her, but all three were drowned.

WORK OF RESCUE

The bow of the Arcturus was badly damaged in the collision, but Captain Ossi Hjelt closed the watertight compartments, and five minutes later was able to lower the boats. The work of rescue, however, was difficult, for it was pitch dark, and many were saved only because of the small lamps on the Oberon's lifebuoys. It is believed, though, that all who secured lifebuoys or lifebelts and were not drawn down were saved.

In response to S.O.S. signals several vessels hurried to the spot from different directions. The Swedish gunboat Svensksund, which recently conveyed the remains of Andree and his companions to Stockholm, arrived first from Gothenburg, and her surgeon attended to the survivors on board the Arcturus. Later the salvage steamer Gorm arrived from Frederikshavn and picked up one of the boats of the Arcturus with survivors which had lost its bearings in the fog. The four seamen in the boat loosened from the Oberon were taken on board the British steamer Hengist, which arrived here yesterday afternoon. The Hengist having no wireless installation, her captain did not know what had happened, and, hearing the shouts of the men in the boat, at first thought they were fishermen, but later realized that they had been shipwrecked.

The Arcturus remained on the spot until noon yesterday searching for possible survivors with the help of a motor-lifeboat from Läsö, but no more were found. The Arcturus then made for Copenhagen, where she arrived late last night. She had five bodies on board.

Both captains and crews are very reticent about the accident, having been instructed not to say anything before they have made their depositions before the Court of Inquiry, of which the place and date have not yet been fixed. In any case the succession of events was so rapid that the men from the Oberon have only the vaguest impression of what happened, all the lights save those on the buoys having failed. Nor were the crew of the Arcturus able to see much in the dark, foggy, December night.

COMPANY'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 21

The Oberon was well known to thousands of British tourists and business people who visit Finland.

Mr. Henrik Ramsay, general manager of the Finland Steamship Company, stated

(Continued on page 14, column 3)

UNEMPLOYMENT IN U.S.

£23,000,000 VOTED BY CONGRESS

LOANS TO FARMERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21

At a late hour last night Congress adjourned until January 5, having passed and sent to the President for signature a Bill appropriating $116,000,000 [£23,200,000] for public works in aid of unemployment, and a resolution authorizing later an appropriation of $45,000,000 [£9,000,000] as a fund from which loans may be made to sufferers in the area affected by the drought of last summer and autumn. Differences between the Senate and the House of Representatives had developed, which had been found impossible of adjustment by the method of conference, but the Senate finally gave way rather than risk the criticism which would have followed a failure to enact the relief measures before the holidays.

Chief among these differences was the question of the discretion to be allowed the President in the expenditure of public works appropriations, and here, as already reported, the votes of one or two Democrats gave Mr. Hoover the victory. Of greater possible importance was the Senate's surrender on Senator Couzens's amendment to the Public Works Bill providing for the employment of "local labour" and payment of "the highest prevailing wage" on projects of the Government construction. The House of Representatives would have none of this and Senator Couzens was moved to bitter comment.

I would be perfectly willing (he said) to have the Bill defeated in preference to giving contractors $116,000,000 for the purpose of depressing wages. If it is necessary for conditions to get worse before they get better I am willing to make those conditions as bad as possible, if that is necessary to impress on contractors and employers the necessity of maintaining a high wage standard.

Senator La Follette (Progressive Republican) and Senator Walsh (Massachusetts, Democrat) protest against the inadequacy of these relief measures, and have read into the record reports of distress from 200 cities as support for their argument that private action will be pitifully unable to alleviate suffering.

The policy of this Administration since the Stock Market crash of 1929 (says Senator La Follette) has been to minimize the economic effects of depression and to play down the number of unemployed, and I for one believe that the time has come to stop trying to talk the people of the United States out of this situation.

This is an unfriendly way of saying that President Hoover has decided that the time calls for reassurance rather than plain speaking, and, whatever Senator La Follette may think, it is abundantly clear that most Americans seem to like a palliative better than a purge.

Whether it will be possible to ferry the country across these troubled waters on the raft of comfortable words remains to be seen, but the Administration is going to try. And as part of this major policy a desperate attempt will be made to avoid any special session of the new Congress. No sooner had the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate voted to postpone consideration of the Protocols of the Permanent Court of International Justice for a year than suggestions were made that Mr. Hoover might immediately after March 4 call the new Senate together for this sole purpose; but these suggestions were blown away yesterday by word from the White House that the President would do nothing of the sort. Whether Congress can finish the necessary business during this session depends on more than the will of Mr. Hoover, however. It broke up for the Christmas and New Year recess in an ugly mood.

MAJORITY FOR THE SPREAD-OVER

EFFECT OF LANCASHIRE MINERS' VOTE

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The decision of the Lancashire miners to accept for themselves a spread-over of the working hours permitted by the Coal Mines Act will have consequences outside Lancashire, of which one of the most immediate will be a change in the policy on the spread-over of the Miners' Federation. Without the Lancashire vote there was a majority in the Federation against granting to district spread-over arrangements the approval which the Act requires before their operation. Hitherto the Lancashire vote has gone against sanction, but now it will be put on the other side and will convert a minority into a majority.

For three weeks the Federation has withheld its approval. So far as the operation of the spread-over is concerned, the veto has been a dead letter. The miners themselves have ignored it. In Scotland, where the men's leaders logically held that the veto debarred them from working according to a spread-over of hours, there was a strike for a week, but then it was made known that the Federation had no practical support to offer those who went so far in loyalty to its decisions and a spread-over settlement was concluded without delay.

** Messages from correspondents in the coalfields appear on page 7.

INVALIDS

Sir Ian Heathcoat-Amory, Master of the Tiverton Foxhounds, who underwent an operation late on Saturday after a hunting accident on the moors near Witheridge, was stated last night to be in a critical condition. Sir Ian was leading the hunt when his horse stumbled in a rabbit-hole and rolled upon him. The hunt was continued at the request of Sir Ian, who was taken to his home at Knightshayes Court, Tiverton.

It was stated last night that there was a slight improvement in the condition of Maulana Muhammad Ali, a British Indian delegate to the Round-Table Conference, although there was still danger. He is suffering from chronic nephritis with complications.

The Maharajah of Patiala, one of the Indian States' representatives at the Round-Table Conference, is confined to his room with a cold.

Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was stated last night to be quite recovered.

Mr. Neil Munro, the Scottish author and former editor of the *Glasgow Evening News*, was reported on Saturday to be lying critically ill at his residence in Helensburgh.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Amalgamated Cotton Mills Trust.
Benham and Sons.
Cable, Telephone and General Trust.
Rubber Estates of Malaya.
Wrights' Ropes, Limited.

SUN AND FOG

COLDER OUTLOOK

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The kind of weather that became established in the latter half of last week persisted with hardly any change throughout the week-end. The southern districts lay so close to the windless central region of a very large and well-developed anticyclone that there was always a danger of dense fog becoming general.

On Saturday, owing to the prevalence of cloudy skies, there was fog at only a few places in the South, but with a tendency to clearer skies at night more developed, especially in the Midlands and South-East, where it was in some instances rather dense. Nevertheless, many places had almost continuous sunshine yesterday. The duration exceeded six hours at numerous coastal resorts from Hampshire westwards to Southern Cornwall. Westerly winds prevailed in the North. Even there the influence of the anti-cyclone was felt, winds being mainly moderate in force and rain neither frequent nor heavy. In the Shetlands, however, ¼in. of rain was measured yesterday.

There is a tendency for the temperature to become rather lower and for a further increase of fog in the south. Otherwise little change is likely within the next day or two.

COLLISION AT SEA

ABERDEEN STEAMER LOST

How the Aberdeen steamer Glen Derry, of 1,060 tons, was lost through collision during fog with the Newcastle steamer Heworth off the Norfolk coast was described by Captain Lees and his crew of 17 on Saturday on being landed at Yarmouth.

The vessels met with a crash and the stem of the Heworth cut through the port side of the Glen Derry abreast of her foremast, carving a huge gash down to the waterline, and through this the sea rushed in. The forecastle filled in three minutes, and Captain Lees ordered his crew to jump on board the Heworth while the latter was locked with the Glen Derry. The men all clambered over the rail safely, and after the Heworth had backed away they saw the Glen Derry settle down forward until she practically stood on her head, throwing her stern and propeller into the air. In this position it would have been impossible to launch any of her boats, so her crew were lucky to escape when they did. The Heworth was holed, but the damage was above the water line.

The master and two of the crew were slightly hurt early on Saturday when the steamer Enid, owned by Watney, Combe, Reid and Co., Limited, came into collision with the sailing barge St. Nule in the Thames between Cannon-street and Southwark Bridge. Afterwards the Enid came into collision with the centre of Southwark Bridge. Her funnel and wheel were knocked down, and the steering gear was put out of action.

FOG IN LONDON

Foggy conditions prevailed in the neighbourhood of South London yesterday. A large area of East Surrey, between South Norwood and South Godstone, was enveloped in fog. In the afternoon many motorists who had gone out on the Eastbourne road were caught on the return journey, and long processions of vehicles passed very slowly through the Caterham Valley. Between 3 and 4 o'clock a collision occurred on the Godstone road between an East Surrey Traction omnibus and a Green Line motor-coach, as a result of the fog. Seven persons were removed to hospital, but none were detained.

Another suburb of London affected by fog was Bromley, where conductors were at times compelled to walk in front of omnibuses, while at one period a queue of motor-cars extending from over half a mile was held up at Bromley Hill. There were a number of collisions and minor accidents.

Owing to the thick fog at Croydon, air liners set down their passengers at Penshurst, Kent.

NEW YORK BANK ROBBED

STAFF HELD UP BY ARMED MEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 21

Seven armed men yesterday morning stole over $31,000 [£6,200] from the branch of the Seward National Bank and Trust Company at Ninety-third-street and Amsterdam-avenue. Four minutes after they had walked into the bank they walked out across the pavement crowded with pedestrians, stepped into a waiting motor-car, and drove off northwards, leaving the 10 employees and customers of the bank standing just out of sight from the street with their hands above their heads and their faces to the wall, not daring to move, as the robbers had announced that they would throw a bomb into the place if anyone gave the alarm before the lapse of five minutes.

As soon as they entered the bank one of the men disarmed the special policemen on guard there. They then lined up the others. The seven-year-old son of one of the customers began to cry, and, fearing that he would be heard by passers-by in the street, from which the scene of the robbery is separated only by a sheet of uncurtained plate glass, one robber carried him downstairs to a vault. A woman made an attempt to reach the telephone switchboard, but was warned by another employee that the robbers would kill her if she moved. When the alarm was finally given a crowd of depositors collected, fearing that another bank failure had occurred.

THE BANNED ITALIANS

MASS ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE AT SYDNEY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, Dec. 20

The Italians on board the Orford, who have not been permitted to land in Australia, suddenly rushed the gangway to-day, and, overcoming the officer of the watch, attempted to escape in a mass shortly before the hour fixed for the sailing of the vessel.

The police and Customs officials slammed the wharf gates and shut them in. The Italians (also excluded) on board the Otranto, which was berthed on the opposite side of the wharf, then stormed the gangway, forcing aside the constable, but were rounded up by the police, who persuaded them to return to the ship.

Captain Owens, of the Orford, having, through an interpreter, told the Italians who were on the wharf that there was no hope of a change in the Australian attitude, they returned on board, and there was no further incident. The Orford has left for London, and the Otranto for Brisbane.

DEATH OF SIR H. PERRY ROBINSON

We announce with much regret that Sir Harry Perry Robinson, who was Special Correspondent of *The Times* throughout the War and was also distinguished for his writings on natural history, died on Saturday at Minehead, of pneumonia, at the age of 71.

A memoir appears on page 17, together with a memoir of Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas, the great cricketer, who lost his life in the collision between the Oberon and the Arcturus.

QUIET IN SPAIN

MANY CIVILIANS IN PRISON

CABINET AND THE BUDGET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Dec. 21

For the first time since the recent disorders the Cabinet met yesterday, and was chiefly occupied with the Budget, the details of which must be prepared before the end of the year.

The Cabinet wishes to cut down expenditure and leave all matters of additional credits for the Cortes to decide. This policy is causing a slackening of the rate of progress of the great six years' plan for an economic revival left in full swing by the Dictatorship. The Cabinet announces that the recent events have not changed its determination to have a General Election in the spring. The Prime Minister, General Berenguer, as Minister of War, informed the Cabinet that the Captains-General had reported tranquillity and normality all over Spain, and this is confirmed by the reports sent by the Civil Governors to the Minister of the Interior. Yesterday was the first day of complete peace for many weeks.

This normality, it must be remarked, has been achieved at the price of putting several thousand people in prison. In Madrid alone, what is perhaps a conservative estimate places the number of civilian political prisoners at 600, and according to a report from Valencia 15 of the 20 town councillors are under arrest. Fugitives are still being discovered out in the country. Thus, the editor of the San Sebastian newspaper *La Prensa* has been found hiding in a cave near the frontier river Bidasoa.

The Socialist leader, Don Indalecio Prieto, has however, escaped from Bilbao, and is believed to be in France. Don Marcelino Domingo, one of the members of the ill-fated "Provisional Government," is still at large. Two other members were arrested yesterday. Professor Don Fernando de Los Rios and Señor Largo Caballero, who was made a Councillor of State under the Dictatorship. This rank entitles him to a special trial by the Supreme Court, and thus makes him the most important person arrested in connexion with the Republican manifesto. Its authenticity is now recognized, and it will figure in the indictment of those who admit that they signed it. So far all those arrested in this connexion have done so. There is even a movement on foot to collect adhesions to the manifesto, and a document was being circulated yesterday to that effect. An eminent Professor of Law, Señor Sanchez Roman, is so far the only one who has declared his solidarity with the manifesto regardless of consequences.

The Captain-General of Catalonia has given orders that all syndicalist unions throughout the three provinces under his command are to close down.

SPANISH REFUGEES IN PORTUGAL

MAJOR FRANCO GOING TO URUGUAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, Dec. 21

The Government has authorized the Spanish Republican refugees who were interned after their escape by aeroplane from Madrid to leave Portugal. Major Franco and his mechanic, Señor Rada, have asked for passports for Uruguay, which the Uruguayan Consul is granting, as they were made honorary Uruguayan citizens after their flight in the Plus Ultra. General Don Queipe Llanos has asked for a passport for Holland; the others have mostly asked leave to go to Germany.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

It is stated that the Prince of Wales continues to make satisfactory progress towards complete recovery from his slight chill.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Adelphi	EVER GREEN	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	TO SEE OURSELVES	8.30
Apollo	THE PRIVATE SECRETARY	2.30 & 8.15
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	8.30
Comedy	TWELVE HOURS	8.30
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	8.15
Duchess	JANE'S LEGACY	8.30
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	2.15 & 8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Grafton	CINDERELLA	2.30 & 8
Hippodrome	THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS	8.15
Holborn Empire	WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS	2.15
Kingsway	THE TOYMAKER OF NUREMBERG	8.30
Little	CAVIARE	8.30
Lyric	TOAD OF TOAD HALL	2.30 & 8
Lyric, Hammersmith	CHRISTMAS SEASON OF BALLET	8.45
New	CHARLEY'S AUNT	2.30 & 8.15
Palladium	PETER PAN	2.15
Prince Edward	NIPPY	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	THE QUEEN BEE	8.30
Princes	OH, DADDY!	8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
Rudolf Steiner	GINGER AND PICKLES	2.30
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	8.30
Savoy	ALICE IN WONDERLAND WONDER BAR	2.30 8.15
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
The Old Vic	THE TEMPEST	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	2.45 & 8.45
Victoria Palace	CHELSEA FOLLIES	8.15
Wyndham's	SMOKY CELL	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Olympia	BERTRAM MILLS' CIRCUS	2.30 & 7.30
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	JUST IMAGINE	1 to 11
Astoria	HER MAN	1 to 11
Capitol	A DEVIL WITH WOMEN	12 to 11
Carlton	ANIMAL CRACKERS	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Empire	REMOTE CONTROL	12 to 12
Imperial Institute	CONQUEST	10 to 10
Kensington	THE RUNAWAY BRIDE	2 to 11
Leicester Square	VIENNESE NIGHTS	12 to 11
London Pavilion	HELL'S ANGELS	2.30 & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	THE BIG HOUSE	2 to 11
New Gallery	A WARM CORNER	2 to 11
New Victoria	HALF SHOT AT SUNRISE	12 to 11
Plaza	FOLLOW THRU	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	DASSAN	2.30 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	THE MIDDLE WATCH	1 to 11
Rialto	CAT CREEPS	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	SUNNY SIDE UP	12 to 11.45
The World's News Theatre	ROUND THE WORLD IN 54 MINUTES	12 to 11
Tivoli	WHOOPEE	12.30 to 11

THE TIMES

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light northerly or variable breeze; fog rather widespread but otherwise fair; rather cold, slight frost locally.

Further Outlook.—Similar. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

We publish a summary of the traffic arrangements in London during the Christmas season. (p. 9)

The public inquiry by the Electricity Commissioners into the application of the Fulham Borough Council to extend their generating station at Townmead-road, Fulham, ended on Saturday. (p. 7)

Lancashire and Cheshire miners have accepted a spread-over of hours, as recommended by the National Board, and this decision gives the majority required in the Miners' Federation for approval of the policy in the districts. In South Wales there is yet no agreement as to a working basis after the end of the temporary arrangement. (p. 7)

Lord Cecil, in a message issued by the League of Nations Union, says that it will depend on the movements of public opinion in 1931 whether the first World Disarmament Conference, which will probably assemble in 1932, will be a farce or a reality. (p. 14)

Ordinations were held in most dioceses yesterday. (p. 14)

Sir William Morris announced on Saturday that the Morris Company would put on the market very soon a new model car which would sell at £100. (p. 9)

Many lives were lost in road accidents during the week-end. (p. 14)

Considerable reductions in first-class passenger rates have been decided on by all the North Atlantic passenger shipping companies. (p. 9)

The report of the Registrar-General for Northern Ireland for 1929 states that the birth-rate was the lowest recorded in recent history. (p. 9)

The Printing Industry Research Association has been formed to arrange organized research towards the solution of problems encountered in the printing and allied trades. (p. 9)

POLITICS

Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport, speaking at Hendon on Saturday, replied to Mr. Lloyd George's criticism in the House of Commons on Friday of the Government's schemes for relief of unemployment. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

It is believed that 42 lives were lost in a collision between the Finnish steamers Oberon and Arcturus in the Kattegat on Friday night. Nine English passengers are among those missing, including Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas, the cricketer. (pp. 12 and 14)

The efforts of Hindu Liberal and Moslem delegates to the Round-Table Conference to arrive at a settlement of communal differences were continued during the week-end without success. (p. 12)

The selection of Lord Willingdon as Viceroy in succession to Lord Irwin is warmly welcomed in India. Tributes are paid to the high public spirit which has prompted Lord and Lady Willingdon to agree to return to India. (p. 12)

Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, arrived in Rio de Janeiro on Friday, and left that city on Saturday for Montevideo. He is making a tour of Latin America in the interests of the League. (p. 11)

Spain was reported to be completely peaceful on Saturday for the first time for some weeks, and at its meeting yesterday the Cabinet was able to devote its attention to the Budget. Our Madrid Correspondent points out that a large number of civilians are being detained as political prisoners. (p. 12)

Congress adjourned for the Christmas holidays on Saturday after passing a Bill appropriating $116,000,000 (£23,200,000) for public works in aid of unemployment and authorizing the appropriation of $45,000,000 (£9,000,000) as a fund from which loans can be made to farmers in the area affected by drought. (p. 12)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen will leave London to-day for Sandringham, where they will spend Christmas. (p. 12)

Regulations for presentations at Court next year are issued by the Lord Chamberlain. (p. 15)

SPORT

A race meeting was concluded at Hurst Park on Saturday. (p. 4)

The Probables beat the Possibles in the English international Rugby football trial match at Weston on Saturday by 31 points to 11; the teams for the final Scottish trial match were picked after the match on Saturday between the Anglo-Scots and the North and South of Scotland at Galashiels; Harlequins beat Birkenhead Park at Twickenham by 19 points to five. (p. 5)

Arsenal were beaten for the first time at Highbury this season, Newcastle United winning by two goals to one; six matches were played in the first round of the Arthur Dunn Cup; and the Corinthians beat the Royal Navy at the Crystal Palace by seven goals to two. (p. 6)

The Empire billiard tournament resulted on Saturday in a tie between Lindrum, Davis, and Newman. (p. 6)

The Oxford University Occasionals beat Beckenham in a hockey match at Beckenham on Saturday by three goals to two. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Banking Year — Conservative Dividend Policy—the Growth of Expenses; Yields on British and United States Ordinary Shares; Further Powers for the London Assurance; Life Assurance with Incomes; and Tea Prices in 1930. (p. 19)

In the Money Market on Saturday loans were arranged over the week-end at 1½ per cent. Three months bills were again quoted at 2⅛ per cent. The Bank of England lost £269,232 in gold. Silver was again quoted at 14⅛d. per oz. (p. 19)

SIX WEEKS OF SESSION

The outstanding feature in the history of the first six weeks of the Session is the rapid decline in the prestige of the present Parliament. The decline appears to be something more substantial than a reflection of that popular indignation which is intermittently directed against any House of Commons in difficult times. This particular House of Commons seems to have lost faith in itself. There has been a complete absence of spring and life from the debates in a Parliament where, given the unreliability of the Government's majority, every division might have been expected to be critical and every debate virile. This general psychological decadence is not to be inferred merely from the special instance of the counting-out of the House during a debate on a private member's motion calling for economy. That incident should in the national interests have been averted at all costs by any Government careful for the reputation of Parliament and by any Opposition whose leaders were properly in touch with their rank and file. But if the general run of more practical debates had been higher, the collapse of this particular debate would not have scandalized public opinion to the extent which it has.

Nevertheless it would be most unwise to deduce from the incapacity of this Parliament the incapacity of all Parliaments, at least before weighing the special handicap to which it is exposed. The first handicap is the comprehensive incompetence of the present Government. It is really fair to say of them that during the last three months they have temporarily blocked the approach to Imperial economic cooperation in which lies the greatest hope of British export trade; that they have been clumsy enough to arouse widespread suspicions of British policy in Palestine; that they have alarmed the white settlers in British Africa; and that they have been the recipients—bemused or embarrassed—of some of the Soviet Government's flimsiest fairy tales. Nearer home they have run the pretentious School Attendance Bill—so truculently launched—upon the rocks of postponement; they have unnecessarily invited and deservedly received a snub from the House of Lords in the matter of the Dyestuffs Act; they have only been saved by the amendment of that same House of Lords—hotly resented at the time—from having precipitated either a general conflict or extensive unemployment in the mining industry by their Coal Mines Act; and by their administration of their Housing Act they are contradicting—according to SIR TUDOR WALTERS and MR. GEORGE HICKS—the boastful claims originally made for that measure. They have entirely shirked the urgent problem of the dole, and they have practically ceased to explain or even to excuse their unemployment policy in the House of Commons. The second handicap of this Parliament, which is complementary and partly contributory to the Government's incompetence, is that it embodies the worst results of the three-party system. The smallest party in the House and in the country has almost manoeuvred itself into being the strongest party in the House. That would have been less disastrous if the Government had not strangled its own original suggestion that Parliament should be a Council of State. As things are, this Parliament continues to exist, not so much because it can help the nation—there would be a good deal to be said for its continuance if it would do so—as because it can protect two parties from electoral disaster.

These handicaps—an incompetent executive and an ineffective legislature—are not inherent in Parliamentary institutions as such, and the question of immediate interest is what is the expectation of life of a Parliament in which they exist. Its life is threatened from two sides by the Liberal Party and by the Socialist rebels. The rebels are willing to sow the wind but not to reap the whirlwind. SIR OSWALD MOSLEY and his followers were willing to speak against, but not to vote against, the Government in the matter of the Dyestuffs Act; and they are reported to have been the hottest supporters of the policy of avoiding an early election at a recent party meeting. The Liberals are a more doubtful quantity. Their case is that they are unwilling to risk extinction to profit the Unionists, that they will not defeat the Socialists to put "protectionists" in office, and that they will not turn out one gang of incompetents to put in another gang of the same kind. MR. LLOYD GEORGE, in spite of a condemnation of the Government which could hardly have been stronger, is showing a tendency to hope that they may not be so bad after all. Do they not promise him a Liberal agricultural policy, the maintenance of free trade, the taxation of land values, and above all the second-best alternative vote? His difficulty is that many Liberals, such as SIR JOHN SIMON, consider that these advantages are altogether discounted by the identification of the Liberal Party with a Government which has failed everywhere in the past and which has now produced in the Trade Disputes Amendment Bill an utterly untouchable measure. The new Bill indeed is likely to put to a supreme test the moral basis of MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S attitude, which is shaky enough in one whose own Government enacted the principles of safeguarding and abolished the taxation of land values. When stripped of all the legal conundrums which its form invites, the Bill raises the very simple and fundamental question whether it is intended to facilitate and legalize a sort of action which the trade unions took in 1926. By the answer to that question—and it must be a plain answer—the Liberal Party will have in the end to judge the Bill if it is to escape the charge of being willing to suffer anything and everything in return for the alternative vote.

Meanwhile, whether a General Election is imminent or not, the Unionist Party have their part to play in increasing the chance that the next Parliament will be better than this one. The one argument of MR. LLOYD GEORGE which the public is least likely to underrate is that a change to a Unionist Government would be merely "swapping footlers." Whether the public can be reassured depends mainly on the attitude of MR. BALDWIN himself and of those who might be expected to replace the weak spots in the last Ministry. Some of the "first-class material" to which MR. BALDWIN referred in his speech at the Constitutional Club have recently been moved by a sense of the impotence of this Parliament, and by a sense of national crisis, to search for points of contact with members of other parties. They will be the last to quarrel with MR. BALDWIN'S reminder that their first duty is to their own. They have probably now satisfied themselves that, while every party has points of contact with every other, the points of divergence between all parties are much more numerous and fundamental, and that recruits for a national policy, such as they and their leader both desire, are to be found best among the electorate. The events of the last six weeks in Parliament and the prospect before Parliament after the recess make it clear that the Unionist Party must fight a lone hand on broad principles if they desire to have a national policy at an election and to form a national administration afterwards.

Sir E. Drummond in Latin America

SIR ERIC DRUMMOND'S arrival in Rio de Janeiro has begun a visit to South America which has no exact precedent. The occasional official journeys of the SECRETARY-GENERAL of the LEAGUE of NATIONS have hitherto been confined almost entirely to Europe, and this voyage across the Atlantic is at once a visible refutation of the charge, so often made against the League, that it is too exclusively European, and a recognition of the peculiar and important position of Latin America at Geneva. SIR ERIC DRUMMOND cannot of course be described as an ambassador from Europe to America, because as head of the permanent League staff he is always just as much concerned with the affairs of South and Central America as he is with those of Europe or of the Far and Middle East. Nor has the visit a definite political purpose; and commercial affairs are altogether outside its range. He is the embodiment, in short, of the new internationalism, which recognizes the practical independence of all States and assumes their desire to further rather than to impede each other's interests.

The fact that those blissful conditions have not yet been everywhere realized does not prevent their being the ideal for which the League and SIR ERIC DRUMMOND stand. Both in Rio de Janeiro and in Buenos Aires he will be able to resume contacts that were broken when Brazil and Argentina withdrew from the League; and he may here and there be able to discuss some of the more delicate issues occasioned at Geneva by the aloofness of the representatives of Latin Americans in some matters and their extreme activity in others. They are in fact often charged with being unwilling to do all their share of the work, but being over-zealous in the arts of canvassing which bring them a large allowance of honorific posts and an undue proportion of the places on the Council. The first charge is not easily maintainable; such men as M. VILLEGAS, the present Ambassador of Chile in London, have been *rapporteurs* for some of the most delicate and important disputes that have come before the League, and others would probably be very pleased if more work were entrusted to them. In any case the journey of one so well versed in international affairs as SIR ERIC DRUMMOND can have only useful results; and as he has arrived at a moment when new leaders are installed in most of the capitals to be visited the connexions which he will establish between Geneva and the South American Continent should be likely to endure.

Farmers' Marketing

The Government's long-talked-of Agricultural Marketing Bill, a summary of which was printed on Saturday, has been criticized as a system of legislative compulsion and defended as a purely voluntary or "enabling" measure. Both descriptions are partly, and neither is wholly, true. In its own phraseology the Bill is a measure "to enable schemes to be made for regulating the marketing of agricultural produce" and for a number of contingent activities. The opening clauses are almost entirely permissive. It is the farmers, and not the Legislature or the Minister of Agriculture, who are to take the first step. The Bill does not compel them to organize their marketing. It merely provides a means by which they may be helped to organize, if they think it worth their while to take advantage of it. The choice and the initiative lie with them. Any body of agricultural producers may prepare and submit to the Minister a scheme for the marketing of any product or products raised in the area to which the scheme applies. Only when that has been done does the Minister begin to take action. If he is satisfied that those by whom the scheme is submitted are substantially representative of the producers in their area—which may be Great Britain or any part of it—he may, if he thinks fit, modify it and, after consultation with the Board of Trade, may lay it before Parliament. If neither House rejects it within a prescribed period, he may then make an Order approving its provisions, after which the scheme is to come into force on a specified date. Each scheme must provide for the registration of every producer who wishes to join it. It is to be administered by a board composed of representatives of the producers, elected by themselves—with the proviso that to begin with, for a period of not more than a year, the members of the board will be nominated by the Minister after consultation with the originators of the scheme.

So far the boards will have matters more or less in their own hands. But beyond the voluntary services which they may undertake under the scheme there is also what DR. ADDISON himself has called an element of compulsion in the Bill. The regulated products may be sold only by registered producers, or by persons exempted from registration under the scheme, and only to or through the board; and the board are required to exact monetary penalties from any producer who contravenes the scheme. The financial provisions of the Bill include the establishment under each scheme of a fund to be controlled by the board as well as a central Agricultural Marketing Fund of £625,000 for the whole of England and Scotland, provided by Parliament and controlled by the Minister. The interests of the public are to be safeguarded by a Committee of Consumers and a Committee of Investigation, and the Minister may in addition appoint Commissions and direct them to draw up schemes for the consideration of producers. Whether the Bill is likely to produce the desired effect of bringing about a satisfactory regulation of the whole system of the internal marketing of agricultural produce is another question. It will impose on the boards, presumably composed of farmers already fully occupied in their own proper business of production, an enormous amount of extra work for which they are not specially qualified. Even if their efforts to carry out this work, so far as the internal trade of each area is concerned, prove successful, they will be seriously liable to be upset by the external competition of other areas and the unregulated importation of agricultural products from other countries, a handicap against which the Bill makes no provision. The need for the better organization of agricultural marketing on cooperative lines is widely recognized, and DR. ADDISON'S Bill must be regarded as a considered attempt to solve the problem. But it is at best only experimental, and must in any case take a long time to get into working order, so that it fails to provide the immediate relief for which the industry is starving.

Lindrum's Billiards

The Empire Billiard Tournament ended on Saturday in rather an unexpected manner, for the two English professional players, DAVIS and NEWMAN, and the Australian, LINDRUM, shared in a "triple tie," each having won four and lost two of the matches they played. There will have to be a play-off between them in the New Year to decide which is to receive the Gold Cup, the prize for the winner. In aggregate of points NEWMAN led with a total of 165,882, DAVIS being second, and LINDRUM third. It must be remembered, however, that LINDRUM'S total represented the points which he had actually scored, while his opponents—DAVIS, MCCONACHY, and NEWMAN—each had an allowance from him of 7,000 points in each game, or 42,000 in all. In the six matches he scored 34,611 more points than NEWMAN and 41,227 more than DAVIS.

The tournament has shown in fact that LINDRUM is by far the finest living player of the game. In scoring power he has had no equal. The ease and the rapidity with which he amasses his points are both alike remarkable, but more remarkable still is the power which he has revealed of playing his best when the state of the game demanded a supreme effort. A week ago nothing was less likely than that he would share the first place in the tournament with DAVIS and NEWMAN. In his last match against the New Zealander, MCCONACHY, six days' play had brought him only 108 of the 7,000 points he had given as a start. He had still nearly that amount to make up in the six days remaining. Then, as if by a sudden exercise of will power, he took the lead in three days and finally won by 6,476 points. During the week he surpassed all his previous efforts and set up a new mark of 3,905 points, nearly 700 more than his previous best break, while in accomplishing that feat he was in play through the whole of one session and for nearly three hours in all. LINDRUM is so far superior to other players at the present time that his performances have aroused fresh interest in the game. They have also had the remarkable effect of improving the play of his opponents.

A Strong Finish

Large numbers of people must be wishing just now that they could make sure of a good ending to a year which has not been all that they would have had it be. It is useless, of course, to expect miracles. In matters governed, for instance, by the inexorable laws of arithmetic there is clearly no opportunity for any effective death-bed repentance. No amount of taking thought for the few remaining morrows can give any spectacular turn for the better to the year's accounts, whether domestic, trading, or national. Happily not all the affairs of men are bound in fetters so unyielding. Activities less in bondage to exact measurement still hold room for hope. There is yet time for a good recovery to wipe out the memory of long days of distress. So far as the event depends on the man himself, there is comfort in the thought of the importance of the finish in various spheres of action. A strong finish can redeem a bad beginning, and enhance the virtue of a good one. The batsman's or the golfer's "follow through" sets the seal of quality upon the stroke. The oarsman wastes strength and style if he "washes out" at the finish. Some boxers are most dangerous when they look as if they were only waiting to take the knock-out blow. The world's great fighters in every field are those who, when all seems over with them, have the faculty of producing from some secret source just that extra flash of fiery effort which eludes all calculation and wins its way to victory by the sheer impact of surprise.

The thought is one of good cheer for the man who is tempted to feel that he is down and out. It has its special value in the realm of those imponderables which matter most in the lives of men. At the very least it enjoins caution in passing final judgment on ourselves or on others until the course has been run to the last inch. An old philosopher held that no man should be called happy till he is dead. It is no less premature that any man should be called, or should call himself, a failure so long as any glimmer of the vital spark remains. It is impossible to be sure—he cannot even be sure himself—that he will not come with a rush at the very last. The mere recognition that such hidden reserves lurk in the depths of human nature is a long stride towards that feeling of reassurance which is half the battle. It is a gospel of special heartening to those who have begun to feel that life, like the dying year, has little in store for them that is worth while. Even the man who, befogged by the mists of material dissolution, holds that "Death closes all" will surely not long waver in his choice between the distraught Lucretius,

> "Tired of so much within our little life,
> "Or of so little in our little life—
> "Poor little life that toddles half an hour
> "Crown'd with a flower or two, and there an end,"

and storm-tossed Ulysses stoutly proclaiming, in the teeth of waxing years and waning strength, that "something ere the end, Some work of noble note, may yet be done."

THE ALTERNATIVE VOTE

SIR JOHN SIMON IN 1917

SIR H. SAMUEL AND HIS COLLEAGUE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Endeavours are being made to persuade public opinion that the support of the Alternative Vote by the Liberal and Labour parties is nothing better than a manoeuvre on their part to bring about the defeat of their opponents, irrespective of the real desires of the nation. It is even suggested that the Alternative Vote is some new device, hastily adopted, regardless of previous convictions, in order to compass this nefarious object. It may be well, therefore, to recall briefly the history of this proposal.

In 1908 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into electoral systems. In 1910 it reported unanimously that a reform of the existing methods was desirable and—also unanimously—that the best reform would be the adoption of the Alternative Vote. The subject was again considered by the Parliamentary Conference of 1917, presided over by Mr. Lowther (now Lord Ullswater). There was a unanimous recommendation by that Conference that Proportional Representation should be tried in a number of constituencies, and a majority recommendation that over the rest of the country there should be the Alternative Vote. When the Representation of the People Bill was passing through the House of Commons in that year, strenuous efforts were made to effect a change in the system of election and to retain in the Bill both P.R. in some constituencies and the Alternative Vote in the rest. The great majority both of the Liberal and of the Labour members of that House supported this last proposal. Several of those who are now leading members of the present Cabinet voted or spoke on its behalf. I did my best at that time to state the case for the Alternative Vote, but those who will refer to the reports of the debates will no doubt agree that the most powerful presentation was that of Sir John Simon.

He said (on August 9, 1917) that the question ought to be discussed in no partisan spirit but from a national standpoint. There was an obvious evil in the fact that many members were returned to Parliament, not by the choice of the majority of those who voted, but by the choice of a minority. The Alternative Vote was "a simple and practical remedy." It was "the least objectionable of the methods to meet that evil." Some might say that "it encouraged log-rolling"; that might fairly be alleged against the Second Ballot, but not, for reasons which he gave, against the Alternative Vote. Very likely there would be "attempts at arrangements. Does anyone imagine," he added, "that we are living in a world where no such attempts are made?" The choice was not between a world where no one takes part in any arrangements and "a world where people will take, for the first time, to that evil course." The choice was between election by majorities and election by minorities. And he concluded his speech by saying that the proposal to embody the Alternative Vote in the Bill would deal with "an admitted evil by a method of solution which, on the whole, appears to me to be the best that can be devised."

So encouraged, the House of Commons approved the proposal, and did so again on three other occasions during the discussions on the Bill. Twice, however, it was carried by a majority of only one vote. The House of Lords struck it out, and inserted a provision for Proportional Representation. Owing to disagreement between the two Houses neither the one method nor the other was put into effect. As a consequence, in 1922, and again in 1924, Governments were installed in office, supported by a majority of members of the House of Commons, although at the polls the people had cast a majority of votes in the contrary direction.

Of recent years Liberal opinion has been tending to favour more and more strongly Proportional Representation as the better method of reform. Experience in Ireland and elsewhere justifies this tendency. At the Three-party Conference held this year, also under the chairmanship of Lord Ullswater, the Liberal representatives strongly urged that P.R. should be adopted over the greater part of the country and the Alternative Vote elsewhere. But they made it clear that they considered either the one or the other far preferable to the maintenance of the present indefensible system.

The Conservative Party on the other hand have refused to commit themselves to any change of any kind. They press for an immediate General Election to be held under the existing methods. They view with satisfaction the prospect that, although a majority of millions of electors may declare against a policy of Protection, a majority of the House of Commons may nevertheless be returned to support it, and they would not hesitate in such circumstances to fasten it upon the country. They are wilfully blind to the intolerable strain that this would place upon the working of our constitution. It would run counter to the whole principle of democratic government, which they profess loyally to accept. And when the Labour and Liberal parties agree to support a measure which will protect the nation from this cynical attempt to govern in defiance of the declared opinion of the electorate, the Conservative Party try to enlist public sympathy by denouncing this as a conspiracy to defeat the sovereignty of the people, of which they themselves are the only reliable defenders!

Yours, &c.,
HERBERT SAMUEL.

35, Porchester-terrace, W.2, Dec. 18.

THE TELEGRAPH IN PERSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As the senior surviving officer of the soon-to-be-defunct Indo-European Telegraph Department I beg you to afford me space to thank Sir Percy Sykes for his kind appreciation of the work of the Department in your issue of to-day. I would like to add that the earliest and most arduous work was done by the Royal Engineers in the seventh decade of last century.

Yours faithfully,
RAYNER C. BARKER, Director-in-Chief from 1912 to 1923.

4, Pagoda-avenue, Richmond, Surrey, Dec. 18.

WHAT IS A CAPITALIST?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In *The Times* to-day the Minister of Health is reported to have stated in the House of Commons that his greatest desire was to end the capitalist system. I have often wondered, and, I fancy, others also, what Mr. Greenwood and his friends mean exactly by capitalism.

A man who has £20 in a savings bank is a capitalist on a small scale. Another who owns a little shop and who has saved some money with the view of enlarging it, and possibly of engaging an assistant, is a still more pronounced capitalist. To go farther, he may arrange a partnership with some one who also has savings, in order to develop his business, which, incidentally, means the employment of more assistants and therefore of labour. Are such people as the above included in Mr. Greenwood's denunciation of capitalists? They may be, but, if not, why not? Or is there some particular amount of capital, arbitrarily fixed by Mr. Greenwood and his friends, the possession of which by an individual, a partnership, or a company constitutes the heinous crime of capitalism?

Yours truly,
L. D. CARNEGIE.

December 17.

ETHIOPIA TO-DAY

ROMANCE AND REALITY

BEHIND THE SCENES AT ADDIS ABABA

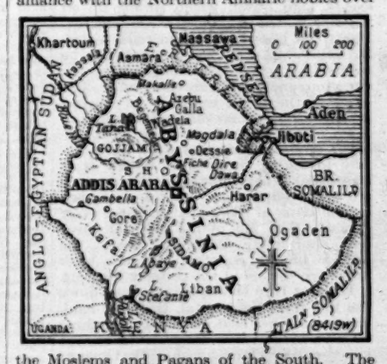
(From Our Special Correspondent)

ADDIS ABABA

There is perhaps no country in the world where it is so difficult to obtain accurate political information as in Ethiopia. Few statistics are available; the Abyssinians are constitutionally suspicious of inquiring strangers, and Europeans, even those who have spent most of their lives in the country in close touch with local officials, are often ignorant about the real state of affairs. Every one is shy of talking politics in a country heavily policed by professional informers.

The Abyssinians will expand readily upon the history and achievements of their people in the past, but conversation becomes immediately difficult and cautious when any subject is mentioned subsequent to the death of Menelek II. The name of Lij Yasu—the deposed Emperor—will produce an uncomfortable silence in almost any room in Addis Ababa. Reservations must therefore be made before undertaking a survey of northern conditions. Efforts have been made to check every statement in this article with as good authority as possible. It aims at containing nothing but the truth, but it makes no claim to embody the whole truth.

The coronation of the Emperor Haile Selassie, which so captivated the imaginations of the European public at the beginning of November, was not a mere pageant of unusual splendour, but an event of first-rate importance in East African history; an event which had been very carefully prepared since the defeat and deposition of Lij Yasu in 1916. That movement, obscure in its details, may be summed up as representing the victory of the Church party in alliance with the Northern Amharic nobles over



the Moslems and Pagans of the South. The explanation invariably given is that Lij Yasu had apostatized from Christianity, a report which was strengthened by the fact that his father was of Moslem origin. It is certain that he was not a zealous Christian, but the evidence for his conversion to Islam is extremely unconvincing. A photograph of him wearing a turban was widely circulated at the time of the rising as proof of his Moslem tendencies, but the prevailing opinion in responsible circles is that this piece of evidence was fabricated by an Armenian photographer in Addis Ababa.

WITHOUT AN EMPEROR

The late Empress, who was remarkable for her orthodoxy and piety, strongly favoured the restoration of Lij Yasu. The only certain facts about the affair are that Lij Yasu was leading a life of extravagant dissipation which in no way reduced his popularity or prestige with his humbler subjects but which brought him into association with many undesirable influences. He was in correspondence with the Mad Mullah in British Somaliland, and, when he allowed himself the opportunity for sober thought, he contemplated some sort of reorientation of his Empire, with Harar as his capital, and its extension to the coast and absorption, under central European support, of Eritrea, French, British, and Italian Somaliland. If he had been able to command the support of the Rases he might have proved a serious embarrassment to Allied interests in Africa, but he had personally alienated their respect by his indifference to their importance and his own grosser habits of life. He was defeated after a campaign marked by the most severe barbarities on either side and handed over to the keeping of Ras Kassa near Fiche, where he is said still to be living.

Ethiopia was left without an Emperor and without a constitution to deal with the situation. It must be borne in mind that although the country is now admitted to the League of Nations, it is still very far from having achieved the stage of unity assumed in the other parts of the world. The Ethiopian Empire, as it appears on the maps to-day, is barely 50 years old. It consists of the agglomeration of Menelek's conquests and includes many different races and creeds, Christians, Moslems, Jews and Pagans, Negroes, Gallas, Somalis, in which the Abyssinians are a conquering minority, divided into large feudal provinces. The authority of the central government varies directly with the local ruler's personal opinion of the Emperor's capacity. It thus offers parallels with Old Testament history, France in the Middle Ages, and Scotland in the time of Shakespeare's Macbeth. The principle of primogeniture has never been accepted there, and the question of hereditary right is complicated by the fact that little importance is attached to illegitimacy.

POLITICAL LEADERS

So far as Ethiopia can be said to have a constitution, the succession is regulated by Royal proclamation, and there has rarely been a case of undisputed succession in recent Ethiopian history. The present Emperor has already had to fight two campaigns, that against Lij Yasu in alliance with the other races, and that in the spring of this year against Ras Gugsa, the divorced husband of the late Empress, and brother-in-law of the Emperor Menelek II., in which he appeared in the new light of the rightful monarch chastising a revolting vassal. Ras Kassa, who acted as host to the Duke of Gloucester during coronation week, seemed to be the natural successor to the Empress Zaoditu by reason of his superior lineage, experience, and great territorial possessions. There is little doubt that had he been ambitious of the Throne, he might have attained it. He prefers, however, to devote his time to the management of his own estates and the performance of his religious duties.

Another important figure in Ethiopian politics is Ras Hailu, who rules in Gojjam. He is reputed to be the wealthiest man in the country, and is certainly a man of impressive appearance and personality. Each of these Rases, besides Ras Syonin and Sultan Abu Jaffar, has a large private army. In all feudal states it is the habit of the private soldier to look to his immediate overlord for allegiance, and not to the central government. The national army is the Emperor's force drawn from his own province. There is also the nucleus of an Air Force, which the Emperor carefully keeps under his own control. No private individual may own an aeroplane in Ethiopia, nor are aeroplanes allowed to land or leave the country except in rare circumstances.

The danger threatening Ethiopia after the death of Menelek was that the country would again split up into a group of petty kingdoms

with the Imperial title as a nominal suzerainty. In this condition the independence of the nation could scarcely have been preserved against European commercial interests. Ras Tafari had thus two separate problems to solve. He had to secure the recognition of his fellow Rases as the successor of the Empress Zauditu, and the recognition by the great Powers of the integrity of Ethiopia. Every step in his foreign policy in the European capitals and at Geneva has had a corresponding influence in strengthening his position in his own country. Throughout the years between the fall of Lij Yasu and the death of the Empress, Ras Tafari worked for this end, and the spectacular celebrations in November were the culmination of this policy.

There were two main objects behind the pageantry and hospitality of the coronation. First, the Emperor wished to impress his own countrymen, and particularly the Rases, that he was accepted by the Royal Families of Europe. In this he succeeded. Secondly, the Emperor wished to impress his European visitors with the fact that Ethiopia was an up-to-date, civilized nation. In this he was only partially successful, for the Abyssinians are still so radically backward in culture and progress that evidence of the true state of things inevitably appeared from time to time. Enormous efforts had been made to prepare Addis Ababa for the European visitors, and if some of the improvements excited amusement, there was more to admire in the degree of success with which the authorities were able temporarily to disguise the nature of the people. Many of the visitors, however, availed themselves of the opportunity to see a little more of the country than was officially prepared for them, and these realized that the gold braid, brass bands, and fine motor-cars of Addis Ababa, the caviare and sweet champagne, were a very superficial introduction to the national life.

SLOW PROGRESS

It is absurd to pretend that Ethiopia is a civilized nation in any Western sense of the word. Communications are still hopelessly bad. Except for a few miles outside Addis Ababa there is not a single motor road in the country. The railway from Jibuti to the capital does not pass through a single town except Dire Dawa, which sprang up on the line at the time of its construction. Harar, an important commercial centre, 35 miles from Dire Dawa, can only be reached by a two-days' mule ride up the circuitous mountain caravan route. The cities of the north can only be reached by organizing a caravan and trekking to them. Ethiopian officials have yet to discover anything derogatory to their dignity in taking presents of money from strangers. The finances of the country are still rudimentary. Notes are issued by the Bank of Abyssinia against a silver deposit. The fall in the price of silver has accordingly seriously upset the finance of the country, and the bank notes are useless in the country districts.

Even at Dire Dawa, two stations down the line from the capital, the local bank charges a 3 per cent. discount in cashing its own notes. The Menelek dollar, the silver currency introduced by the Government, has practically gone out of circulation because no one will accept it, though as a matter of fact it is of superior quality silver to the Maria Theresa dollar. This decorative but cumbrous coin is the only medium of exchange of practical value, and travellers going for a long trek are obliged to take several mule loads of coin with them to pay their way. Intertribal raids and crimes of atrocious violence are common in the countryside. Public mutilations have been abolished from the penal system, but the conditions of the prisoners are grossly unhealthy, and deaths from typhus frequently follow imprisonment for trifling debts. Slavery is still universal, although many modifications are being made in the trade.

One could prolong the list of barbarities and anomalies to much greater length, but the object of its inclusion in this report is not to "show up" Abyssinia, but to restore a correct balance of opinion. If Europeans, misled by descriptions of travellers who have confined their attention to what was officially shown them at Addis Ababa, go to Abyssinia with the impression that they are dealing with a fully civilized nation and that they will find there nothing but good will, cooperation, and security for investments, there will inevitably be disappointments. Another generation of officials will have to grow up before the country will be suitable for commercial development on European lines; at present it is full of adventurers and frauds of every kind who embarrass the position of the respectable trader. Meanwhile the Emperor's more romantic visitors are no doubt highly delighted to discover a country still so unmarked by tourists or speculators. The archaeology and anthropology of the country are practically unknown and it seems likely that it is in these directions that Ethiopia will excite more European attention during the next decade.

FURNISHED HOUSE LETTINGS

TENANT CHARGED WITH THEFT

At the North London Police Court on Saturday JOHN RAMAGE MYLES, 35, of Watford by-pass road, Edgware, described as an accountant, appeared on remand on a charge of stealing a silver-plated tea kettle, entrée dishes, an engraving, and other articles, together valued at £50, the property of Mrs. Amy Holman, J.P., from her house at Hornsey-lane, Highgate.

Mr. Levy, prosecuting for the Commissioner of Police, said the prosecutrix let her house to the defendant, who described himself as "Captain" Myles, when she left for a visit to New Zealand in January, 1929. One room, containing articles belonging to the prosecutrix, was locked and sealed. Mrs. Holman returned to England in October, 1929, and went to the house in March, when she found the locked room opened and many articles missing. From June to October the defendant occupied the Georgian Café, George-street, W. When he left, empty jewel cases, missed from Mrs. Holman's house, were found, and also pawn-tickets, by means of which missing property was recovered.

Myles was further charged with stealing property to the value of £12 10s. from Mrs. Ellen Chester, of Mount Vernon Cottage, Hampstead. Mrs. Chester said the defendant occupied her house in her absence from July 28 to September 8 this year. She afterwards found a sealed chest of drawers had been opened and ransacked, and the property mentioned in the charge was missing. He afterwards signed an agreement to repay £16 18s. in respect of the missing articles and rent which was owing.

The defendant was committed for trial at the London Sessions, bail being allowed. He pleaded "Not Guilty" and reserved his defence.

THE KING'S GIFT TO TOWER HAMLETS MISSION

The King provided the tea for over 700 men and women at the Great Assembly Hall of the Tower Hamlets Mission, Mile End-road, E., yesterday afternoon. This was the twenty-second annual party for which the King had provided the tea. Afterwards a packet of tobacco was given to the men, and a packet of tea to the women. The founder and superintendent of the Mission is Mr. F. N. Charrington.

DEATH OF SIR DAVID PAULIN

Sir David Paulin, the eminent Scottish actuary, a director and former manager of the Scottish Life Assurance Company, died on Saturday at his residence in Edinburgh at the age of 83. Sir David was a prominent Scottish Churchman and philanthropist. He was knighted in 1909.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

WOMAN KILLED BY MOTOR THIEVES' CAR

A woman, who was knocked down by motor thieves in Cable-street, E., yesterday, after they had raided a jeweller's shop, died later in St. George's Hospital, Wapping. She was Mrs. Sarah Gratofsky, aged 58, of Cable-street.

The shop raided was that of Mr. M. Max, at 116, Commercial-road. A man who had three accomplices in a motor-car stood on a box and smashed the window with a hammer. He then snatched a tray of 37 single-stone diamond rings, set in platinum or white gold, worth £500 or £600. It was noticed that the car, which was driven at a rapid pace along Cable-street, had two sets of number plates. After knocking the woman down the fugitives drove a little farther along the road and then abandoned the car.

As the result of a motor accident at Scotts Bridge, near Nenagh, County Tipperary, on Friday night two Civic Guards, Sergeant Timothy Kelly, of Castletownbere, County Cork, and Sergeant Hartigan, a native of Gort and stationed in Nenagh, were killed. Sergeant H. O'Driscoll, also of Castletownbere, was injured. The car in which they were travelling burst into flames and crashed against a bridge.

Mr. B. Moran, of Kathleen-avenue, Wembley, died in Wembley Hospital on Saturday from injuries he received on December 14 when knocked down in Ealing-road by a motor-car belonging to Lord Clarendon. Mrs. Moran, who was injured at the same time, is still in hospital under treatment for the injuries she received, but it is believed that she will be able to leave shortly.

Arthur Ernest Blockley, a tradesman, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, was killed by a motor-lorry at Coleorton, Leicestershire, on Saturday. He was standing at the village cross-roads when a lorry pulled up and the driver asked the way to Coleorton Colliery. Blockley directed him, and the lorry had travelled only a short distance when the driver felt a bump and found Blockley lying dead under the vehicle, the wheels of which had passed over him. He was aged between 35 and 40 and was married.

Alice Balliln, 45, of Clapham-road, S.W., who was knocked down by a motor-car outside her home on Saturday night and fractured her skull, died shortly after admission to hospital.

Twelve persons were detained in hospital with injuries received in a collision which occurred on Saturday night between a motor-coach and a motor-lorry on the main Barnet-St. Albans road near South Mimms. The coach was bound for Newcastle, and the lorry was travelling in the opposite direction. Both vehicles were damaged, and the passengers in the coach were injured by flying glass. The injured, including the driver of the lorry, were taken by ambulance to the Wellhouse Hospital, Barnet. The most seriously injured was David Simpson, of Seaton-avenue, Bedlington, Northumberland.

The death has occurred in Peterborough Hospital of Mrs. Violet Hildreth, 32, of Torrington-road, Portsmouth, from injuries received in a collision between a London-Durham motor-coach and a motor-lorry on the Great North Road at Haddon on August 13. The coach caught fire after the accident, and the motor-lorry driver and a passenger in the coach were burned to death.

John Walker, 54, of Woodgate-lane, Quinton, Birmingham, cycling at Bournville on Friday night, came into collision with an omnibus and died shortly afterwards in hospital. Lucy Bennett, 63, also of Birmingham, was knocked down by a pedal cyclist while crossing Monument-road, Birmingham, on Friday night. She refused to be taken to hospital and died shortly afterwards at her home.

A motor-car fell down an incline at the roadside on Barnes Common on Saturday night, overturned and caught fire. The car had been in collision with another car at Rocks-lane, near the Southern Railway bridge on the common, and fell about 5ft. down an embankment. The car overturned, and almost before the two occupants had crawled out burst into flames. Other motorists who pulled up helped to drag them clear of the blazing wreckage. The car was almost destroyed. Both men—Mr. H. R. T. Duthens, 30, of Beaumont-road, Twickenham, the driver, and Charles Lamming, 60, the passenger, who is staying at the Hotel Stewart, Richmond—were taken to West London Hospital. They were able to leave after treatment.

In attempting to avoid a taxicab at Weymouth-street, Marylebone, on Saturday, an omnibus mounted the pavement and knocked down and killed Mrs. Florence Birt, 45, a domestic servant, of Portland-place, W.

Two L.C.C. tramcars came into collision in a dense fog at Downham yesterday afternoon. Two persons were taken to hospital at Lewisham, and one, a passenger named Lionel Morgan, 62, of Wing-road, Brixton, was detained. The other man treated at the hospital was the driver of one of the tramcars, Henry Haywood, 59, of Marmont-road, Peckham, who suffered from shock.

While Lieutenant-Commander Rich, of Waltham Cross, was motoring near the Manor House, Finsbury Park, shortly after 9 a.m. on Saturday, his car skidded, struck a refuge, and caught fire. Lieutenant-Commander Rich escaped with a cut face, and after treatment at the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway-road, was able to go home, but the car was burnt out.

George Wilson, 20, of The Grange, Church Lawford, near Coventry, was killed and his pillion rider, Miss Doris Jupwell, of Poole House, Binley, was seriously injured in a motor-cycle accident near Brandon, Warwickshire, on Saturday night. The couple were found lying on the road near the overturned cycle, and the girl is now detained in Coventry Hospital. There was nothing to indicate how the accident happened.

Douglas Howard Kinsey, 30, of Old Fort-road, Shoreham, died in Havant Hospital early yesterday from injuries received when a motor-car in which he was a passenger crashed into a wall of Belmont Park, Bedhampton, a few hours earlier. The car was driven by Vernon Blackwell, of Adelaide-road, Hove. The two men, who were returning from Portsmouth, had been friends for several years.

CABIN AEROPLANES FOR CANADA

TRAINING IN BLIND FLYING

An order for a number of Puss Moth cabin aeroplanes, to be used for training officers of the Canadian Air Force in blind flying, has just been received by the de Havilland Company through its associated company in Toronto. This order is understood to be a first instalment and will probably be followed by another. It has been placed as the result of a competition in which various British and American types of aircraft took part.

The aeroplanes for service in Canada will be the same as the one bought earlier in the year by the Prince of Wales, except that they will be fitted with special seats in order to allow parachutes to be worn comfortably during flight.

The cabin machine is particularly suited to blind flying, because the whole outlook of the pilot can be obliterated by curtains without affecting the normal ventilation, and so making conditions in the cabin unpleasant. Blind flying forms part of the regular training of Service pilots, and is intended to teach that reliance on instruments which is necessary when flights have to be made at night, in cloud, or in fog. The pilot then relies on his altimeter, air-speed indicator, bank and turn indicators, and the dial showing engine revolutions. In this country training in blind flying has so far been done in a hooded cockpit with an instructor in an open cockpit to correct serious errors. In the Puss Moth the instructor in the rear seat will have a view from the side windows not available to the pilot.

Delivery of these machines to the Canadian Government will begin immediately.

INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS

The results of the examinations of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, held on November 3, 4, 5, and 6, are as follows:—

FINAL.—Honours Candidates in Order of Merit.—Dandeker, Narayan, B.Sc., London (First Certificate of Merit); Forster, G. H., Derby (Second Certificate of Merit).

One hundred and thirty-six candidates passed the examination and 147 failed.

INTERMEDIATE.—Honours Candidates in Order of Merit.—Manning, H. A., London (First Place Certificate and first prize); Cliffe, N., Cardiff (Second Place Certificate and second prize); Cole, H. J., Hull (Third Place Certificate); Ewart, J., Cardiff (Fourth Place Certificate); Jackson, H. M., Chelmsford (Fifth Place Certificate); Tottle, A. J. R. G., Swansea (Sixth Place Certificate); Matthews, R. W., Hull (Seventh Place Certificate).

One hundred and sixty-nine candidates passed the examination and 182 failed.

PRELIMINARY.—Honours Candidate.—McParland, C., Belfast (First Place Certificate and first prize).

Seventy-three candidates passed the examination and 68 failed.

THE OBERON DISASTER—

continued from page 12, column 4

to-day that the company was unable as yet to issue an official announcement about the disaster as the telegraphic reports hitherto received from the captains did not throw full light on the events. He said that the official inquiry would probably be held in Copenhagen later in the week. The collision at present was inexplicable, as it was established that both vessels were steaming at a moderate speed and stopped at short intervals on account of the fog.

To the nine British who are missing should be added the ship's purser, Mr. Edgar Bamford, also a British subject. He served in the War in France. He was afterwards a Government courier, and became purser of the Oberon in 1926. He leaves a wife and two young children.

MR. DOUGLAS ON BUSINESS JOURNEY

Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas, who was head of the firm of Messrs. John H. Douglas and Co., timber merchants, had been in Finland about six weeks on a business journey. His father, who was formerly head of the firm but had lately retired, made the journey in his company as a holiday and to meet again friends he had made in Finland during his many business visits there in past years.

Mr. Milsom, who was 30 years of age, was overlooker at St. Peg Mills, Cleckheaton, until three years ago, when he left to take the managership of a new textile firm in Helsingfors. His daughter, who was four years of age, was born at Cleckheaton. This was the first visit of the whole family home since they went to Finland, though Mrs. Milsom and her daughter had been over on a previous occasion.

A SURVIVOR'S STORY

Mr. J. R. Martin, of Beckenham, father of Mr. Ernest Martin, said yesterday that he had had a telephone conversation with his son on Saturday night.

Mr. Martin, jun., said that he was down in the smoking-room when the collision occurred. It was a terrific crash, and he realized at once that something terrible had happened. He immediately rushed down to the bunk where his wife was, caught her up in his arms and ran with her on to the deck. They went into the water together, he having hold of one of her wrists, and they went down and down. Suddenly his wife was torn away from him by the under-current. He rose to the surface and then swam around for what he supposed was about half an hour in the hope of finding her again. After a time he grabbed something or somebody, and then he lost consciousness, the next he remembered was that he was lying down in a boat and someone was giving him brandy.

FRUITLESS SEARCH

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 21.—The motor salvage boat Wilhelm R. Lundgren has returned to Gothenburg without having found the least trace of any survivors of the Oberon. Further search is now regarded as hopeless. The captain of the Lundgren suggests that the bodies may have drifted with the strong northerly current, and may be washed ashore on the islets of the Gothenburg Archipelago.—*Reuter.*

❦ Illustrations of the Oberon, the damaged bows of the Arcturus, and photographs of Mr. J. H. Douglas and Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas appear on page 16.

SOUTH AFRICAN CENSUS

WHITE WORKERS ON THE LAND

(FROM OUR TRANSVAAL CORRESPONDENT)

From Volume XI. of the South African 1926 Census Report, now issued, it appears that nearly one in three of the Union's white workers is engaged in agriculture. Of a total of 176,758 agricultural workers, including 4,115 women, 79,557 are in the Cape, 54,294 in the Transvaal, 32,940 in the Free State, and 9,937 in Natal.

The most important of the 25 classes into which agricultural work is divided is that of the farmers, who number 106,770. Farmers' sons, daughters, or other relatives assisting on the farm total 37,915, labourers of various kinds 14,840, and farm bailiffs and foremen 7,442.

Women workers in specified occupations total 90,882, and are thus outnumbered by men workers by about four to one. Women in professional occupations number 22,147. This figure includes 11,777 teachers, 4,458 nurses, 1,577 music teachers, 2,164 nuns, four ministers of religion, and 78 doctors, one of whom is given as over 75 years of age. Women farmers number 3,566 (155 of them over 75), and there are 57 women alluvial diamond diggers, one of them being 75 years old.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE

LORD CECIL ON DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Lord Cecil, in a message issued by the League of Nations Union, states that the coming year promises to be a critical one for the League of Nations, for it will depend on the movements of public opinion during that year whether the first World Disarmament Conference, which will probably assemble at the beginning of 1932, is to be a farce or a reality.

Unless that Conference resulted in a treaty which would stop competition in all forms of armaments, subject them to effective limitation, and bring about such substantial reductions as were clearly intended by Article VIII. of the Covenant and anticipated by the defeated Powers at Versailles from the promises made to them by the Allies, the whole edifice of international peace would be shaken to its foundations. It would be of the utmost value if, in the intervening period between now and the opening of the World Conference, public opinion could be aroused, informed, and convinced of the need of all-round reduction, so that it would require the Governments to propose the lowest possible figures for insertion into the treaty at the Conference. It was here that leaders of religious and political thought and the public Press had a heavy responsibility and a great opportunity.

It had always been true that peace was the greatest of British interests, and it was certainly not less true now than in times past. If that were the case, we must throw our whole weight into the movement for disarmament, so that the coming Conference should be a success. That meant first hard work and readiness to support the Government of the day in any reasonable action that they might think necessary to secure serious reductions of national armaments.

ROAD REPAIRS IN LONDON

Appended is a list issued by the Ministry of Transport of works of road maintenance and improvement to be begun in the London Traffic area during the three weeks ending January 10. Alternative routes or loop roads available to traffic during the progress of the works shown in parentheses, and the date of beginning and estimated date of completion follow:—

Fulham, New King's-road.—At corner of Harwood-road (Bagleys-lane, Harwood-terrace, and Waterford-road). December 29-January 10.

Leyton, Church-road.—Carlisle-road to Oliver-road (Capworth-street, Manor-road, and Grange Park-road). December 30-March 31.

Merton and Morden, Coombe-lane.—No. 111 to Coombe Bridge (no suitable alternative route available). January 1-March 31.

Southwark, Newington Butts.—Elephant and Castle to borough boundary (Kennington-road and Lambeth-road). January 5-February 28.

Chelsea, Ashburnham-road.—Tadema-road to Danner-terrace (Tadema-road and Damer-terrace). January 5-January 10.

Hackney, Englefield-road and Stamford-road.—At the junction of these roads (Balls Pond-road and Southgate-road). January 5-January 24.

Islington, Blackstock-road.—No. 178 to No. 230 (Queen's-road, Green-lanes, Highbury New Park, and Southgate-road), January 5-February 28.

Wandsworth, Chestnut-grove.—Balham High-road to Boundaries-road (no suitable alternative route available). January 5-February 2.

HOTEL MANAGER STABBED

ELIZABETH HORWILL, 49, of the Eden Park Hotel, Upper Elmers End, Beckenham, was charged at Bromley (Kent), on Saturday with causing grievous bodily harm to her husband, Percy Matthew Horwill, the manager of the hotel, by stabbing him in the right side with a bread knife on December 19. Detective-inspector Rosie stated that when told that she was to be arrested Mrs. Horwill said:—"I don't care what happens now, you can do with me what you like." He took her to the police station, where she was charged, and made no reply. On this evidence Mrs. Horwill was remanded in custody until Wednesday in order that a doctor's report might be furnished.

ORDINATIONS

LISTS OF CANDIDATES

Ordination services were held all over the country yesterday. Unless otherwise mentioned in the following lists the candidates were ordained by the Archbishop or Bishop in the cathedral of his diocese:—

CANTERBURY

DEACONS.—A. E. Devonshire, London Coll. of Divinity, licensed to curacy of St. George the Martyr, Deal; G. Lummis, A.K.C., and Salisbury Theo. Coll., to Tenterden-with-Smallhythe; R. R. Persico, Univ. Coll., Durham, B.A., and St. Augustine's Coll., Canterbury, for the Colonies.

PRIESTS.—H. F. C. Kempe, Ridley Hall, Camb., to Holy Trinity, Margate; B. A. Whitehead, Univ. of Birmingham, B.A., and St. Augustine's Coll., Canterbury, to St. Mary the Virgin, Lower; I. H. Whitethomson, Brasenose Coll., Oxf., B.A., and Cuddesdon Theol. Coll., to Ashford.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. H. W. Blackburne, M.A., D.S.O., M.C., Chaplain to the King and vicar of Ashford; and the Gospel was read by Mr. Persico.

LONDON

DEACONS.—O. K. de la T. de Berry, St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A., and Ridley Hall, Camb., to St. Mary, Islington; G. F. Feild, to St. James, West Hampstead; C. Hairis, Dorchester Missionary Coll., to St. John, Stamford Hill; G. Holmes, Lond. Coll. of Div., to St. Mary, Islington; C. C. Hordern, Keble Coll., Oxf., B.A., and Cuddesdon Theol. Coll., to St. Michael, Shoreditch; E. Killick, Jesus Coll., Camb., B.A., and Westcott Ho., Camb., assistant master, Harrow School; E. B. Lewis, A.K.C., Lond., and Bishops' Coll., Cheshunt, to St. Saviour, Alexandra Park; F. H. Moore, St. Augustine's Coll., Canterbury, to St. Stephen, Poplar; F. R. C. Palmer, A.K.C., Lond., to St. Michael and All Angels, Stoke Newington; G. H. K. Sherlock, Oriel Coll., Oxf., M.A., and Wells Theol. Coll., to St. Dunstan, Stepney; P. J. Thompson, Ballio Coll., Oxf., B.A., and St. Stephen's Ho., Oxf., to St. Augustine, Haggerston; and A. E. Robins, Univ. Coll., Lond., B.A., and Bishops' Coll., Cheshunt, and S. A. Wake, Wells Theol. Coll. (both by letter dimissory from the Bishop of Guildford).

PRIESTS.—E. S. Bartlett, St. Augustine's Coll., Canterbury, to Holy Trinity, Wealdstone; H. H. R. Barton, A.K.C., Lond., and Bishops' Col., Cheshunt, to St. Faith, Stepney; D. H. B. Bevan, Bishops' Coll., Cheshunt, to St. George, Headstone; S. Clapham, Dorchester Miss. Coll., to All Hallows Barking; D. J. Forde, King's Coll., Lond., and Bishops' Coll., Cheshunt, to St. Ann, Tottenham; J. T. Goodchild, Univ. of Sheffield, M.A., and Ely Theo. Coll., to St. George the Martyr, Queen-square; A. E. Goodman, Calus Coll., Camb., B.A., and Ely Theo. Coll., to St. Pancras; W. E. Lane, Lond. Coll. of Div., to Christ Church, Highbury; to St. Matthew, Ponders End; H. V. Lean, Ho. of the Sacred Mission, Kelham, to St. Peter, London Docks; R. S. Maxwell, St. John's Coll., Camb., M.A., Univ. of Lond., B.Sc., and St. Stephen's Ho., Oxf., to All Saints, Notting Hill; D. H. Owen, Univ. of Wales, B.A., St. John's Coll., Camb., M.A., and Bishops' Coll., Cheshunt, to Christ Church, Albany-street; St. Pancras; S. N. Smith, Chich. Theo. Coll., to All Souls, St. Margarets-on-Thames; A. Taylor, Fitzwilliam Ho., Camb., M.A., and Chich. Theo. Coll., to St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square; C. A. Webb, to St. Peter, Paddington; C. E. Welch, Magd. Coll., Camb., B.A., and Westcott Ho., Camb., to St. Mary, Stratford Bow; E. A. Wight, Univ. of Sydney, N.S. Wales, B.A., and Bishops' Coll., Cheshunt, to St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.

WINCHESTER

DEACONS.—G. W. O. Addleshaw, Trin. Coll., Oxf., B.A., and Cuddesdon Theo. Coll., to Christ Church, Portswood; E. J. A. Easten, C.C.C., Camb., B.A., and Bishops' Coll., Cheshunt, to Bitterne Park.

PRIESTS.—A. L. Bryan, Caius Coll., Camb., B.A., and Westcott Ho., Camb., to St. Mary, Southampton; J. D'E. E. Firth, Ch. Ch., Oxf., M.A., and Westcott Ho., Camb., assistant master, Winchester College; C. Glover, St. Boniface Coll., Warminster, to St. Augustine, Northam; S. R. Knapp, A.K.C., Lond., to St. Denys, Southampton; A. H. Lunn, Westcott Ho., Camb. (late Major in H.M. Army), to Tadley; H. P. Shead, St. Boniface Coll., Warminster, to Weeke; J. H. Simpson, C.C.C., Camb., B.A., and Cuddesdon Theo. Coll., to St. Barnabas, Southampton; C. G. R. Sydney-Turner, D.S.O., O.B.E. (late Lieutenant-Colonel in H.M. Army), to St. Thomas, Winchester.

DURHAM

DEACONS.—S. H. Clark, Jesus Coll., Camb., and Westcott Ho., Camb., B.A., to St. Mary, Gateshead; J. Harrison, Univ. Coll., Durham, B.A., to South Westoe; F. Mitchell, St. John's Coll., Durham, B.A., to Edmundbyers, Gateshead; A. J. Toomey, Hatfield Coll., Durham, and St. Augustine's Coll., Canterbury, L.Th., to St. Andrew, Bishop Auckland.

PRIESTS.—H. L. Clothier, Corpus Christi and Caius Coll., Camb., B.A.; R. D. Drury, St. Chad's Coll., Durham, and Scholae Cancellarii, Lincoln, B.A., L.Th.; W. James, Literate; C. Marr, Queens' Coll., Camb., and Westcott Ho., Camb., B.A.; J. McNanneys, Theo. Coll., Chichester; J. F. Shreeve, St. Chad's Coll., Durham, B.A.; P. W. Slater, St. John's Coll., Durham, B.A.

Canon C. E. Osborne, M.A., Precentor of Newcastle Cathedral, preached the Sermon, and the Gospel was read by Mr. A. J. Toomey.

BIRMINGHAM

DEACONS.—H. C. Alexander, M.A., Queens' Coll., Cambridge, and Ridley Hall, Cambridge, to Sparkhill, St. John; H. J. Scott, L.Th., Durham University and St. Augustine's Coll., Canterbury, to All Saints, Hornsey Rise; T. B. Tunstall, B.A., Univ. of Oxford and Ripon Hall, Oxford, to King's Norton.

PRIESTS.—W. J. Bastow, B.A., Univ. of London and Ripon Hall, Oxford; W. G. Beale, Literate; J. H. Borgon, M.A., Keble Coll., Oxford, and Ripon Hall, Oxford; F. H. C. Higgs, St. John's Coll., Highbury.

The sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Allen, M.A., Fellow and Chaplain of Lincoln College, Oxford, and the Gospel was read by Mr. T. B. Tunstall.

BLACKBURN

DEACONS.—R. F. Cookson, St. Aidan's Theol. Coll., Birkenhead, in Univ. of Durham. All Saints, Blackrod; R. Kirkham, Sarsfield Theol. Coll., Holy Trinity, Haberghan Eaves; C. M. Magrath, L.Th., St. Aidan's Theol. Coll., Birkenhead, in Univ. of Durham. St. Paul, Preston; N. C. Oatridge, B.A., Fitzwilliam House and Westcott House, Cambridge, St. James, Preston; E. Smithies, Lichfield Theol. Coll., St. Cuthbert, Darwen.

BRADFORD

In St. Stephen's Church, West Bowling, Bradford.

DEACONS.—E. H. Christopher, Queen's Coll., Birmingham, to Christ Church, Windhill, Shipley, Yorks; J. R. M. Mawstone, B.A.Cantab., Univ. Coll., Durham, to Bolton Abbey, Barnoldswick, and Cuddesdon Theol. Coll., to Otley Parish Church.

PRIESTS.—E. W. Bowes, M.A.Camb., Trinity Coll. and Ridley Hall, Cambridge (Guiseley Parish Church); E. C. Butterworth, B.A.Camb., Christ's Coll. and Ridley Hall, Cambridge (Guiseley Parish Church); H. J. Hurst, L.T.C.M., St. Philip's, Girlington).

The sermon was preached by the Rev. G. H. Harris, M.A., Principal of King William's College, Isle of Man, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bradford; and the Gospel was read by Mr. J. R. M. Johnstone.

BRISTOL

PRIESTS.—C. S. R. Adkins, B.A., Hatfield Coll., Durham; P. P. N. Fawcett, B.A., Clare Coll., Cambridge, and Wells Theol. Coll.; G. Rivers, B.A., Univ. of London, St. John's Hall, Highbury; H. C. Watkins, B.A., St. David's Coll., Lampeter.

The preacher was the Rev. G. Holmes Gore, M.A., curate-in-charge of St. Anselm, Clifton.

CARLISLE

In Holy Trinity Church, Carlisle

DEACON.—H. Robinson, Scottish Episcopal Church Coll., Edinburgh, to Moresby.

PRIEST.—P. J. Lamb, B.A., Magdalen Coll., Oxford, and Cuddesdon Theol. Coll.

Mr. H. Robinson was the Gospeller.

CHELMSFORD

DEACONS.—C. J. Alchin, St. Augustine's Coll., Canterbury, Cross, Luke, Victoria, Derby; C. B. Bingham, M.A., Univ. of Sydney and Ridley Hall, Cambridge, to West Ham; R. M. L. Lewis, London Coll. of Divinity and Bishops' Coll., Cheshunt, to Romford; E. N. C. Mann, B.A., Trinity Coll., Oxford, and Wells Theol. Coll., to Trinity College, Oxford Mission, Stratford; H. L. Rennie, B.A., Wadham College, Oxford, and Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, to St. Paul, Clacton-on-Sea; J. H. Timberlake, King's Coll., London, to St. Paul's, Stratford; W. A. Wright, B.A. (Theology), Univ. of Bristol, to St. Saviour, Westcliff.

PRIESTS.—P. J. Brabyn, Bishops' Coll., Cheshunt, to St. John, Stratford; J. Brooke, B.Sc., Univ. of Bristol and Wells Theol. Coll., to St. Stephen, Upton Park; T. J. C. Ford, M.A., Pembroke Coll., Oxford, and St. Stephen's House, Oxford, to St. Peter, Upton Cross; F. H. Goodwill, a Literate, to Romford; J. N. Marcus, M.A., Oriel Coll., Oxford, and Cuddesdon Theol. Coll., to Chingford; R. W. Phillips, Kelham Theol. Coll., to Brentwood; A. J. Sparrow, B.A., Oriel Coll., Oxford, and St. Augustine's Coll., Canterbury, to St. Luke, Victoria Docks; R. R. Williams, B.A., Gonville and Caius Coll., Cambridge, and Ridley Hall, Cambridge, to Leyton; W. P. Wylie, M.A., Peterhouse, Cambridge, and Bishops' Coll., Cheshunt, to Hornchurch.

The preacher was Canon H. E. Olivier, M.A., Vicar of Epping and Rural Dean of Chigwell. The gospeller was Mr. E. N. Mann, B.A.

CHESTER

In the Parish Church of St. Michael, Macclesfield.

DEACONS.—S. A. Odom, of St. Aidan's, Theol. Coll., Birkenhead, to St. John, Birkenhead; J. Q. E. Walsh, B.A., of Trinity Hall, in the Univ. of Cambridge and of Schol. Cane., Lincoln, to St. Michael, Macclesfield; H. White, M.A., of McGill Univ., Montreal, to St. Paul, Birkenhead.

The Gospel was read by Mr. H. White, and the sermon was preached by Canon Newbolt.

COVENTRY

DEACONS.—J. T. H. Boyson, B.A., Worcester Coll., Oxford, and St. Stephen's House, Oxford, to New Bilton; A. H. Bowdell, Kelham Theol. Coll., to St. John the Baptist, Coventry; A. S. Ireson, B.A., St. Catharine's Coll., Cambridge, Ridley Hall, Cambridge, and Lichfield Theol. Coll., to St. Nicholas, Radford; E. F. S. Wilmot, B.A., Keble Coll., Oxford, and Ely Theol. Coll., to Wyken.

PRIESTS.—F. R. Mackley, B.A., Univ. of London and Coll. of Resurrection, Mirfield, to Nuneaton; P. Sands, M.A., Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge, and Ridley Hall, Cambridge, to St. Paul, Leamington; E. D. Thompson, M.A., Queens' Coll., Cambridge, and Ridley Hall, Cambridge, to St. Barbara, Earlsdon.

The preacher was the Rev. A. Ward, M.A., rector of Church Lawford and Rural Dean of Rugby.

DERBY

DEACONS.—G. L. E. Lambert, of Schol. Cane., Lincoln, to Eckington; E. R. Redfern Schol. Cane., Lincoln, to Newhall.

PRIESTS.—C. H. E. Smyth, M.A., Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge; M. L. Foyn, M.A., Christ's Coll. and Westcott House, Cambridge.

The preacher was the Ven. E. Spencer Noakes, M.A., LL.D., Archdeacon of Derby, and the Gospel was read by Mr. G. L. E. Lambert.

GLOUCESTER

DEACONS (by Letters Dimissory from the Dean of Worcester).—D. T. Davies, B.A., of St. David's Coll., Lampeter; C. A. Griffith, B.A., of Univ. of Bristol, and St. Boniface Coll., Warminster; P. J. Martin, B.A., of St. John's Coll., Oxford, and Wycliffe Hall, Oxford.

DEACONS.—H. A. G. Maclean, of Chichester Theol. Coll., to St. Mary de Lode, Gloucester; W. G. P. D. Painter, B.D., A.K.C., and Salisbury Theol. Coll., to The Stad with All Saints, Uplands; J. W. Yeandle-Hignell, King's Coll., London, to St. John the Evangelist, Cinderford.

PRIESTS.—W. S. Bubb, Chichester Theol. Coll.; R. E. A. Lloyd, B.A., Worcester Coll., Oxford, and Wycliffe Hall, Oxford.

Gospeller, Mr. W. G. P. D. Painter.

Preacher, the Rev. L. C. M. Sheldon, M.A., rector of Cheltenham.

LEICESTER

DEACONS.—T. P. Adler, B.A., Selwyn Coll., Cambridge, and Wells Theol. Coll., to St. Barnabas, Leicester; J. G. Brunskil, B.A., Selwyn Coll., Cambridge, and Wells Theol. Coll., to Hugglescote; G. H. Saltman, Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, to Melton Mowbray; T. Pickering, B.A., Christ's Coll., Cambridge, and Ely Theol. Coll., to St. Mary's, Leicester; W. E. Grainger, B.A., Victoria Univ. of Manchester and Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, to St. John the Divine, Leicester; O. H. Skipworth, Cuddesdon Theol. Coll., to St. Peter's, Leicester; E. H. Dight, Cardiff Univ. and Ridley Hall, Cambridge, to Holy Apostle, Leicester; G. W. C. Thomas, B.A., Keble Coll., Oxford, and Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, to St. Margaret's, Leicester.

PRIESTS.—R. B. Sutton, B.A., Queen's Coll., Oxford, and Wycliffe Hall, Oxford; H. B. Holderness, St. John's Coll., York, and St. Aidan's Coll., Birkenhead.

The preacher was the Rev. J. H. Watt, and the Gospeller was Mr. W. E. Grainger.

LICHFIELD

DEACONS.—L. F. Harvey, B.A., Balliol Coll., Oxford, Shrewsbury, St. Chad; J. Du B. Lance, B.A., Jesus Coll., Cambridge, and Cuddesdon Theo. Coll., Wolverhampton, St. Peter; J. G. F. Parsons, Lichfield Theo. Coll., Walsall, St. John; H. A. Salter, Lichfield Theo. Coll., West Bromwich, All Saints; A. C. Smith, London Coll. of Divinity, Tamworth; T. P. Symonds, Salisbury Theo. Coll., Oswestry, St. Oswald; E. W. Whitworth, Lichfield Theo. Coll., Whitchurch.

The Gospeller was Mr. Salter and the Preacher was the Rev. E. Harrison, M.A., vicar of St. Giles, Willenhall.

MANCHESTER

DEACONS.—C. N. Barker, St. Aidan's Theo. Coll., Birkenhead, to Parish Church, Ashton-under-Lyne; D. T. Eastwood, B.A., Univ. of Manchester and Wells Theo. Coll., to St. Paul, Bury; A. R. Hill, Bishops' Coll., Cheshunt, to St. James, Gorton; H. R. Holden, Salisbury Theo. Coll., to St. John the Baptist, Atherton; J. N. Keeling, St. Edmund's Hall, Oxon, and Bishops' Coll., Cheshunt, to St. Luke, Weaste; R. E. Lees, B.A., Univ. of Manchester, to St. Mary, Wardleworth; H. F. Morgan, B.A., Jesus Coll., Oxon, and Salisbury Theo. Coll., to Holy Trinity, Littleborough; H. A. J. Pearman, Kelham Theo. Coll

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Dec. 20

To-day is the Anniversary of the Birthday of the Prince George.

The Earl of Cromer (Lord Chamberlain) had an audience of The King this morning.

DECEMBER 21

The King and Queen, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in attendance, were present at Divine Service in the Private Chapel this morning.

The Service was conducted by the Revd. T. R. Hine-Haycock (Priest-in-Ordinary in Waiting), and the Revd. Canon B. K. Cunningham (Chaplain to The King; Principal of Westcott House, Cambridge) preached the Sermon.

145, PICCADILLY, Dec. 20

The Duchess of York, attended by the Lady Helen Graham, was present at the Christmas Party of the St. Martin Association, which was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, this afternoon.

The French Ambassador left London yesterday for the Continent, where he will remain for a week.

The Duchess of Grafton will leave 18, Prince's-gate on Wednesday for Hursley Park, Winchester, where she will spend Christmas.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Hamilton will leave 22, Cambridge-square to-morrow for Althorp Park, Northampton, to spend Christmas with Earl and Countess Spencer.

The Marquess of Anglesey has returned to Plâs Newydd.

Marchioness Townshend will leave 78, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, to-day for Raynham Hall, Norfolk.

Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill returned to 28, Grosvenor-street on Friday from Paris, and left again on Saturday for Queensmead, Windsor.

Frances Countess of Warwick has left Easton Lodge for Yorkshire, to spend Christmas with her grandson, Lord Feversham.

Viscount Clanfield arrives at 34, Holland-park to-day from the County Hotel, Lancaster.

Viscount and Viscountess Hailsham have left 57, Portland-place for Carter's Corner Place. They expect to return to London on January 7.

The Dowager Viscountess Portman leaves 4, Prince's-gate to-day for Warwickshire, and does not expect to return until early in January.

Lord Aldenham has left 37, Portland-place for The Manor House, Clifton-Hampden, Oxford.

Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Norman leave London to-day for the Château de la Garoupe, Antibes. They will be away during January.

Sir Egerton and Lady Hamond-Graeme will leave 48A, Curzon-street to-day for Yaverland Manor, Brading, I. of W., where they will remain for three or four weeks.

Major Sir Nevile Wilkinson returned to 6, Duchess-street on Friday from Ireland. Major Sir Nevile and Lady Beatrix Wilkinson will leave London to-morrow for Knoyle House, Salisbury, where they will spend Christmas with the Dowager Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald and Lady Weigall left 39, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, on Saturday for Petwood, Woodhall Spa, where they will spend Christmas.

Lady Wyndham wishes to convey to all her kind friends her heartiest greetings for Christmas and hopes to be well enough to welcome them all in the New Year.

Among the arrivals at the First Avenue Hotel, Hove, are Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Leetham and Colonel Sir Theodore Brinckman. Lady Sybil Grant has now left the hotel for The Durdans, Epsom.

Don Luis and Mme. Renard, of the Chilean Embassy, have left London for the Riviera.

Mrs. Eva Ritcher has left for a cruise in the ss. Atlantis after a severe illness, and will be back in London early in January.

Major T. Clarence E. Goff, D.L., J.P., has been unanimously re-elected as chairman of the board of management of the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, for the ensuing 12 months.

DINNER

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA

Brigadier-General S. J. A. Denison presided at the Royal Military College of Canada dinner which was held at the Café Royal on Friday evening. General Sir Arthur Currie was the guest of honour, and others present included:—

General Sir George Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-General Sir George Cory, Major-Generals Sir Percy Girouard, Sir Dudley Ridout, and E. M. Morris, Colonels C. M. Stephen, R.A.O.C., and W. Weldon McLean, Lieutenant-Colonels W. G. Beema, R.C.A.S.C., H. R. Kemp, R.E.; and A. E. Grasett, R.E. Wing Commander P. A. O. Leask, R.A.F. Majors F. H. P. Gibson, R.E.; C. W. Mackie, R.A.; A. C. Greenwood, R.A.; E. F. Budden, R.H.A.; A. Macrae, R.A.; H. Lumsden, R.E.; and J. K. Roberts, R.C.A. Captains G. S. Hatton, R.E.; F. C. Plow, R.C.A.; A. C. Brooks, R.E.; W. J. Evans, R.C.A.; R. D. Rose, R.E.; and A. McGoun, R.F.C. Messrs. B. M. Archibald, R.E.; A. J. Kemp, R.C.E.; P. C. Fair, R.A.F.; W. E. Rodgers, T.C.E.; W. G. Fraser, R.C.E.; H. L. Lewin, R.C.F.; W. N. Bostock, R.C.A.; J. D. Graves, R.E.; H. C. Smith, R.E.; D. A. M. MacLaren, G. S. Jennings, R. H. Parsons, R.C.A.; H. A. London, R.C.A.F.; B. G. Carr Harris, R.C.A.F.; R. Cary Cartwright, R. M. Elliott, B.A.; J. C. Hodson, R.C.A.S.C.; and W. S. Clouston, B.S.; and Dr. K. Ferrie.

FUNERAL

THE REV. C. F. TOWNLEY

The funeral of the Rev. Charles Francis Townley took place on Saturday at Fulbourn, Cambs. The Rev. T. H. Hennessey, the Rev. C. E. W. Best-Dalison, and the Rev. Seiriol J. A. Evans (son-in-law) officiated. The chief mourners included:—Mrs. Townley (widow), Mr. C. E. Townley (son), Commander the Hon. Guy and Mrs. Stopford (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Seiriol Evans (daughters), Sir Walter Townley, Mr. M. G. Townley, and the Rev. A. P. Townley (brothers), the Misses Anna, Georgina, and Cecil Townley (sisters), Mrs. A. P. Townley (sister-in-law), Colonel E. R. Pratt, Mr. J. Denman, Mr. Maximilian Dalison, and Colonel J. Dalison. Among others present were:—

Dame Beryl Oliver (representing London Headquarters British Red Cross Society); Mrs. Adeane, president, Colonel B. W. Beales, vice-chairman, Major-General Hendley, county controller, Mrs. Eyrate, secretary (representing the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely branch, British Red Cross Society), Lady Braybrooke, the Hon. Mrs. de Beaumont, the Hon. Alice Neville, Mrs. Noel Ponsonby, Mr. R. B. Jenyns, Canon Burrell, Colonel J. Griffiths, Mr. W. C. Dampier Whetham, Professor and Mrs. W. W. Buckland, and Colonel and Mrs. Lascelles.

THE STATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR

The Lord Chamberlain announces that the charge for admission to the State Apartments, Windsor Castle, on Friday next will be half-price—namely, 6d. for adults and 3d. for children. Sailors, soldiers, airmen, and Naval, Military, and Air Force nurses in uniform will be admitted free of charge. The State Apartments will be open from 11 a.m. until 3 p.m. The Queen's Dolls' House will be on view during the hours that the State Apartments are open, at an extra charge of 6d. each person.

The State Apartments will be closed to the public on Christmas Day.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 14

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN L. A. G. PINHEY AND MISS BASSETT

The engagement is announced between Captain Louis Alexander Gordon Pinhey, 4th Battalion (P.W.O.), 8th Punjab Regiment, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Pinhey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Political Department, Government of India, and of Lady Pinhey, of 7, Milborne-grove, London, S.W., and Elizabeth Naomi Agnes Bassett, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. MacIvor Bassett, of Treglaze Vean, Lelant, Cornwall.

MR. S. E. GORDON AND MISS A. H. SERVAES

The engagement is announced between Stanley Edgar Gordon, M.C., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gordon, of The Manor, Great Sutton, Chester, and Audrey, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Servaes, of Beechfield, Aigburth, Liverpool.

MR. R. OWEN-JONES AND MISS K. CARTER

The engagement is announced between R. Owen-Jones, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), son of the late Alderman R. Owen-Jones and Mrs. Owen-Jones, of Pwllheli, and Kathleen, younger daughter of Major and Mrs. Philip Carter, of Edgbaston.

MR. C. S. ORWIN AND MISS C. S. LOWRY

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly, early in January, between Charles Stewart Orwin, Director of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford, and Christabel Susan, younger daughter of the late Charles Lowry, Headmaster of Tonbridge, and of Mrs. Lowry, 12, Lonsdale-road, Oxford.

MR. W. O'BYRNE AND MISS DALRYMPLE

The engagement is announced between William O'Byrne, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael O'Byrne, Claremont, Second-avenue, Hove, and Jean Olive Marjorie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Dalrymple, 39, Preston Park-avenue, Brighton.

MR. A. F. G. EVERITT AND MISS KENT

An engagement is announced between Arthur Francis Graham Everitt, elder son of the late F. W. E. Everitt, K.C., and the late Mrs. Everitt, of Grey Court, Goring-on-Thames, and Phyllis Margaret, only daughter of the late Ernest Neild Kent, of Aldenham, Herts, and Mrs. Kent, of Home Wood, Fleet, Hants.

MR. D. GREEN AND MISS GERVIS

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly on January 27, between Donald Green, of Sourabaya, Java, son of the late Mr. Arthur Green and of Mrs. F. F. Lydon, of 1, River-avenue, N.13, and Juliet, elder daughter of the late Dr. C. Berkeley Gervis and Mrs. Gervis, of Seaford, Sussex.

MR. M. MILLAR AND MISS HEDLEY

The marriage between Mr. Malcolm Millar and Miss Joan Hedley will take place in Malaya in March. Miss Hedley leaves England on January 31.

MR. A. C. RAPHAEL AND MRS. K. H. ADAMSON

The marriage arranged between Mr. Aubrey C. Raphael and Mrs. Katharine H. Adamson will take place on Monday, January 19, 1931. A reception will be held afterwards at 13, Hill-street, Mayfair, W.

MR. W. R. CURTIS AND MISS G. CRIPPS

The engagement is announced between William Richard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Curtis, of Coniston, Southend, and Gwennie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cripps, of Ivanhoe, Rochford, Essex.

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant D. H. T. L. Jenkins, Royal Navy, and Miss Marjorie Bell will not take place.

MARRIAGES

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. STUDD AND MISS A. M. TULLIS

The marriage took place at the Cathedral, Inverness, on Saturday (very quietly owing to the serious illness of the bride's mother) of Brigadier-General Herbert Studd, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (late Commanding Coldstream Guards), and Miss Alice Maude Tullis, daughter of the late David Tullis, of Rutherglen, and of Mrs. Tullis. The Bishop of Moray and Ross officiated. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Lord Invernairn. Major-General Sir Cecil Pereira, K.C.B., C.M.G., was best man.

LIEUTENANT P. F. R. WAUD, R.N., AND MISS S. E. SANGER

The marriage took place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Saturday of Lieutenant Pierre Waud, R.N., youngest son of the late Major W. H. Waud and Mrs. Waud, of 25, Harrington-gardens, S.W., and Miss Sybell Ernest Sanger, elder daughter of Mr. Ernest Sanger, J.P., and Mrs. Sanger, of 26, Montagu-square, W., and Hurley, Berkshire. The Rev. W. F. Scott, Chaplain to the Royal Navy, and the Rev. A. E. N. Simms officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a close-fitting gown of parchment-tinted lace, with a train of the same material. The veil of lace-embroidered net was held in place by a headdress of parchment-tinted lilies, and she carried a sheaf of Madonna lilies. She was attended by four little girls—Miss Sheila Waud, Miss Joyce Wilton, Miss Biddy Lushington, and Miss Pamela Blake—who wore long frilled dresses of gold net and coatees of turquoise-blue velvet. They wore wreaths of gold leaves in their hair, and carried Victorian posies. She was also attended by two little boys—Master Bill Fitzherbert and Master Michael Walford—who wore sailor suits. Miss Mary Sanger (sister of the bride) was the grown-up bridesmaid, and she was dressed in a gown of turquoise-blue georgette, with a velvet coatee to match. She wore a headdress of parchment-tinted lilies, and carried a sheaf of yellow roses. Lieutenant C. Lowe, R.N., was best man, and, like the bridegroom, wore full-dress uniform. A guard of honour was formed by brother-officers of the bridegroom. A reception was held at the May Fair Hotel, and among those present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanger, Captain and Mrs. J. A. Sanger, Captain and Mrs. R. Waud, Mrs. Christopher Waud, Mrs. F. E. C. Blake, Miss Beecroft, Sir John and Lady Corcoran, the Misses Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Sanger, Colonel and Mrs. R. Herrieres, Dr. Alida Sir Percy Simmons, Mrs. Liddell Simpson, Mr. A. G. Ferard, Sir Duncan and Lady Watson, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wilton, Captain N. Fitzherbert, R.N., and Mrs. Fitzherbert, Colonel and Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. W. Waud, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Puch, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Fegen, Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, Lieutenant R. B. C. Hutchison, R.N., Commander and Mrs. Blake, Surgeon-Commander and Mrs. Jarlett, the Hon. Mrs. Yorke Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Birt, Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Lushington, Mrs. Walford, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fraser, Sir Alexander and Lady Houston, Mr. and Miss Maclachlan, Mr. and Mrs. Parry and Miss Parry, Mrs. Cleaz, Mrs. Malin-son, Dr. Adeline Roberts, Colonel and Mrs. Rivens-Moore, Major and Mrs. Rough, Mrs. E. P. Sanger, Miss S. A. Melly, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott Watson, and Mrs. Bonwick.

The honeymoon is being spent in Paris, and the bride travelled in a deep blue dress of crêpe romaine, with a coat of the same material, trimmed with grey lamb.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER T. ELLIS, R.N., AND MISS K. M. LEWIS

The marriage took place at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, on Saturday of Lieutenant-Commander Thomas Ellis, R.N., only son of the late Mr. Richard Ellis, of Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, and Mrs. Ellis, of St. George's-road, Bedford, and Miss Kathleen Mary Lewis, daughter of the late Mr. Herbert T. Lewis, of Johannesburg, and Mrs. Lewis, of 85, Cadogan-gardens. The Ven. W. K. Knight-Adkin, Chaplain of the Fleet, officiated.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. H. S. Johnson-Hall, wore a gown of parchment-tinted satin, and a train of Brussels lace. Her tulle veil was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom, and she carried a bouquet of arum lilies. Miss Betty Cantauld was the bridesmaid, and she wore a gown of red velvet and carried red roses. Lieutenant-Commander H. R. M. Laird, R.N., was best man, and, like the bridegroom, wore full-dress uniform. A guard of honour was formed by brother-officers of the bridegroom. The honeymoon is being spent on the Continent, and the bride travelled in a brown georgette dress over a brown coat trimmed with lynx and a felt hat to tone.

MR. H. G. CHEVIS AND MRS. JACKSON

The marriage took place quietly in London on Saturday of Hubert George Chevis, Royal Artillery, younger son of Sir William Chevis (late I.C.S.) and Lady Chevis, of Bournemouth, and Frances Howard, only child of the late Frank and Mrs. Rollason, of Hove.

CHRISTENINGS

The christening of the infant son of the late Captain G. F. Scott Douglas and Lady Blanche Scott Douglas took place at Badminton Church yesterday. The Rev. J. S. Gibbs officiated, and the child was named James Louis Fitzroy Scott. The godparents were the Duke of Beaufort, Sir George Douglas, for whom Baron F. de Tuyll stood proxy, for whom Michelham, for whom the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort stood proxy, and Mrs. E. Stokes.

The christening of the infant son of Captain Bryan Mayfield, Scots Guards, and Mrs. Mayfield took place at St. Michael and All Angels' Church, Pirbright, on Saturday. The Rev. H. S. Kelsey officiated, and the child was called Richard. The godparents were Captain J. Keith Edwards, Scots Guards, the Rev. Guy Mayfield, and Miss Barbara Wace.

The christening of the infant daughter of Mr. Trevor Thornton-Berry, J.P., and Mrs. Thornton-Berry took place at St. Bartholomew's Church, West Witton, Yorkshire, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. T. L. Gomersall and the Rev. G. T. Whitehead (grandfather) officiated, and the child was named Unity Sylvia. The godparents were Major Douglas Collins, Mrs. A. Chapman-Purchas, and Miss M. Burrill.

HUNT AND COUNTY BALLS

THE SEASON'S LIST

We publish below a list of forthcoming Hunt, County, and Service balls. The list will be revised and repeated every Monday until further notice.

TO-NIGHT.—Linlithgow and Stirlingshire Hunt ball, the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh (Newman's band).

DECEMBER 29.—Llangibby Hunt ball, Westgate Hotel, Newport (Newman's band).
Gloucestershire County ball, Town Hall, Cheltenham.
Stratford-upon-Avon Hospital ball, Town Hall, Stratford-upon-Avon (Southwick's band).
West Norfolk Hunt ball, Majestic ball-room, King's Lynn.

DECEMBER 30.—Montgomery County ball, Town Hall, Welshpool (Newman's band).
Radnorshire and West Herefordshire Hunt Club ball, Garnstone Castle (Pilbeam's band).
The Denbighshire Infirmary ball, Howell's School, Denbigh (by permission of the Governors and the Headmistress) (Clifford Essex band).

DECEMBER 31.—The Tiverton Hunt ball.
The Taunton Vale and West Somerset Hunt ball, Taunton (Newman's band).
Avon Vale Hunt ball, Town Hall, Trowbridge.
Cheltenham Hospitals ball, Town Hall, Cheltenham (Marius Winter's band).
South Wold Hunt ball, Golf Hotel, Woodhall Spa (Mark Sheridan's band).
The Teme Valley Hunt ball, Stanage Park, Radnorshire (lent by Mr. and Mrs. Rogers) (Clabon-West band).
The Durham Foot Harriers Hunt ball, Princess ballroom, Durham.

JANUARY 1.—The Kidderminster and District General Hospital ball, Town Hall, Kidderminster (Newman's band).
West Herts Hospital ball, Ashridge House, Berkhamsted (by permission of the Trustees of the Bonar Law Memorial College and of Major-General Sir Reginald and Lady Hoskins) (1st Embassy band).
Wick and District Basset-hounds, the Pump Room, Bath (Pilbeam's band).
The Bedale Hunt ball, the Officers' Club, Catterick Camp (by permission of Major-General Kirke and the Officers of the Garrison).

JANUARY 2.—The Beaufort Hunt ball, Westonbirt School, near Tetbury (by permission of the Governors).
The Devon and Somerset Staghounds' Hunt ball, the Metropole Hotel, Minehead.
The Royal Berkshire Hospital ball (Clifford Essex band).
The Hambledon Hunt Club ball, the Guildhall, Winchester (Pilbeam's band).
The Mid-Kent Hunt ball, Corn Exchange, Maidstone.
The North Cotswold Hunt ball.
The Northamptonshire General Hospitals ball, Northampton (Clabon-West band).
The Southdown Hunt ball, Town Hall, Lewes (Marius Winter's band).
Blackmore Vale Hunt ball, Sherborne School (by permission of the Headmaster).
Royal West Sussex Hospital ball, Assembly Rooms, Chichester (Southwick's band).
The Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary ball, the University College of North Wales, Bangor.
The Isle of Wight Hunt ball, the Queen's Hall, Newport.
6th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (T.A.) annual ball, Buxton.
Regimental ball, 5th Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment, Town Hall, Cheltenham.
Morpeth Hunt ball, Gallowhill.
Cheshire Hunt ball, Grosvenor Hotel, Chester (Embassy band).
North Northumberland Hunt ball, St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich (Vale Lane's band).
The Essex Union Hunt ball, the Shire Hall, Chelmsford.
Annual Divisional Conservative ball, Saffron Walden Town Hall, Essex (Millar's (Cambridge) band).
The 46th (N.M.) Divisional Signals (T.A.) annual ball, The Mikado, Nottingham.
Wycombe Memorial Hospital annual ball, Town Hall, High Wycombe.

JANUARY 5.—The Wheatland Hunt ball, Aldenham Park, Bridgnorth (by permission of Mr. Gomer Williams) (Newman's band).
Wylye Valley Hunt ball, Spa Hotel, Bath (Newman's band).
The East Sussex Hunt ball, Drill Hall, Battle, Sussex.
Newport (Salop) County ball (Clifford Essex band).

JANUARY 6.—The Eridge Hunt ball, the Pump Room, Tunbridge Wells.
The Middleton Hunt ball, Birdsall House, Malton (by permission of Lord and Lady Middleton).
Brecon Hunt ball, Buckland, Bwlch (by permission of Lady Buckland).
The Portman Hunt ball, Canford School, Wimborne (by permission of the Governing Body) (Clifford Essex band).
The South Durham Hunt ball, Constitutional Hall, Stockton-on-Tees.
Derbyshire Children's Hospital ball, Assembly Rooms, Derby.

JANUARY 7.—The Berwickshire Hunt ball, Manderston (by permission of the Hon. Lady Miller).
The Devon County ball, Poltimore (by permission of the Headmistress) (Newman's band).
The Wynnstay Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Whitchurch (Vale Lane's band).
York and Ainsty Hunt ball, Askham Grange (by permission of Major and Mrs. Wailes-Fairbairn) (Keech-Rosebery dance band).
Cornwall County ball, Truro.
Herefordshire Hunt Club ball, Shire Hall, Hereford (Peter Fielding's band).
Grafton Hunt ball, Manor House, Brackley (by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Hayman) (Newman's band).
Old Berkeley Hunt ball, Moor Park (Embassy band).

JANUARY 8.—Glamorgan Hunt Club ball, the Pavilion, Cowbridge (Newman's band).
The Dorset Hunt ball, the Corn Exchange, Dorchester.
The Westmorland County ball, Town Hall, Kendal (Newman's band).
The Suffolk County ball, the Athenaeum, Bury St. Edmunds (Embassy band).
5th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters, annual ball, Assembly Rooms, Derby (Conri Tait's band).
The Herefordshire General Hospital ball, the Shire Hall, Hereford (Peter Fielding's band).

JANUARY 9.—5th Battalion, The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment (T.A.), Officers' annual ball, the Drill Hall, The Lane, Ashburnham-road, Bedford (Embassy band).
The Hurworth Hunt ball, Rounton Grange.
County of Gloucester Territorial ball, Victoria Rooms, Clifton, Bristol (Clifford Essex band).
The Mendip Hunt ball, the Pump Room, Bath (Vassie's band).
Chester Infirmary ball, the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester (Kit-Cat Club band).
The Grove Hunt ball, Town Hall, Retford.
West Kent Hunt ball, the Wildernesse Club, Sevenoaks.
The Crawley and Horsham Hunt ball, the headquarters of the 4th Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment, Denne-road, Horsham.
The V.W.H. (Earl Bathurst's) Hunt ball, the Bingham Hall, Cirencester (Pilbeam's band).

JANUARY 12.—The Berkeley and Ledbury Hunt ball, the Guildhall, Gloucester.
The League of Mercy "All Age" Fancy Dress ball, Shire Hall, Hereford.
The Albrighton Hunt ball, Chillington Hall, Wolverhampton (lent by Mr. and Mrs. Gifford) (Newman's band).

JANUARY 13.—The Monmouthshire Hunt Club ball, the Rolls Hall, Monmouth (Pilbeam's band).
Craven Hunt Club, Corn Exchange, Newbury.
The Worcestershire Hunt club annual ball, the Shire Hall, Worcester.
The High Peak Hunt ball, Buxton Hydro (Dick Richards's band).

JANUARY 14.—The Fernie Hunt ball, the Assembly Rooms, Market Harborough.

JANUARY 15.—The Holderness Hunt ball, Burton Constable (by permission of Colonel and Mrs. Chichester-Constable) (Embassy band).
The Bramham Moor Hunt ball.
The V.W.H. (Cricklade) Hunt ball, the Bingham Hall, Cirencester (Clifford Essex band).

JANUARY 16.—The Pytchley Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Northampton.
The Cotswold Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Cheltenham.
Grantham Hospital ball, the Guildhall, Grantham (Embassy band).
The Radcliffe Infirmary and Oxfordshire County ball, the Town Hall, Oxford (Pilbeam's band).
Brighton Foot Beagles Hunt ball, Hotel Metropole, Brighton.
Hertford County ball, Brocket Hall, Hatfield (by permission of Sir Charles Nall-Cain).

(Continued at foot of next column)

The Dorking County ball, New Dorking Halls.
The West Street Harriers Hunt ball, Fredville Park, Nonington, near Dover (by permission of Miss Hardy) (Vassie's band).
The Beaumont dance, May Fair Hotel (Marius Winter's band).
Guy's Hospital residents' ball, Grosvenor House, Park-lane.

JANUARY 22.—Melton Mowbray Hunt ball, Corn Exchange, Melton Mowbray.

JANUARY 23.—County of Buckingham Territorial ball (cancelled).
Meynell Hunt ball, Town Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
Garth Hunt Club ball, Tylney Hall, Rotherwick, Hants (by permission of Sir Herbert Cayzer).
Warneford Hospital ball, Shire Hall, Warwick.
Royal Army Ordnance Corps ball, Savoy Rooms, Southsea.

JANUARY 30.—Cambridge University Conservative Association ball, the University Arms.

FEBRUARY 11.—The Highland ball, Hyde Park Hotel.

FEBRUARY 13.—The Robin Hoods' ball, Palais de Danse, Nottingham (Newman's band, the Robin Hoods' band, and the Metronomes).

FEBRUARY 20.—The ninth annual military ball, 5th Bn., K.O.Y.L.I., Mansion House, Doncaster (Conri Tait's band; dancing 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.).

FEBRUARY 25.—University Pitt Club ball, Cambridge.

FEBRUARY 26.—University United Hunts ball, Cambridge.

MARCH 6.—South Herts Beagles Hunt ball, Town Hall, St. Albans.

MARCH 13.—Clare College, Cambridge, Boat Club Centenary ball, College Hall (by special permission of the Master and Fellows).
The Tedworth Hunt ball, Officers' Club, Tidworth.

APRIL 7.—South Pembrokeshire Hunt ball, Tenby.

LAKE DISTRICT SCENERY

REPORT ON REGIONAL PLANNING

The committee which for three years has been considering the regional planning of the southern portion of the Lake District has now issued its report. Out of the total regional area of 191,316 acres less than one-tenth is being town planned. The total area of land in the region now owned by the National Trust is 481 acres, and the committee remarks that "unfortunately the area preserved is at present wholly inadequate, and much more will have to be done before the scenic beauty of the region is properly protected," adding that "the slow, relentless attack on the scenic beauty of the Lake District has been going on for over 150 years." Attention is directed to the demand for control resulting from the coming of the week-end cottage or bungalow, built in ribbon formation along the main roads.

The report also states that "the possibility of an aerodrome beside Lake Windermere, on land adjoining Calgarth Park, is one which many lovers of Lakeland will deplore. By aeroplane the time needed to reach such places as Liverpool and Manchester is considerably reduced and, if flying becomes popular, this reduction might result in the building of many summer houses on sites within half an hour's run of the aerodrome, and so intensify building in the valleys around the head of Lake Windermere. In addition to this the noise would detract from the amenity of the lake side. An equally good site for an aerodrome could be found near Kendal."

Referring to the Electricity Board's scheme and its bearing on this region the committee points out that this scheme may ultimately result in the development of a number of village industries, and the authorities are recommended, therefore, to obtain powers to impose such restrictions as will prevent objectionable buildings, or, if they consider industrial buildings undesirable on the site chosen, to refuse to allow their erection. The discovery of a rich deposit of diatomaceous earth in Kentmere on the site of what 50 years ago was a beautiful lake, and mining operations recently begun at Red Tarn, above Wrynose Pass, illustrate the need for being ready with power to deal with industrial development. One of the changes noted since the introduction of motor transport is recorded in the Lyth Valley, near Windermere, from which "during the damson season motors from Leeds and other large towns carry away tons of fruit every day."

Road census figures are given showing that owing to motor-cars, motor-coaches and omnibuses, traffic during the holiday season has doubled and trebled on roads in the region, and by-passes are suggested to prevent congestion of traffic from Yorkshire and Lancashire or to safeguard streets and buildings of antiquarian or historic interest in old towns and villages. At another point in the Lune Valley it is stated that the increase in traffic lately of over 200 per cent. is due in part to services from Blackpool to Newcastle and Middlesbrough. Relief of the summer congestion of traffic is especially urged on the Grasmere road, which "follows the finest scenic route in the North of England."

The committee concludes that the major problems of safeguarding arise in the north-west corner of the region, chiefly in Langdale, Grasmere, Kentmere, Longsleddale, and upper Troutbeck valleys and along the shores of the Lakes. Here the erection of buildings outside the areas already spoiled must be strictly controlled, both as to the portion which may be built upon and, where buildings are allowed, the type and colouring of the materials used. This is a large area, and the expense of complete preservation is eased to some extent by the fact that certain portions are already wholly or partially protected, either as parks and National Trust property, or as commons and water catchment areas, but very much more land should be protected, and even within the area mentioned some of the commons and water catchments need better protection. The common lands are very extensive and cover large areas around Langdale, Grasmere, and Loughrigg, as well as part of Farleton Fell and other smaller areas. The total area of common land is about 11,300 acres. It ought to be possible to preserve this large area, as the scheduling need not interfere with the ordinary uses to which it is put by the commoners, and it is to the interests of all in the Lake District to preserve its attractions unimpaired so far as possible.

Most of the land above the 1,000ft. contour is too rough and inaccessible to tempt building, and its preservation does not raise any very serious problems. Further, the rugged configuration of the region precludes the making of any attempt to form an elaborate road system. Even the planning of necessary improvements to existing roads is often attended with difficulties. Though it eases to some extent some of the difficulties of preservation, the lack of alternative routes, and also the difficulty of widening existing roads beyond a certain width without loss of amenity, makes all the more necessary the prevention of ribbon development.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER IN EGYPT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, Dec. 21

The Duke of Gloucester landed at Suez this morning from the Viceroy of India and motored to Cairo. He lunched at the officers' mess of the 17th/21st Lancers and afterwards attended the races at Heliopolis. He took tea at the Residency with the High Commissioner, Sir Percy Loraine. At 6 p.m. he boarded the train for Port Said, where he re-embarked in the Viceroy of India.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 21

At a Congregation on Friday the following among other degrees were conferred:—

D.Sc.—W. J. Hickinbottom (Chemistry); M. C. Johnson (Physics). Ph.D.—E. G. Ashton (Electrical Engineering); T. E. Banks (Physics); W. Leach (Botany); H. M. Stanley (Oil Engineering and Refining); K. R. Sturley (Electrical Engineering).

B.A.—WITH HONOURS.—School of German.—Class II. (Division I.).—M. Teodl. School of Geography.—Aegrotat.—A. J. Palethorpe.

M.D.—F. Smith.

SHEFFIELD, Dec. 20

Professor Desch, the Professor of Metallurgy, has been invited to give the George Fisher Baker lectures in Chemistry at Cornell University from October, 1931, to February, 1932.

The George Fisher Baker Non-resident Lectureship was established in 1926 in order to provide for the visit in each Semester of a European chemist to Cornell.

The lecturer during the present Semester is Professor Hevesy, of Freiburg, and for next Semester Dr. N. V. Sidgwick, of Lincoln College, Oxford. Professor Desch will hold the position during the first Semester of 1931-32, having exchanged terms with Professor W. L. Bragg, of Manchester, who has been obliged to postpone his visit.

A GLORY OF CANTERBURY

THE CHRIST CHURCH GATEWAY, 1520-1930

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

One of the most striking and dramatic moments in the history of Canterbury must have been on a May day in the year 1520, when there rode through the streets two young men, destined to become the most powerful rulers in Europe. King Henry VIII. was in the prime of his manhood, a handsome young athlete, who could bend a bow with the best forester in the realm, and flash through the lists like a Launcelot. The Emperor Charles V. was only 20 years old, athletic and graceful, the finest light horseman in the Netherlands. Henry was still the popular monarch who loved "pastime with good company"; not for ten years would begin the reign of terror which, organized with consummate and merciless skill, was to hold England panic-stricken at his feet. Charles, pale and silent, ill-educated, stammering in his speech and unable to converse in any language but Flemish—Charles of the Netherlands, Charles I. of Spain, Charles IV. of Naples, and since 1519 the Emperor Charles the Fifth, would in a few years' time spread his tentacles to crush the free breath out of men.

The two kings were greeted by the Corporation of the City of Canterbury, clad in new livery gowns of tawny cloth. As they approached the Cathedral they were met by Archbishop Wareham and conducted to the great West Doors. At the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury in the Trinity Chapel they "said their devotions and offered oblations," after which they were escorted by the Archbishop to his palace, greeted by Queen Catherine, the wife of one King and the aunt of the other, and entertained by the Primate for three days at "incredible expense." At the end of that time Charles set out for the Netherlands, and Henry for Calais and the Plain of Ardres, where Wolsey was to stage the unique display known as the Field of the Cloth of Gold, at which his Prince would parley with yet a third great ruler, Francis I. of France.

On that spring day the youthful monarchs must have seen in all its beauty the great Central Tower of the Cathedral, a gem of Gothic architecture completed but a few years before. And they must have cast more than a glance of admiration at the magnificent Christ Church Gate. The mortar was scarcely dry between the stones; and they would see the entrancing beauty and delicacy of the craftsmanship; the embattled parapet and the two octagonal turrets, the canopied statue in the centre, flanked by rows of angels with outspread wings; the shafts, mouldings, and spandrils surmounted with ornaments and shields of arms—rich English Gothic of the latest type.

Its Prior builder, Thomas Goldstone II., had passed to his long rest on September 16, 1517, while the sculptor was still at work on the gate; for in his will Goldstone left a sum of money for the completion of the work. The memorials of his priorate entitle him to be ranked with the great builders of the Cathedral Choir in the twelfth century, and with Thomas Chillenden, the "greatest builder of a Prior that ever was in Christes Cirche" in the year 1400; for it was Goldstone who erected the beautifully carved strainer arches across the eastern end of the nave, in the centre of which may still be seen his rebus, a blue shield with three gold stones, and on either side the words, *Non nobis, Domine, non nobis sed nomini tuo da Gloriam.* Much of Prior Goldstone's work has disappeared, but he it was who built the New Lodging, complete with banqueting halls and chambers, where the Deanery now stands. He provided ingeniously for the draining of the crypt, which had been frequently submerged, and together with Richard Dering, the cellarer, he presented a magnificent set of tapestries to be hung on the north and south sides of the Choir on special occasions. Parts of these hangings are now to be seen in the Cathedral at Aix en Provence.

Those who rightly regard the Christ Church Gateway as the crowning glory of the Cathedral Precincts will be distressed to hear that an examination made on November 20 by the Cathedral architect, Mr. W. D. Caröe, disclosed the fact that the stonework is in a deplorable condition. Not long ago about 6cwt. of stone was found lying on the ground. Many large stones were found to be loose and shattered, and there is no possibility of repair of the northern buttresses towards the Precincts, save by the insertion of new stone. The front of the building has also suffered severely from decomposition in the last few years, and a good many of the shields of arms held by angels are scaling badly. In view of the almost unique character of the work it will be advisable to repair these in reconstructed stone before they become further decayed. The remainder could be maintained as a ruin at a cost of about £800.

The Christ Church Gateway is the home of the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral; but they have already made themselves responsible for reparations during 1931 to the amount of over £1,700, and therefore regard with concern the fact that there is no money at present available for the repair of the building from whose spacious office, with its stone mullioned windows, communication is held with over 3,000 "Friends" in all parts of the world. Any Friend (or even friend) of Canterbury Cathedral who would help, and help quickly, to the preservation of this building—which is as useful as it is beautiful—would be doing a great service. And how much greater a service if the gifts were such as to enable the twentieth century to do its plain duty and rebuild the two octagonal turrets which the nineteenth century destroyed!

*** Illustrations of the gateway as it was in 1800 and as it appears to-day appear on page 16.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

SECTIONAL PRESIDENTS

WITH THE BEAUFORT AND COTTESMORE

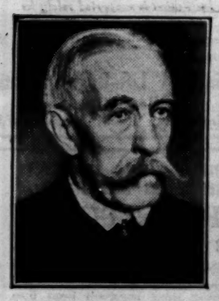
A MEET OF THE BEAUFORT.—The Duke of Beaufort's Hunt met at Foxley Green, near Malmesbury, Wilts, on Saturday, and our photograph shows hounds and field leaving Burnt Heath farm. Hounds lost by Malmesbury Common, but after racing towards Kingway they turned for Bradfield and killed near Westpark.

MR. J. W. H. T. DOUGLAS, the well-known Essex and England cricketer, who was among those lost in the wreck of the Oberon.

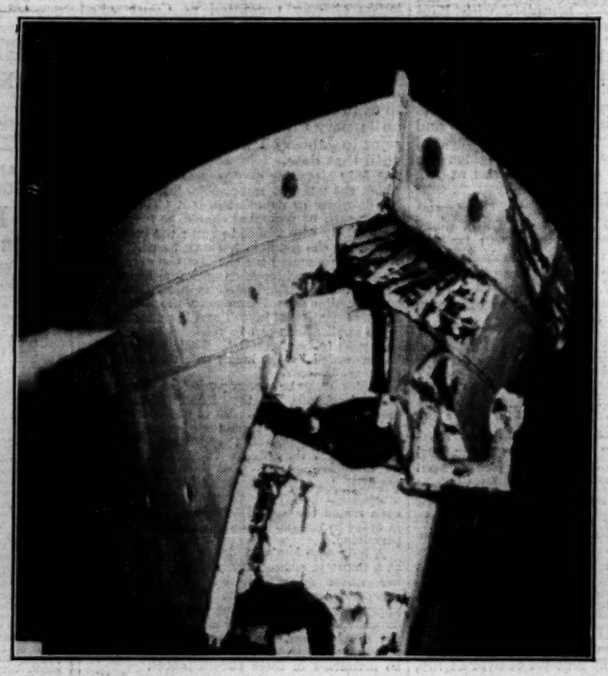
AT STAPLEFORD PARK.—Hounds and field moving away from Stapleford Park, Melton Mowbray, where the Cottesmore Hunt met on Saturday. The morning hunt occupied upwards of two hours and several foxes were found.

WRECK OF THE OBERON

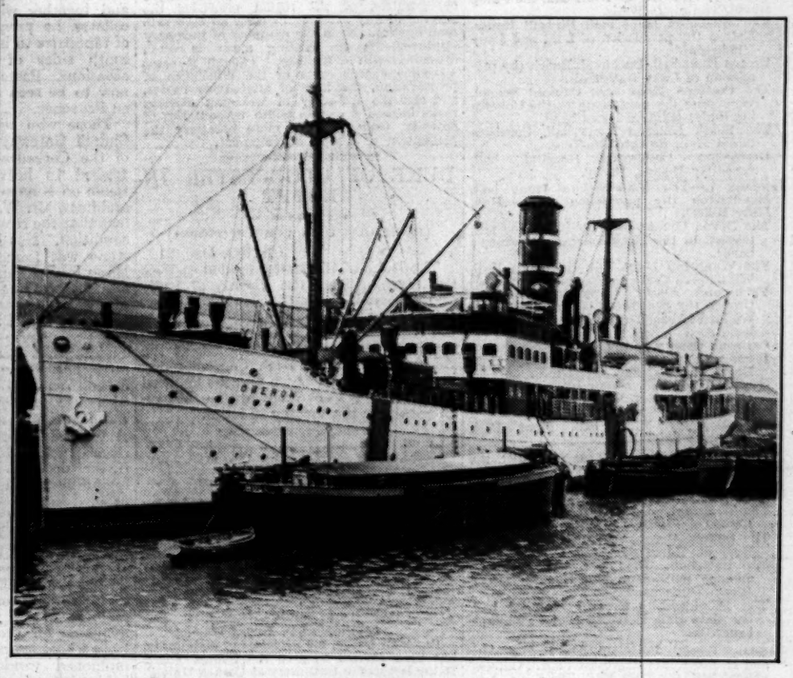
SIR HARRY PERRY ROBINSON, whose death is announced. He was War Correspondent of *The Times*, and was also distinguished as a naturalist.



MR. J. H. DOUGLAS, the well-known sportsman, father of Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas, who lost his life in the Oberon.

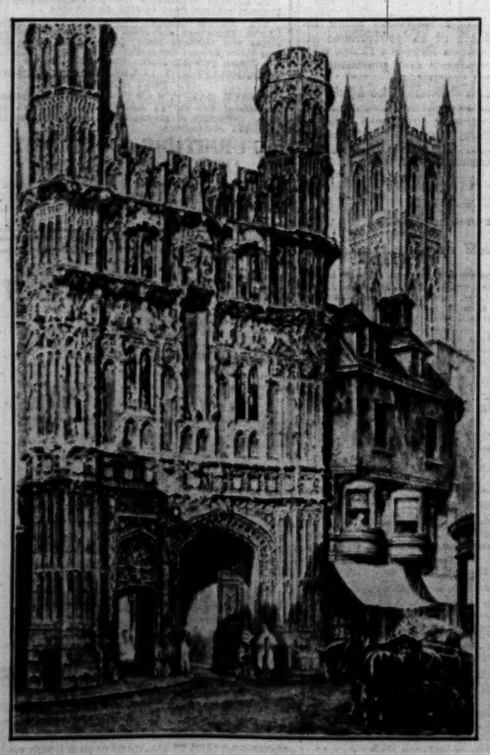


THE DAMAGED BOWS of the Arcturus after the collision with the Oberon. When the disaster occurred there was a dense fog in the Kattegat and this made rescue work extremely difficult.

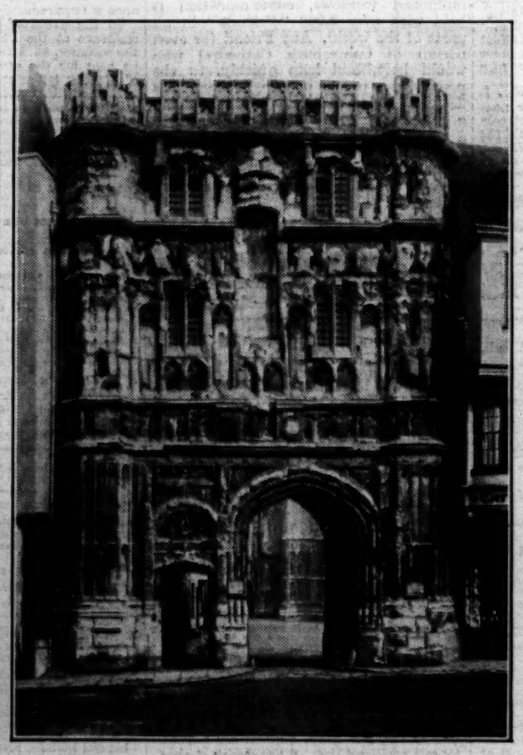


THE OBERON, which sank off Läsö, at the entrance to the Baltic Sea, late on Friday night after collision with another Finnish steamer, the Arcturus. Four passengers and 36 members of the crew were saved, and of the 42 who lost their lives 9 were British.

MISS ALICE HAFREN, a Finnish Doctor of Philosophy, who is reported as one of the missing in the Oberon disaster.



THE CHRIST CHURCH GATEWAY, CANTERBURY.—An examination of the Christ Church Gateway at Canterbury Cathedral, made in November, disclosed the fact that the stonework is in a deplorable condition, and funds are urgently needed for the necessary repairs. It is suggested in an article on another page that the restoration work should include the rebuilding of the two octagonal towers shown in the drawing on the left, which depicts the gateway as it was in 1800.



THE KING OF SPAIN with the Captain-General of Madrid, Don Fredenco Berenguer, and the Colonel of the Regiment of León, watching the march past of the troops at the Simon Bolivar centenary celebration. This was His Majesty's first appearance outside the Royal Palace after the revolutionary episodes.

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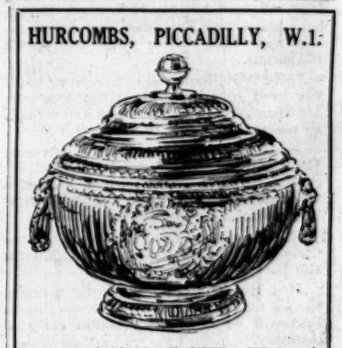

A remarkable circular William III. (1701) Punch Bowl by Benjamin Pyne made before Queen Anne died. Hall marked on bowl cover and handles. Weight 249 ozs., diameter 17 inches, height 18 inches. It is the finest bowl and cover and the finest piece of Silver of any kind that has come under the hammer anywhere for years, but I am afraid the size is rather against it.

To be sold with many other choice pieces at Calder House, Piccadilly, to-morrow, Tuesday, December 23rd, by order of the Baronet from whom I collected it last Wednesday. It bears his family arms and has fine lion mask handles.

See also page 22.

SALES AT THE GRAFTON GALLERIES

To-day (Monday).

Books .. .. .. 1.0 p.m.
China .. .. .. 1.45 p.m.

To-morrow (Tuesday).

Pictures .. .. .. 12 o'clock.
Furniture .. .. .. 1.30 p.m.

AT CALDER HOUSE.

To-morrow (Tuesday).

Silver .. .. .. 10.30 a.m.
Jewels .. .. .. 2.30 p.m.

Auction sale every Friday of pearls, diamonds, old silver, Sheffield plate. Fortnightly sales of antique furniture, pictures, china, and books. No buying-in charges. Stamps purchased for cash to any amount. Parcels safe registered post.

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'Phone, Gerrard 5971-4.

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Obituary

SIR HARRY PERRY ROBINSON

NATURALIST AND SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

We announce with great regret the death of Sir Harry Perry Robinson, which occurred on Saturday at Minehead, Somerset, of pneumonia, at the age of 71. He had an active and varied career, of which the later years were spent in the service of *The Times*, particularly as our Correspondent on the Western front during the War. In him this journal loses an exceptionally able and valued contributor, and one who had gained the regard and affection of all his colleagues.

Born on November 30, 1859, the third son of the Rev. Julian Robinson, sometime chaplain of the Honourable East India Company and the first editor of the *Pioneer*, he went in 1873 to Westminster School, to which he was all his life deeply attached. He was elected a Queen's Scholar in 1874, became captain of the School in 1877, and was elected head to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1878. After taking his degree without doing himself justice in the schools, he went to America and became a journalist in New York. He happened to be almost alone in his office when the news of a terrible disaster at Brooklyn began to come in, and he was deputed to "handle the story." He returned the next morning to find himself, much to his own surprise, almost famous; and his many columns in that day's paper were long quoted as a model of presentation. His position was assured from that time, and he became well known also as a writer of short stories, being even described, as he delighted to remember, as one of the five best short-story writers of his time. At the beginning of the mining development in the North-West he joined the rush as a special correspondent. It was a rough experience, for he was the only man who was not either a saloon-keeper or a miner, but he sent back vivid narratives of his experiences to New York and Chicago newspapers.

About the year 1884 Perry Robinson settled for a time in Chicago, and began the study of railways. In 1887 he founded the *Railway Age* in Minneapolis, which he edited till 1900. During a six weeks' holiday in 1895 he wrote his first novel, "Men Born Equal," which proved a "best seller." In 1896 he was appointed to a responsible post in Mr. McKinley's National Campaign, of which General Dawes was manager. When the Presidential election was over, the Republican Party chiefs wished him to remain in politics, and he was offered the Legation at The Hague, but refused.

Two or three years afterwards Perry Robinson returned to England, and set himself with characteristic courage to carve out a new career as journalist and author. One of his first and most successful enterprises was to write a series of articles, which were published in *The Times*, on the greater mammals, and although he did brilliant work in other fields, it is perhaps as a naturalist that he will be best remembered. Two of his brothers also made a name for themselves in this pursuit. Phil Robinson wrote some of the most charming essays on our wild animals in the English language, and Kay Robinson founded a kind of school of natural historians.

Perry Robinson's articles were compact of good history, as well as personal observation and inference, and enlivened with a delightful humour. Moreover, they bore triumphantly the severe test of republication in book form. His knowledge was by no means limited to animals. In one of the "hush" periods of the War, when news was discouraged, he and a colleague sought in vain in some congenial French district for specimens of the Purple Emperor butterfly. Perry Robinson, feeling sure that they were to be found, sent to London for some female Emperors, set them in a cage in the garden of the Press château, and within 24 hours was rewarded by the appearance of several male Emperors. On another occasion, in July, 1916, when he was spending the night on a hillside to watch an attack at dawn, he was intensely interested to hear the notes of both a quail and a lark, aroused by the artillery preparation, and the naturalist's record of this found a place in the War correspondent's dispatch.

After he had been Special Correspondent of *The Times* in various parts of the world, his great opportunity came with the outbreak of the War in 1914. As is well known, the special correspondents possessed nothing resembling the freedom enjoyed by the famous war correspondents of the past, but, within the limitations imposed by the authorities, Perry Robinson did excellent work. He was the oldest of the official correspondents in France, but certainly not the least courageous or the least energetic. It was a reward of his watchfulness that he was the first to enter Lille after the German retreat, and his account of his experiences was both humorous and moving. From the early days at Antwerp, and from the late summer of 1915, when he became an official correspondent representing *The Times* and the *Daily News*, until he returned from Germany, he underwent many hardships, especially in long daily journeys. Courage and persistence were two of his master qualities. As an annalist of the War his accuracy about details was the reward of very great industry and precision. His judgment was singularly sane and often prophetic. As early as October, 1914, he had put on record his conviction that the War would last at least three years; and he always insisted that the terrible and costly ordeal of Passchendaele was crushing the Germans' spirit. Except for short periods of leave he was working continuously in France. He was created K.B.E. with four other War correspondents in March, 1920, and he also received the Legion of Honour. He published "The Turning Point," the Battle of the Somme, in 1917.

After the War he continued to do admirable work for *The Times*. His knowledge, both theoretical and practical, of games and sport, especially of lawn tennis, golf, fishing, and, latterly, bridge, proved especially valuable, and his powers of vivid description showed no sign of failing. In later years the state of his lungs compelled him to winter in warm places, though he continued to work with undiminished zeal. He married, in 1905, Florence Anne, daughter of Mr. Joseph Tester; she survives him with one son.

AN APPRECIATION

The American Ambassador, General C. G. Dawes, writes:—

I first knew Sir H. Perry Robinson when I was a young man and we were both connected with the work of the Republican National Committee in the campaign of 1896 for the election of William McKinley as President. Robinson was, as I remember, in charge of the railroad publicity department. This was an important department, and he was a success. My own work with the Committee, however, brought me not so much into contact with his work as with him personally, when as a young man he exemplified those same unusual and lovable traits of character which endeared him to his associates through life and bring a heartache as we think of them now that he has gone. I knew him so well in the days when we were both young that the recalling of them when I heard the news of his death made me live over again that crowded and active period in our two lives when our hopes and ambitions were as boundless as they were unrealizable, but our physical energy commensurate with them both. Robinson was a young man of intense nervous energy, which was never misdirected but employed always constructively. He had a long and distinguished career since those days when we parted long ago, but I shall always think of him as he was then, when for us "half the world was good, and the other half unknown."

MISS SARAH CLEGG

Miss Sarah Clegg, who died on December 16 at the age of 75, was an active worker for the benefit of women. A correspondent writes of her:—She helped to found the first London hostel for women university students in 1882, and she promoted the early stages of women's clubs and nurses' hostels, as well as being a lifelong supporter of medical schools and colleges for women. She was closely associated with the constitutional movement for woman suffrage, and was always ready to help every pioneer effort of women to enter upon work of service to the community. Her benefactions were extended to the societies for improving the social, moral, and economic position of women, and to individual women seeking training and education, and they ranged from thousands of pounds to unexpected £5 notes. A large proportion of these gifts were given anonymously, and they were accompanied by no limiting conditions. While Miss Clegg made herself responsible for the annual payment of large sums of money to carry on the work in which she believed, she spent next to nothing upon herself, living with the utmost simplicity. The loss of her advice and cooperation will be greatly felt by a wide circle of her friends and fellow-workers. She was a member of the committees of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, the Open Door Council, and many other bodies, and Women's Service Hall in Tufton-street will stand as a lasting memorial of her close association with the London and National Society for Women's Service.

MR. G. J. DIEKEMA

Mr. Gerrit John Diekema, United States Minister to the Netherlands, died at The Hague on Saturday, after an operation, at the age of 71. Born at Holland, Michigan, of Dutch ancestry, he graduated at the State University, was admitted to the Bar, and practised at Holland. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1885, and was Speaker in 1889. In 1907 he was elected to Congress as a Republican and re-elected in 1909. In August last year President Hoover appointed him to the Legation at The Hague.

MR. H. T. SHERINGHAM

Mr. William Radcliffe, the author of "Fishing from the Earliest Times," writes:—

May I, while fully endorsing your appreciation of Mr. Sheringham's gifts and books, not least your "He was a master of the whole philosophy of angling," stress his invariable readiness to make time out of his always busied life to help all or any with practical or literary advice? On the principle of *ex uno disce multos*, perhaps my experience may suffice. Many years ago, although then a complete stranger, I ventured to write and ask him for references in either French or German piscatorial literature, of which he had acquired while a student abroad a wide knowledge, as to the antiquity of "Dapping." Not only did he send these, but also, written in his own hand, a conclusive *résumé* of six pages. Seldom, if ever, have I known an inquirer as to either a modern knot or ancient device mentioned in Greek or Latin literature go empty away. Secondly, never have I heard him belittle or say aught ill of anyone, although no one saw clearer through folk or quicker by his *ripostes* of irony or wit make one feel or cry "Touché."

MR. J. W. H. T. DOUGLAS

GREAT CRICKETER AND GREAT SPORTSMAN

Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas, who perished with his father in the steamer Oberon, as described on another page, was an outstanding figure in sport, and particularly in cricket.

"Johnny" Douglas, as he was always called, was deeply respected by cricket-lovers all the world over, not only on account of his skill, but to an even greater degree for his qualities of character and temperament. His zeal and love for the game, his constant cheerfulness in the face of ill-fortune, his great physical strength, and his tremendous power of endurance were universally admired, and if at times he exaggerated the stubbornness of his batting, his most noisy critics who came to mock invariably remained to cheer. In any game in which he took part his personality was always a dominating feature, and the glossy hair, the bronzed, strong face, the curious waddling walk, and the little mannerisms, all of them denoting keenness, will be sadly missed by a public who had a particularly soft place in its heart for this essentially manly sportsman.

As a cricketer he is entitled to a place in the list of the great all-round players, although his fielding does not put him on a par with such men as Braund, Hirst, or Woolley. As a batsman he was generally too subdued to be amusing, but when he took it into his head to hit the ball he could give it a vicious blow. He invariably took great pains over his innings, watched the ball most carefully, and knew all that there was to be known about most bowlers' intentions. It was as a bowler, however, that he rose to the highest class. A shade faster than medium in pace, he was primarily a length bowler who did not allow complications born of vanity to interfere with accuracy. He was especially dangerous with a new ball, which he could make to swerve both ways, but with his spin he could still make an old ball behave spitefully. And never was a day too long or the batsmen's score too high to kill his spirit. Those who saw him run through a strong Players' team at Lord's in 1919 can never forget the unusual tribute paid to him at the end of the innings, when the whole pavilion rose to him.

John William Henry Tyler Douglas was born on September 3, 1882. He was the elder son of Mr. J. H. Douglas, who was a member of the National Sporting Club for over 30 years, a former president of the Amateur Boxing Association, and a well-known boxing referee. He joined his father's firm of John H. Douglas and Co., timber merchants in the City, of which he became head when his father retired. His younger brother, Mr. C. H. Douglas, also a boxing referee, is a partner in the firm. While still at Felsted "Johnny" Douglas gave the first indication of what a splendid boxer he was by his doings in the Public Schools Championship. Later, with his physical development, he reached the highest class as a middle-weight, and in 1905 won the Amateur Championship, while in 1908 he won the Olympic Middle-weight Championship by beating the Australian, Snowy Baker. It is conceded by all good judges who were privileged to see that contest that it provided one of the most brilliant exhibitions of skilful boxing allied to tremendous hitting ever seen. At the end of three rounds, so level were the men that neither the judges nor the referee could arrive at a verdict, and even after the extra round which was ordered the difference between the two was infinitesimal.

Douglas's entry into first-class cricket in 1901 was enough to dishearten any young player, for facing George Hirst, who had then developed that devastating swerve, he was dismissed for "a pair." Indeed, not until 1911—the year he assumed the captaincy of the Essex eleven, a position he held for 13 years—did he reveal himself as more than a very useful all-round county player. Innings of 72 and not out 22, together with five wickets for 53 runs and two for 38, for the Gentlemen against the Players at Lord's, at once stamped him as cricketer. His work for Essex was extraordinary. In five summers between 1914 and 1923 he scored his 1,000 runs and took his 100 wickets, and many fine performances too numerous to mention stood to his credit.

It was in the winter of 1911-12 when, selected to go to Australia with the M.C.C. team under P. F. Warner, he came right to the front. After the opening match Warner fell ill and Douglas had to captain the side. The first Test Match was lost; the remaining four brilliantly won. That was the tour when F. R. Foster and Barnes were the great bowlers. It is related that Douglas, in the first Test Match, with Barnes, then the best bowler in the world, on his side, went on first with Foster. In the next Test Match at Melbourne, when the English team went on the field, Barnes, without waiting to be told, got hold of the ball and opened the attack. He dismissed Bardsley, Kelleway, Hill, and Armstrong with only 11 runs on the board, and England had the match won.

Douglas came back to England full of honours. The next summer he played in one match in the Triangular Tournament, and then only got his place as substitute for Hayes, but in the winter of 1913-14 he captained the M.C.C. team in South Africa—four Test Matches being won and the other one drawn—and after the War, in which he served in The Bedfordshire Regiment, and reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he took the M.C.C. side to Australia in 1920-21. On his return to England, after all five Test Matches had been lost, he played in 1921 on five occasions against Australia, and finally went out again in 1924-25. He also went to New Zealand in 1906-7. The sad tale of English defeats by Australia during the period just after the War is in no way attributable to any errors in Douglas's leadership. The material at his command was not strong enough, whereas the Australians were rich in talent, and Douglas for his part fought, as he always did, manfully against heavy odds and much discouragement.

Douglas also gained a name at Association football, playing for the Corinthians and the Casuals and gaining an A.F.A. international cap. In all he did he showed an entire devotion to his side, and no man could ask for a greater compliment than to be allowed to play under his inspiring leadership.

DR. T. V. CAMPBELL

The London Missionary Society has received news of the death in Edinburgh on Tuesday night of one of its most distinguished medical missionaries, Dr. Thomas Vincent Campbell, who retired from active service in South India in 1920. Dr. Campbell, who was born in Londonderry on June 23, 1863, received his medical training at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.A., M.B., and Ch.M. He was appointed medical missionary at Jammalamadugu, in the Cuddapah district of South India, in 1891, and in the same year he married Miss Florence Gertrude Longbottom, of Halifax, who held the London M.B. degree. The husband and wife built up a medical mission work at Jammalamadugu. Owing to ill-health Dr. Campbell had to return to England for a time, but in 1912 he and his wife returned to India to take charge of a new hospital, founded in memory of Dr. Wardlaw Thompson, the veteran secretary of the L.M.S. at Chikka Pallapura. In 1908 Dr. Campbell was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind medal. His chief hobby was entomology, and he contributed many specimens to the British Museum. He also studied philosophy, the conditions of peasant life in India, and the problems of Church unity in India. Mrs. Campbell survives him. He leaves a son, who is on the staff of the Madras Christian College, and two daughters.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. W. WOODS

Our Ottawa Correspondent telegraphs that Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Woods, a prominent manufacturer, formerly commanding the Governor-General's Foot Guards, died at Ottawa on Friday at the age of 67.

The son of Russell Woods, a successful farmer and lumberman, he was born at Kildare, in Quebec, and was educated at Montreal College. After gaining experience with different firms, he started in business on his own account in 1895 as Woods, Limited, and at his death was president of the Woods Manufacturing Company and other companies. He was formerly vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and president of the Ottawa Board of Trade. Colonel Woods was a benefactor to hospitals, the Red Cross, and the Y.M.C.A., and installed the first dental clinic in Canada in 1902. He was married, and had three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Captain J. R. Woods, The Coldstream Guards, was killed on the Somme in 1916.

PROFESSOR MUNRO

Professor John Munro, M.Sc., Emeritus Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Bristol University, died on Friday, at the age of 81. Born in Ross-shire, Mr. Munro studied at the Trade and Mining School, Bristol, where he afterwards became lecturer. He was for many years on the Staff of the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, Clifton, and later Professor of Mechanical and Mining Engineering at Bristol University. He retired in 1919. He was a remarkably successful teacher, and many of his former students obtained important posts in various parts of the world.

MRS. E. B. CELY-TREVILIAN

Mrs. E. B. Cely-Trevilian, who died recently at the age of 88, was a well-known figure in Mid Somerset. She was Kate Sedley, daughter of Mr. William Sedley Fearing, of New York, and she was married, first to Mr. Alexander Carter, of Kenilworth, and secondly, in 1880, to Mr. E. B. Cely-Trevilian, of Midelney Place, Taunton, who died in 1914. A correspondent writes of her:—She remembered being taken as a child to the White House, where she was presented to President and Mrs. Lincoln. She always kept up an intimate connexion with America, its literature, society, and politics. From the time of her second marriage and her first coming to Midelney Place, 50 years ago, with her gracious and kindly personality she entered into all the life of the neighbourhood, and was an admirable hostess. Since the Trevilian family were equally connected with Curry Rivel, her influence was felt there in the same degree. Her husband was the last Recorder of the ancient borough of Langport, where his family had held different offices from time to time during the last 300 years, and so Langport was taken under her care whenever any church or benevolent cause could be assisted. When her husband was a candidate for Parliament, and when he became High Sheriff, a very large circle of people were impressed by her personal charm and wide outlook. She was a great reader and followed with keen interest the fortunes of political leaders. She leaves one son, Major M. F. Cely-Trevilian, late West Somerset Yeomanry, who was seriously injured in Gallipoli.

HERR KOBER

Our Berlin Correspondent telegraphs:—The death is reported from Friedrichshafen of Herr Kober, who, according to the *Vossische Zeitung*, was the oldest collaborator of Count Zeppelin, and played an important part in the construction of the first rigid airship, for which he provided the static calculations. Later he became a director of the Dornier aircraft works at Manzell.

Lieutenant Thomas Guy Hardy, The Royal Dragoons, died on December 15 at Secunderabad, as the result of a polo accident, at the age of 25. He was the only surviving son of Colonel and Mrs. E. G. Hardy, of Lattiford House, Wincanton.

SIR R. K. STEWART

LORD LIEUTENANT OF LANARK

Sir Robert King Stewart, K.B.E., Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, died on Saturday in a nursing home in Glasgow, after an operation, at the age of 77.

The elder son of Mr. Robert Stewart, of Murdostoun Castle, D.L. and J.P., by Isabella, daughter of Mr. John King, of Campsie, Stirlingshire, he was educated at Glasgow University and at Exeter College, Oxford (M.A., 1879). He succeeded his father at Murdostoun when he was only 13. He was formerly lieutenant-colonel and hon. colonel of the Lanarkshire Yeomanry, and was appointed hon. colonel of the 6th Battalion, The Cameronians, in 1922.

In county administration Colonel Stewart rendered valuable service. He was chairman of Shotts school board for 21 years and of Shotts parish council for six years, and entered the Lanark County Council in 1892. He was vice-lieutenant of the county in 1920, his Majesty's Lieutenant from 1921, and Convener of the county from 1910 to 1922 and from 1927. He was created K.B.E. in 1918 for his services as director of the county branch of the Red Cross, vice-chairman of the War Pensions Committee, a member of the Scottish Committee of the Prince of Wales's Fund, and chairman of the county Food Control Committee. In Masonry Sir Robert held high rank, having been made Grand Master Depute of Scotland in 1908, Grand Master Mason of Scotland in 1914, and First Grand Principal of Scottish Royal Arch Masonry in 1907.

He was a director of the Clydesdale Bank and of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation. He married in 1881 Alice Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. John Christie of Cowden and Glenfarg, Perthshire. He is succeeded by his elder son, Mr. John Christie Stewart, who was educated at Eton, where he was in Mr. E. L. Vaughan's house, and at University College, Oxford, served in France in the War, and married in 1928 Agnes, daughter of the late Brigadier-General Douglas Campbell Douglas. Sir Robert's younger son, Major A. C. ("Bey") Stewart, who had followed his brother to Eton and University College, Oxford, distinguished himself in the War, receiving the M.C. and bar, and died suddenly after an operation in February, 1927. He had married in 1923 Florence, daughter of Sir Christopher Lighton, Bt., and had a son and a daughter.

The death of Sir Robert Stewart will be a great grief to countless friends in every station of life. In Lanark, as elsewhere, he was not only respected but beloved, for he combined a deep sense of duty to his neighbours with a winning personal friendliness and charm. His business ability was ever at the service of others, and he may be said to have been throughout his useful life an example of the best type of country gentleman.

The funeral service will be at Cambusnethan Church on Wednesday at 2.30.

CANON F. E. WARREN

Canon Frederick Edward Warren, hon. canon of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, who died at Wimbledon on Saturday at the age of 88, was the author of various liturgical works. In 1878 he published an English version of the Old Catholic Ritual, compared with the corresponding offices in the Roman and Old German manuals; also "Missale Vetus Hibernicum," 1879; "The Liturgy and Ritual of the Celtic Church," 1881; "The Leofric Missal," 1883; "The Antiphonary of Bangor," in two parts, 1892 and 1895; and "The Liturgy and Ritual of the Ante-Nicene Church," 1897.

Educated at Bradfield and Reading Schools, he was a scholar and fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and was junior proctor in 1880. In 1881 he was appointed rector of Frenchay, near Bristol, and in 1890 of Bardwell, near Bury St. Edmunds, retiring in 1922. In 1913 he was made hon. D.D. of St. Andrews.

News has been received at Cardiff of the death through accident at Mhow, India, of Lieutenant David Carol Flower Lewis, Royal Artillery, the only surviving son of Sir Herbert Lewis, Principal Secretary of the Priory for Wales of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and Lady Lewis, of Cathedral-road, Cardiff. Lieutenant Lewis, who was 26 years of age, had been in India for the past five years and was expected home on leave in February next. His brother, Flight-Lieutenant Gomer Lewis, of the Royal Air Force, was killed while flying at Upavon two years ago.

Christmas Charities

WILL YOU HELP?

THE MUSICIANS' BENEVOLENT FUND

Three hundred musicians applied for an audition at the formation of a small orchestra recently in Manchester. Many were well known and had played in the famous Hallé orchestra, and some had difficulty in raising the money for their fares so had walked or begged lifts.

There are thousands of musicians at the present moment out of employment owing to the "Talkies" and mechanical music. Many are over the age of sixty and will never obtain employment again as musicians. Some are ending their days in the Workhouse or Infirmary, and a large number are spending Christmas there.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED

The Musicians' Benevolent Fund is the only one in this country entirely supported by voluntary subscriptions that helps every class of musician irrespective of whether they are members of any Society, and that distributes its entire funds in Samaritan work for the relief of distress in the musical profession.

If this appeals to you, will you send a donation to the Hon. Treasurer of this Fund,

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY,
16, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1

Please give them A Merry Christmas

A few of our 70 children—a happy birthday party at the sea in August.

Funds very low. Annual subscriptions, donations, legacies urgently needed.
£100 would remove anxiety during January.
£5 5s. would give each child—ages three to seventeen—a new pair of gloves!
£15 would give a splendid Christmas tree! Oranges—Crackers—Toys—Games.

Your gift will give joy to children who, but for this home, would be homeless. A real home and not an institution. Cheques payable to "THE SISTER SUPERIOR,"

THE PASTURES, DAVIS LANE, LEYTONSTONE, E.11.

FOUNDED BY MISS AGNES COTTON, 1868.

DR BARNARDO'S HOMES

Please be Santa Claus to a destitute little one this Christmas.

There are **8,291** children in the Barnardo Family.

10/-

will feed one child for ten days at the Christmas Season.

Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund," and crossed, may be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

Will you light a Candle?

The bitter winds of adversity have left many children in the darkness and the cold. During the year **725** such little ones have been received in the Children's Home, and there is still a

WAITING LIST

for whom we mean to find a home.

YOUR GIFT OF FIVE GUINEAS

will light a candle in a dark place by securing the immediate admission of one of these little ones.

'All ye who Christians be,
Oh, light my tiny candle here for me,
It has gone out; I am not very old,
And as I travelled in the cold
A bitter wind with all his might
Blew, and put out my little light.

'All ye who Christians be,
Will ye not list to me,
Who have so often prayed
I might not be afraid?
I am a little frightened—can't you see?
Oh, light my little candle here for me.'

EDNA NORMAN (*By permission*)

MY CHRISTMAS CANDLE

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Agriculture

FUTURE OF BEEF BREEDING

A SPECIALIZED INDUSTRY

(FROM AN AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

As in other branches of the agricultural industry, changes have been taking place recently in the breeding and feeding of cattle for the beef market. The rich roasts of the mature three and four-year-olds have practically disappeared, and during the past few years a new demand has risen for cattle "finished" at about 15 months, or what is now popularly known as "baby" beef. Several causes have led to this change—the growing public taste for small joints, and more tender meat fattened at an earlier age; and the needs of the farmer to cope with keen overseas competition and increasing costs of production by more intensive methods and a quicker turnover.

It is being realized that the shorter the period required for rearing and fattening the greater will be the margin of profit within reasonable limits. That is, provided the ration is not too expensive or wasteful and secures the full result in increase of live weight. This has been emphasized by a study of the maintenance ration or the amount of food required to keep an animal in health without adding to its weight. The maintenance ration is therefore a dead loss, and only that portion of the food that goes to increase growth can be regarded as contributing towards profit. Thus a 9cwt. bullock or heifer increasing weight at the rate of 1lb. a day is only giving a return for one-third of its food; while if the rate of progress is increased to 2lb. a day, one-half of the ration becomes remunerative. And as a natural result, if an animal can be fattened to the same scale at 18 months as at 2½ years, the cost should be reduced by the amount of dead ration required for maintenance during 12 months. It is an established fact, too, that animals at an early age up to 18 months are more susceptible to rapid growth by good feeding than they are at a later stage. Taking the leading fat shows, it will be found that the rate of progress per day decreases according to the age of the class.

EARLY FATTENING

But to obtain the best results for early fattening two essentials are required—first, good breeding and early maturing qualities. And the question arises as to what breed or breeds are most suitable for this purpose. For three-quarters of a century the Shorthorn has held sway in this country as the great factor for improvement, and as a dual purpose animal it has no rival for the yield of milk and the facility it has for producing a big proportion of steak and roast meat. These qualities, and its adaptability to surroundings and climatic conditions, as well as its faculty for blending with native cattle, have earned for the breed a worldwide recognition and popularity.

But this is an age for specializing. The drift since the beginning of the War towards dairying as a distinct industry has riven its ranks in twain, and the Dairy Shorthorn is becoming as much a separate breed as the original offshoot of Red Lincolns. Although it still retains its popularity abroad, it is a question whether the Shorthorn pre-eminence for beef is not threatened at home. It is considered rather strong in the bone for baby beef purposes or the small joint.

Three breeds have been frequently mentioned as most suitable for baby beef production, the Aberdeen Angus, Devon, and Red Poll, not only on account of their small bone but for the high quality of their flesh. The latter two have also great milk claims; but they have been more or less confined to their own districts, and their merits for crossing with other breeds or nondescript cattle are not generally known, while the Aberdeen Angus qualities for general improvement are universally recognized.

If the Smithfield Show can be accepted as an indication of what is taking place throughout the country the Aberdeen Angus would appear to have become the dominant factor for beef production. For the breed or its crosses, after winning the championships of Norwich, Birmingham, and the Royal Scottish at Edinburgh, swept the board of all the open championship honours at the Agricultural Hall with the exception of the carcass classes. And although that cup was won by a Galloway Shorthorn cross the reserve went to an Aberdeen Angus Shorthorn cross. In the live section the entries for Aberdeen Angus were four times the number of the Shorthorns, and the Devons and Red Polls which came second and third in order of entries barely outnumbered together the black breed. There was an atmosphere of the North throughout the cross-breds, and although they were mostly Aberdeen Angus and Shorthorn blood with few exceptions, the sires were nearly all of the former breed showing the wider influence exercised by the Black Polls. Throughout the show there was nothing that could compare with the wide roasts and uniform high quality and finish of the Aberdeen Angus. This was particularly so with regard to the baby beef section where in a large class only four animals reached the age of 12 months, the majority being 10 months to 11 months, thus fulfilling the conditions of small joints at an early age.

NONDESCRIPT BULLS

In the Free State specializing for beef and milk separately has been taking place for some years. Dairy Shorthorns are generally used for milk production and breeding purposes; while the Aberdeen Angus sires have been so widely used for getting commercial beef that they far outnumber the Shorthorn at the Dublin shows and almost equal the Dairy and beef Shorthorns combined. We shall probably have to adopt the same procedure of specializing for beef in the near future as we have done for dairying. And we shall require in time the restraining influence of a breeding Act for the registration of bulls if we are to maintain our standard above that of the Argentine chilled beef which threatened our markets so seriously two years ago. The quality of our pure-breds has never been questioned, but that of our general commercial cattle leaves much to be desired; and the evil lies chiefly in the use of nondescript bulls in dairying districts where the calf is looked upon as a necessary but inconvenient interruption of business. Whether the Aberdeen Angus will be adopted as in Ireland for the improvement of beef stores remains to be seen. But when the conditions are more generally known it is probable there will be a greater tendency towards the production of baby beef not only for the reasons already mentioned, but because that form of fattening would lift the home trade on a higher plane above the competition of the best Argentine chilled quarters or any other overseas imports. A few samples of baby beef were sent to the London market from the Argentine a year ago. But they do not seem to have been repeated; and it is very doubtful whether the big ranches of South America could afford the cost entailed by the stall feeding and other conditions necessary for the finishing of baby beef so as to put it on a commercial basis that would threaten our markets to any serious extent.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

VARYING CONDITIONS

In thinking of the depression in agriculture it is well to bear in mind that, although farming as a whole is in a bad state, it is not to be assumed that every single holding is losing money. Farming is carried on under a wide diversity of soil and climatic conditions, in uplands and lowlands, on grass and arable, with crops and stock in greatly varying proportions and kinds. There are consequently wide differences in prosperity or depression as between the many varying parts of the country. In the arable counties, where farming is mainly based upon corn growing, most farmers are severely hit, and are undoubtedly hard put to it, not merely to make ends meet, but to carry on at all at present low prices and high costs. Few of them, perhaps, can see much in the way of the proverbial silver lining. It is nevertheless the case that in the grazing counties, on upland sheep farms, and on grass farms generally, the production of milk, meat, poultry, and fruit would seem to offer less cause for complaint. Although those who keep pigs have not done so badly by them, one must perhaps except a county like Suffolk, in which swine fever and swine erysipelas have caused much trouble and loss. To what degree intensification of methods is likely to be helpful remains to be seen. There are many farmers who have made changes in their system during the past five years or so, and are holding their own. A farming system, however, cannot be made or completely changed at a moment's notice, as every farmer well knows. Besides, capital is needed, and all too little is available.

CALF-REARING

A 5d. bulletin upon Calf-Rearing has been issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and carries a foreword by Mr. J. F. Blackshaw, the Dairy Commissioner. In matters of detail in rearing calves there is wide variation of practice in different areas. These differences, however, depend mainly upon the extent to which whole milk or separated milk enters into the ration. In places the variation is so wide as to range from the unrestricted use of milk to its entire exclusion. It is on the milk selling and the cheese-making farms that strict economy in the use of milk is observed. The butter-making farm occupies an intermediate position, because, although whole milk cannot be given freely to the calves, a plentiful supply of skimmed or separated or butter milk is usually available. It is in the upland areas, where plenty of grass is available, or in non-dairying districts where grass is of good quality, and winter keep can be grown cheaply, or where the rearing of the highest type of pedigree cattle is followed, that milk is fed liberally to the growing calf. These different ways of feeding are dealt with in this pamphlet, wherein we are told that one of the first signs that a calf is out of health is its loss of appetite. Then it becomes advisable to remove its milk food at once and administer a tablespoonful of castor oil shaken up with twice that quantity of hot water. This usually puts matters right.

GRASSLAND IMPROVEMENT

Grassland improvement trials carried out at Shoby, Leicestershire, by the county Agricultural Education Committee, in conjunction with the Royal Agricultural Society of England, have indicated the necessity of proper stocking and adequate grazing. Drainage, manuring, and surface cultivation are all of considerable importance, but in these trials the density of stocking was increased as the herbage improved. The county organizer is convinced that grassland improvement means something more than the application of fertilizers. Surface conditions have to be improved by intensive mechanical treatment, so as to encourage the finer types of clovers and grasses.

NEXT SHIRE HORSE SHOW

The Shire Horse Society, established to promote the old English breed of cart horses, will hold its fifty-second show on February 24 and the two following days. Entries for classes 1 to 16, for stallions, mares, and geldings, must be made by January 12, but post entries, on payment of double fees, will be received up to January 19, and for commercial heavy horses the last day of entry will be February 16. The society, of which his Majesty the King is Patron, and Mr. David Davies President, has just issued its list of prizes, the money value of which is about £2,000, in addition to the King's Champion Challenge Cup for the best stallion in the show, the society's challenge cup, presented by Sir Gomer Berry, for the best mare or filly, Mrs. Stanton's Perpetual Challenge Cup for the best gelding, and a number of other cups and medals. At the show last February there was a fine list of entries, though they were not quite so numerous as in 1929, when a special effort was made in connexion with the jubilee year of the show, and the society may look forward again to another representative and successful exhibition of the breed which they have done so much to encourage and preserve from extinction.

THE MUSKRAT AND DRAINAGE

At the present time a new Land Drainage Act is promising very considerable expenditure on the improvement of our waterways, and on the grading up of drainage operations generally to the maximum efficiency. Special attention, therefore, needs to be given to any natural agency that may interfere with the work of improvement—whether it be water weeds that impede the proper flow of water, stoppages due to silting up, or wild animals, such as rats, that may injure embankments. The latest agent of destruction, that may conceivably do much damage if it is not checked in time, is the Muskrat or Musquash (*Fiber zibethicus*), a rather large rodent perhaps four or five times the size of an ordinary brown rat. Central Europe has reason to regret its introduction from North America, since in the last 25 years it is estimated to have increasol in number from a few pairs to something like a hundred millions. Like the silver fox, these animals have also been introduced into England and Scotland as a speculation, for the sake of their fur, but although endeavours are made to keep them within bounds by suitable wire enclosures, the chance of their escaping is much greater than in the case of the silver fox. It is understood that a few muskrats at least have somehow obtained their freedom in the eastern counties, and as they are likely to do so much more harm to drainage embankments than the ordinary rats and voles that frequent watercourses, it seems desirable that, should any be found locally, an attempt should be made to exterminate them.

HOME-GROWN RATIONS FOR COWS

Great progress has been made in the last few years with the dissemination of useful knowledge on feeding for milk, and there are now rationing schemes in operation in most of the counties. Also an increasing number of farmers are learning to work out balanced rations for their herds, using as much as possible of the materials which they grow on their own farms. This year many farmers have a considerable quantity of hay of low quality that must be used up to the best advantage, and this makes it particularly important that the rest of the ration shall be properly designed. There is a very useful table issued by the Agricultural Department of Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which gained much popularity last year with dairy farmers all over the British Isles, and, indeed, in several other countries as well. It enables anyone with a knowledge of the simplest arithmetic to design balanced rations in a few minutes and without laborious calculations. The college also issues a companion publication on rations for fattening beasts, and a compact table of comparative food values and prices. All of these are most useful additions to a farmer's desk library, and they have the further advantage that they may be had free of charge on application to the secretary of the department.

EELWORM

To prevent loss from eelworm infection, the North of Scotland College of Agriculture recommend farmers to adopt what they call "a control measure," which is the simple one, without any cost, of omitting oats in the rotation for at least six years. By that time the eelworm will have become so reduced in numbers as to allow a normal crop of oats to be gathered. The recommendation that barley is a safe crop to grow in place of oats is made. Up to the present, it has not proved a host plant of the nematode in Northern Scotland. Owing to its poor price, however, it appears that farmers in that part of the country are now growing less barley and have increased their oat crop, so giving the eelworm an opportunity of further reducing profits.

FIELD TRIALS

ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL CLUB

The annual field trials of the English Springer Spaniel Club ended on Friday, under favourable conditions, at Idsworth, Horndean, Hants. A large company was in attendance, and most of the dogs, admirably handled, gave meritorious performances, while, as usual at Idsworth, there was a plentiful supply of game. Principal awards:—

JUNIOR STAKE.—1, Mr. Selwyn C. Jones, Anglesey, North Wales (Don O'Vara); 2, the Rev. E. J. Nelson, Lord's Oak, Landford, Salisbury (Blendworth Martin); 3, Mr. J. J. Marriott, Shortacre, Alderley Edge, Manchester (Shortacre Roger); 4, Lorna Countess Howe (Banchory Blaze); r., Mr. W. Greenfield, Carrickmacross, Ireland (Rufton Rene).

NOVICE STAKE.—1, Lorna Countess Howe (Banchory Blaze); equal 2, Mr. Selwyn C. Jones (Don O'Vara) and the Rev. E. J. Nelson (Blendworth Martin); 4, Mr. W. Greenfield (Rufton Rene); r., Mr. Maurice Moreton, Sholnall Grange, Burton-on-Trent (Sobenhal Blackcap).

BRACE STAKE.—1, the Rev. E. J. Nelson (Careless and Blendworth Martins).

TEAM STAKE.—1, the Rev. E. J. Nelson (Careless, Blendworth Martins, and Blendworth Rector).

Lady Howe's Banchory Boy, the winner of the all-aged stake, won the American Perpetual Challenge Cup, presented by the English Springer Spaniel Club of America; the Aqulate Champion Challenge Cup, the gift of the late Sir Francis Boughey; and the Parson Phillips Challenge Cup, given by the Rev. J. T. Phillips, as the best spaniel at the trials. The Avendale Challenge Cup, given by the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon for the best team, went to the Rev. E. J. Nelson, while the Turner Chalenge Cup, for the best dog in the junior stake, was won by Mr. Selwyn C. Jones with Don O'Vara.

SCRUB BULLS FROM IRELAND

At a meeting of the South Devon Herd Book Society at Plymouth on Thursday, Mr. MADDEVER, referring to the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture to introduce legislation for the elimination of the scrub bull, urged that before the council expressed any opinion they should know the terms of the Bill. He believed that the Ministry was aware that 800 bulls condemned in Ireland had been sent to this country and were being used. Mr. J. LUSCOMBE said he was sure that breeders in South Devon possessed too much common sense to buy scrub bulls, and he did not think any of those animals had come to that part of the country.

CHICKEN DISEASE

PROGRESS IN METHODS OF CONTROL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Although it would be premature to suggest that the control of chicken disease, particularly of bacillary white diarrhoea, has advanced to a stage which may be said to assure security both to breeders and to purchasers of chicks, there has been sufficient progress to enable poultry-keepers to approach the new breeding season with confidence. It is too much to expect that the menace of b.w.d. will ever be entirely removed from an industry that is constantly being recruited from people with little or no knowledge of the requirements of baby chickens; but scientific research and practical management combined have brought control of the disease within reach of the more systematic poultry-keepers, at the same time providing valuable lessons for the rank and file.

It is generally agreed that the disease, which carries off thousands of chickens in the early stages, may be inherited or acquired, and preventive measures are being taken in two directions. Since pathological science discovered the practicability of detecting carriers from blood tests this method has come more and more into practice, with results which satisfy many breeders that an effective measure of control is within their reach. Blood testing may not be infallible, but there is very good reason to believe that persistent blood testing will remove a menace against which the most efficient brooding accommodation is not a sufficient safeguard; and there are instances where losses have been checked in the middle of a disastrous rearing season by blood testing the stock and eliminating carriers and reactors.

One of the most significant signs of increasing reliance upon blood testing is to be seen in the action of a poultry-keepers' society in the southern counties which has declined advertisements for its monthly journal from breeders who fail to produce certificates of immunity through blood testing. To sceptics this may appear like a drastic measure of compulsion; but, on the other hand, it may be the beginning of a national movement to assure security to breeders and to buyers of chicks.

It would, however, be foolish to assume that every case of bacillary diarrhoea, or even every case that is credited to this disease, is necessarily inherited. No amount of blood testing will give us foolproof chickens; and fatalities will occur among progeny from "immune" stock, as well as from the non-immune, so long as poultry-keepers expose the baby chicks to chills and brood them under conditions which fail to assure constant warmth. It has been claimed that the battery system of brooding would play an important part in eliminating, or controlling, bacillary white diarrhoea; and in conjunction with blood testing there is hope that the claim may be justified, mainly because the battery system removes or minimizes the danger of chilling.

With the development of the battery system it will be interesting to compare the results from systems in which the chickens are kept entirely in a heated building and those in which only a section of the battery cage is warmed to brooding temperature, and to ascertain if possible whether by the former method it is possible to control bacillary white diarrhoea more effectively than in a battery or brooder with two or more temperatures. If the heated house is found to be more efficient it should give a stimulus to battery brooding on these lines because of its convenience in avoiding chills during the delicate stages of chicken-hood; whereas, on comparative failures of the heated brooder house would doubtless lead many people to conclude that the battery presented no advantages in the control of disease over any efficient indoor brooder.

COUNTY EGG-LAYING TRIALS

SUCCESS IN MONMOUTH

The first egg-laying trials promoted by the Agricultural Education Department of the Monmouth County Council, which took place at the Monmouthshire Agricultural Institution, Usk, resulted in an average yield exceeding that of any other county trial in Wales, while the Monmouth trials take sixth place among the 29 trials in England and Wales. An average yield of 189.80 eggs a bird from a total entry of 150 pullets is creditable to all concerned, and there is also cause for gratification in the costs of feeding, which worked out at the remarkably low figure of 7s. 6¼d. a bird during the 48 weeks of the trials.

The final report contains a table showing production figures and values month by month in conjunction with feeding costs and weight of food consumed, and it is interesting to note that each hen gave an average value of 25s. 2¼d. in eggs, so that the average gross margin over cost of feeding was 17s. 8d. a bird. It may be noted also that food consumption was highest when production was high. The peak of production was reached in April, when the average yield was 19.59 eggs a bird in 28 days, and during this period each bird consumed 8.32lb. of food, costing 8d. In the first month of the trials, when production averaged 13.40 eggs a bird, food consumption averaged 7.54lb.; and in the last month, with production averaging 13.15 eggs a bird, food consumption was at the rate of 7.37lb. a bird.

The final report of the Middlesex laying trials for 1929-30 shows an average yield of 178.49 eggs a bird, the lowest in the English trials. The trials reveal improvement in size of eggs, but the absence of details regarding costs of feeding detracts from the interest of the report.

PRUNING OF FRUIT TREES

SOME PRACTICAL POINTS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

At the present season of the year activities in the fruit plantation centre round such operations as digging, ploughing and disking, making new plantings, prunings, and winter washing. There are obvious advantages in getting the prunings done first and the cultivations and winter washings done afterwards, and in consequence pruning calls for first consideration. The main object of pruning changes gradually with the development of the tree. For the first four or five years after planting the aim is to establish the main branch system of the tree. In a sense the pruning of young trees is done for architectural reasons. Under such pruning the plant is formed into a cordon tree, bush tree, half-standard, or standard; also the main branch systems of each of these types are laid down to a plan of which the pruner has a mental vision.

As soon as the architectural construction has been completed the pruning changes, though the changes should be gradual, so that the passing from one system to the other is made progressively, more and more each year, until the architecture becomes of lesser and lesser importance. When the trees are young the maintenance of limb growth and correct shaping are dominant; but once the tree has been formed and begun to crop the object of pruning is to ensure sufficient vigour for the production of a healthy tree and heavy crops of large fruit throughout a long life. To secure this one should aim at keeping the centre of the tree open (usually it is quite closed), and not allow it to become overcrowded with unnecessary wood growth. These conditions are generally less suitable for the development of fungoid growths. In addition spraying operations can be carried out more effectively. Sun and air can also reach the whole tree, ripen each individual shoot and fruit, and give to the fruit a colour and skin finish far superior to that possessed by fruits grown in the shade. In keeping the centre open the saw may be used to advantage and large branches removed entirely right back to the trunk, taking the precaution of sealing the wound against pest invasion by painting it with plain white paint or grafting wax.

Apart from this "branch" thinning there is the question of the treatment of the leaders—the leading shoots made during last season's growth—as well as the lateral growths which appear on either side of these shoots. Now the first thing to realize is that the pruning of these leader shoots delays fruiting, and, in the case of trees planted as fillers, the leaders may well be left unpruned for a year or two. By so doing the trees will come into cropping earlier; but where the trees are of a permanent character the early cropping must be sacrificed and sufficient pruning be done to build up good stout limbs capable of carrying heavy crops in later years. Another reason, and an important one, for pruning the leaders is to prevent bare wood. Many rapidly produced leading shoots have many buds, generally those at the base, that are too weak to be effective and in time these would die, leaving bare wood; tipping the leader causes the sap to be diverted to these buds so that they swell and become effective. No more should be taken off these leaders than is necessary to achieve these objects, and in most cases the removal of one-third of the leader is ample.

As to the lateral side growths, the treatment is simple. They should be cut back to spurs 3in. to 4in. long and left to develop fruit buds. The exact length of spur is a debatable point and the short spur versus the long spur controversy will probably continue for many a day.

FAT STOCK SHOWS AND SALES

CHRISTMAS FIXTURES

Excellent entries were received for the annual show and sale of fat stock at Cirencester on Monday. The cattle championship was gained by Mr. P. C. Lambert's entry, which led the class for polled heifers, and was sold for £28 15s. Mr. Claud Biddulph's first prize fat cow realized £26 5s., and the same vendor's leading fat heifer £30. Mr. Biddulph also exhibited the chief pair of steers, which made £30 10s. and £29 15s. respectively. Lord Bathurst showed the winning pair of heifers, which went to bids of £26 5s. and £25 5s. In the sheep section, Mr. E. G. Clifford won the challenge cup for the best pen of five tegs, and his premier pen of five Oxford Downs sold at the rate of £5 3s. per head; Lady Suffolk and Berkshire was first for a pen of five Southdown tegs, and these changed hands at 70s. each; in another class, Mr. Claud Biddulph and Lord Bathurst respectively gained first and second awards for five ewes, the prices paid, in the order named, being 61s. and 64s. per head. Prices for pigs included £13 15s. for Mr. F. W. Archer's premier fat sow, and £8 15s. each for Mr. T. Shilham's entries, which headed the two baconers of over nine score lbs. in weight.

A total clearance was effected at the auction which followed the judging at the annual Christmas show of fat stock at Wimborne (Dorset) on Tuesday. Among the fat steers, the leader was entered by Mrs. C. J. Hunt, and sold at the very satisfactory price of £44 10s., the reserve exhibit of Mr. G. Hopkins realizing £36 10s. The fat heifers were a particularly good lot, and Messrs. Debenham and Tory's first prize exhibit brought in £35 10s. All the sheep awards were taken by Dorset Downs, and the blue ribbon for the best pen of 20 sheep went to Messrs. L. Strange and Son, whose entry made from 90s. to 95s. each, with the good average price of 91s. 6d. The same exhibitors' first prize 10 tegs averaged 93s. 6d., and made up to 94s., Mr. T. A. Smith's sheep, which finished second, selling at 85s. and 82s. The best entries of calves were crossbred Herefords, and Mr. F. G. Butler's leader realized £17; over 700 pigs were penned, the first prizes going to Messrs. Debenham and Tory, and Mr. James Luther.

Mr. Lacey N. Gooding conducted his annual Christmas show and sale of fat pigs at Bury St. Edmunds on Wednesday, when all small weights made comparatively high prices, heavy-weights and bacon pigs being much lower in proportion. The prize for the two best heavy bacon hogs was won by Mr. A. Maskell, whose entries realized £7 17s. 6d. each; Mr. A. R. Catchpole's winning pen of five small baconers made £4 13s. per head, and Mr. James Carter's best five Londoners sold at 73s. each, and others made to 80s. Mr. G. Nunn was first in the class for best single fat pig; this entry brought in £8 2s. 6d., and £11 10s. was the accepted bid for Mr. A. A. Fraser's first prize fat sow. At Messrs. Lacy Scott and Sons' sale at Bury, on the same day, the feature of the pig show was the very large entry of cross-breds. Mr. W. E. Morley's first and second best single pigs realized £12 10s. and £11 7s. 6d. respectively, and the highest price of the sale was £16 12s. 6d. for a first-cross sow from Mr. H. J. Taylor. In the class for eight London pigs, the premier award was given to a pen of Middle Whites, entered by Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Briggs, and sold at 80s. per head.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE AT READING

A successful sale of pedigree and non-pedigree Ayrshire cattle was conducted by Messrs. Thimbleby and Shorland at Reading on Thursday, when 48 head realized £1,874 5s. and averaged £39 0s. 11d. The 23 pure-bred animals accounted for £899 17s. of the total, and registered an average price of £39 2s. 5d., while 25 non-pedigree cattle brought in £974 8s., averaging £38 19s. 6d. The animals offered were nearly all young cows and heifers from the herds of various well-known breeders in Ayrshire. The one to make the best price of 52 guineas, the buyer being Mrs. Bourne, of Watford, Herts, was Sparnel Bank Marigold, an entry of Mr. Alexander Cochrane, Nether Craig, Kilmarnock; this young cow gave over 1,100 gallons of milk in 49 weeks with her first calf. Another of Mr. Cochrane's cows was Carnell Ella 2nd, which Mr. G. J. Chapman, Bewdley, Worcestershire, secured for 45 guineas. Mr. Robert Dunlop, Chapelhill, Dunrod, Castle Douglas, was also a vendor of pedigree females, and sold Craigraploch Helga 4th for 44 guineas to Mr. J. R. Mode, of Dorking; Chapelton Honeysuckle, another of his entries, going for 42 guineas. Mr. Hugh Hastings's heifer, Third Jeanie 4th, realized 40 guineas, and various other full-pedigree animals at prices ranging around this figure. The trade for the non-pedigree animals was also satisfactory, and Messrs. Hendrie Bros., Millands, Galston, made 49 guineas from Mr. R. G. Percy, Ringwood, Hants, for one of their young cows, and Mr. G. E. Ogers, from Devonshire, obtained two others from the same vendors for 35 and 32 guineas. This sale, almost the last of the year, was also one of the most encouraging, and will help the Ayrshire breed not a little in the southern counties.

Mr. M. Simpson's entire herd of Friesian cattle (including several animals eligible for entry in the herd book) were offered by Messrs. Hewett and Lee at Lane End Farm, Longwood, near Winchester, on Thursday last. The cows, of a very uniform type, met a capital trade, and averaged over £27 per head, the total realized being £1,004 9s. 6d. Mr. T. Dibben, Walderton, Chichester, paid the highest price of £43 10s. for Blackberry; she, like several other cows, appeared in the ring with her calf; and Dot, another good cow with calf, realized £43 5s. to Mr. J. Cobb, of Romsey. Bagallgette Marie, a full-pedigree cow, not yet four years old, was sold for £41 9s. 6d., the buyer being Mr. H. Milsom, Hants. Hester, a four-year-old, cost Mr. Bulford £40; and £37 10s. was given by Mr. Cobb for Tinker, aged five years. Various other animals fell to bids ranging between £30 and £35.

ENFIELD FINANCES

OPPOSITION TO £50,000 LOAN

The Ministry of Health will conduct an inquiry at Enfield to-day into the District Council's application for powers to borrow £50,000 for the purchase of 128 acres of the Bury Farm estate for playing fields.

Since the council, which has a Labour majority, announced its intention to purchase this land, the local chamber of commerce has denounced the project. They have circularized the ratepayers pointing out that this expenditure is neither necessary nor advisable under the present unsatisfactory state of the town's finances. Already, they say, the council's outstanding loans approach £1,000,000, and the council is committed to further expenditure for the provision of swimming baths, the erection of council houses, and a new school, besides a quarter of the purchase price of White Webbs Park of 254 acres in the north of Enfield. Of this land 50 acres is to be set aside as a sports ground. The district is at present already well served with open spaces. The rateable value of the district on October 1 was £479,466, and the general rate for the year is 12s. in the £.

The protest of the chamber of commerce has been widely signed, and its representation at to-day's inquiry will be put forward "to save Enfield from the unhappy fate of Poplar and West Ham."

GERMINATION OF SEED PEAS

The regulations made under the Seeds Act, 1920, require in the case of a sale of seed peas that the seller shall deliver to the purchaser a statement in writing containing certain specified particulars, including (1) the name and address of the seller; (2) a statement that the seeds have been tested in accordance with the provisions of the Act; (3) the kind of seed; (4) the percentage of purity if below 97 per cent.; and (5) the percentage of germination, provided that, if the percentage of germination is not less than 70 per cent., a statement to that effect shall be sufficient. The Ministry of Agriculture point out that, in consequence of the weather conditions during the summer of 1930, some proportion of the seed peas marketed this season may be found to germinate rather less than the minimum percentage prescribed in the seeds regulations. The sale of seed peas with a germination of less than 70 per cent. is not contrary to the regulations, provided the actual percentage of germination is declared. To avoid failures in the crop it is desirable that seeds showing on test less than 70 per cent. germination should be sown rather more thickly than usual.

WELSH STEEL WORKS REOPENING

It was officially announced on Saturday that the steel works of the Llanelly Steel Company, which have been closed for several months, will be restarted on December 29. The Llanelly sheet mills, which have been idle since March, will also recommence operations the same day. Over a thousand men were formerly employed at these establishments.

WOMEN ON THE LAND

PARTNERS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The undersigned have been brought into contact with the rural problem and women's questions in widely differing circumstances, but find themselves in agreement on certain broad issues, which seem to merit consideration as the present state of public affairs affords opportunity for some union of effort in certain directions, such as the field of women's interests.

We would, first, draw attention to the important services which women render to food production and the betterment of rural life. Our last census showed that, as to number of women employed, agriculture ranked third among our industries. It also appeared that there were nearly 20,000 women farmers in England and Wales, and the latest returns indicate that, of approximately 770,000 agricultural workers, 102,000 are women and girls. This does not include wives of farmers, smallholders, and workers, nor domestic servants on farms. The cooperation of these women is not limited to material ends, for they direct the rural home, and so exercise an enormous influence on the moral, intellectual, and social standards of the countryside.

Secondly, we wish to mention the disabilities attaching to such work. The woman wage-earner in agriculture is handicapped not only by depression of the industry, but by a statutory enactment which, by its failure to indicate any standards of payment for such women workers, has produced regrettable scales of remuneration. The other class concerned, typified by the daughter in an agricultural family partnership, suffers because the revaluation of "women's trades," chief among which are home-making and work on the land, is only slowly following on the establishment of women in occupations formerly reserved for men. The economic subordination of country women seems to determine the lack of representation of their interests on machinery controlling the agricultural industry, and this in turn is responsible for general disregard of the rural woman's point of view.

Thirdly, we would suggest that the country woman's contribution can be enormously increased by amelioration of these conditions. She is now in a position to make suggestions collectively as well as individually, but her ideas, both as to conceptions of development and methods of execution, remain largely an unexplored national asset. So far as is known, the advice of women has not been sought, either by those responsible for initiating the agricultural legislation which is a feature of the Parliamentary programme, or by those charged with the duty of criticism and amendment. Yet land settlement and marketing are matters of concern not only to country but to town women.

Lastly, may we intimate that adequate consultation of women's interests might make a fundamental difference to the direction of national policy and might hasten the day when the prosperity of a nation will be gauged, not chiefly by the extent of its territory or the density of its population, or the volume of its trade, but rather by the quality of the life lived within its borders? We believe that from the women's standpoint the problem of land utilization would present itself as that of the maintenance on the land of a sufficiency of persons to secure maximum food production, to ensure for them satisfying conditions of life, and to combine agricultural activity with preservation of the beauty and wholesomeness of the countryside. Applied to detailed considerations arising on the Land Utilization Bill this would imply recognition of such points as these:—

Suitable candidates for the new holdings should be found among both sexes.

Family settlement calls for the cooperation of men and women and the instruction of the latter in their side of the work is vitally important.

Settlement areas must be chosen with a view not only to technical considerations, but also to material conditions of living and social opportunities.

Land acquired for intensive cultivation should be selected with due regard to preservation of the amenities and handled economically.

Women, as well as men, must play their part in the administration of these schemes.

This brings us back to our main argument—namely, that the wisdom of women as of men is needed for the countryside's prosperity, which is the concern of both sexes and can only be effected by their full cooperation.

We are, &c.,
G. DENMAN.
ELEANOR F. RATHBONE.
MABEL SMITH.
CYNTHIA MOSLEY.
M. WINTRINGHAM.
N. ASTOR.

4, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

HUMANE KILLING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As the Slaughter of Animals Bill has now received a Second Reading, it might be worth while perhaps to suggest the need for expediting the measure of agreement which evidently is necessary if the Bill is to pass into law.

Anyone who knows the vicissitudes of Parliamentary procedure, and is also aware of the uncertainty of the life of any Parliament, must feel that those in charge of the Bill would probably serve best the cause we have at heart by taking into consideration all the factors which govern the chances of this measure becoming law.

It would be a great pity if the R.S.P.C.A., which has done such excellent work, had once again to take up this problem under new conditions and in a new Session. Surely, even if there are exemptions such as are suggested in the immediate operation of the Bill, it will always be possible in future to demonstrate by actual practice that the all-round application of the humane killer is really not open to the criticisms which, in perfect honesty, are brought forward at the present time. I do not see why, if the somewhat similar Bill is good enough for Scotland, the same is not equally good for England, and that I think would meet all the main criticisms.

Yours faithfully,
LOUIS W. SMITH.

House of Commons, Dec. 15.

SUGAR BEET SUBSIDY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In these days when every one ought to observe some measure of economy, perhaps I may be permitted to call attention to one statement in the letter you recently published under the title of "Sugar Beet Subsidy." I do so because it is really essential that the importance of this industry, which is important, should not be exaggerated.

Major E. B. Pratt, who writes the letter, points out that while "the subsidy has cost the nation £18,000,000 in the last six years by our home production of sugar we have helped to reduce the price, so that the nation is saving £17,000,000 per annum on its sugar bill as compared with three years ago." I am only afraid that casual readers may be misled by this statement.

Last season, which was exceptionally good, this country produced from its beet sugar cultivation about 450,000 tons of sugar, whereas the world production of sugar, which alone governs the price, was about 27,000,000 tons. The proportion of British sugar which helped to influence the price was therefore one-sixtieth of the entire production of the world. As we are evidently to be asked to put up huge additional sums to continue the subsidy on sugar, it is as well for us to understand that this, while a heavy burden on the taxpayers, is, so far as its utility is concerned, a mere drop in the ocean.

Yours very faithfully,
D. G. SOMERVILLE, M.P., East Willesden.

House of Commons.

SMALL-HOLDING RENTS REDUCED

The Agricultural Committee of the Norfolk County Council at Norwich on Saturday decided to ask the Minister of Agriculture to receive a deputation, with the object of putting before him their view that, unless immediate effective steps are taken to improve the prices of agricultural produce, agriculturists and small-holders will be unable to carry on. The committee decided to reduce the rents of their small-holdings at a cost of £4,000.

The Board of Trade will hold an inquiry into the abandonment of the s.v. Violet, of Lowestoft, to the west of Dungeness, on or about November 14.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

COMMAND OF THE CANTERBURY

The cruiser CANTERBURY, which has been selected for a trooping voyage to the Mediterranean, will to-morrow pass under the command of Captain C. C. Dobson, V.C., D.S.O., who will command her on this service. She is due to take out about 340 officers and men to the station, and to arrive at Malta by January 11, in time for the beginning of the Mediterranean Fleet's next cruise.

Captain Dobson was promoted in December, 1925, when executive officer of the CENTURION, then Reserve Fleet flagship. He commanded the COLOMBO, a sister-ship of the CANTERBURY, on the America and West Indies Station in 1927-29. During the greater part of the War he served in command of submarines, but his V.C. was won when leading the coastal motor-boat attack on the Bolshevist battleships in Kronstadt Harbour on August 18, 1919. In 1922-25 he was lent for duty with the Royal Australian Navy at Flinders naval depôt. Captain Dobson is the son of the late Dr. W. C. Dobson, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and married the daughter of Professor Archibald MacMechan, of that city.

EAST INDIES CRUISES

A cruise in Indian waters is to be made by the EFFINGHAM after her stay in port for Christmas. The EFFINGHAM is to spend the holiday at Karachi, and the ENTERPRISE at Colombo. The EMERALD, of this squadron, is on her way home to Devonport to refit and recommission, and is now in the Suez Canal zone. Flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Eric J. A. Fullerton, the EFFINGHAM is to go to Bombay from January 7 to 25, and later will visit Trivandrum, Madras, Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, and several other places up to the end of April, when she returns to Colombo. The ENTERPRISE, Captain P. E. Phillips, D.S.O., will leave Colombo on January 7 and will be away until March 3. Most of this time she is expected to be at Trincomali.

NAVAL HISTORY PRIZE

The Julian Corbett Prize for Research in Modern Naval History, which has been awarded for 1930 to Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Bell, R.N., was instituted by Mr. H. E. Corbett in 1928 in memory of his brother, the late Sir Julian Corbett, the author of the "Official Naval History of the Great War." It is awarded by the Senate of the University of London for work based on original materials for modern naval history. The essay for which Lieutenant-Commander Bell has been awarded the prize deals with the Third Dutch War, incidents of which have been much distorted by national prejudice. The purpose of the author was to try and clear away misunderstandings. Lieutenant-Commander Bell has been serving since the War as a technical assistant in the Historical Section, Committee of Imperial Defence, and has prepared narratives on the naval operations for the Official Histories. He entered the BRITANNIA as a cadet 30 years ago, and his naval service was chiefly in the surveying branch and the Hydrographical Department at the Admiralty. He is a linguist, and has been an official translator in Dutch, German, Italian, and Spanish. Among other literary work he has edited the "Annual Review of Hydrography," and is a contributor to Brassey's "Naval and Shipping Annual," and to the reviews.

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CITY NOTES

THE BANKING YEAR

YIELDS ON INDUSTRIAL SHARES

If proof were needed that the banks are the handmaidens of trade and industry, and that the prosperity of the former rises and falls with the latter, it would be found in ample measure in the experience of the past year. Not for years have the banks had a leaner time, and the reports to be issued next month will undoubtedly show smaller profits. Some traders and industrialists have been prone to draw the inference from the very conservative manner in which British bankers deal with their profits that the banks prosper in bad times almost as well as in good times, and that they do this at the expense of their customers. This is an illusion which, it is to be hoped, the Macmillan Committee may see fit to deal with in its report. Rarely do the banks make any change in their dividends. This, however, does not imply that profits show the same stability but that dividends have been kept well within profit-earning capacity. Further, the nominal dividends are much higher than the real dividends, for the actual capital of the banks is much larger than the nominal capital. For instance, the reserve fund, which is part of the working capital of the banks, is frequently equal to and sometimes exceeds the nominal capital, and if internal reserves are taken into account the real capital is probably four to five times the size of the nominal capital. Thus to find the real dividend on the capital of a first-class bank it may be necessary to divide the rate of dividend declared by four or five. In other words, the banks have £4 or £5 of capital to earn a dividend on only £1. When a bank makes a fresh issue of capital a substantial premium is charged. Consequently, the real return to the shareholders is not the nominal rate of dividend, but about a fourth part of it.

Conservative Dividend Policy

Unlike industrial and trading companies, the banks refrained from increasing their dividends above the pre-War level, even during the "boom" period. In fact, the dividends are actually less than in 1913, since whereas before the War they were paid free of tax to-day they are paid less tax. As the rate of tax is appreciably higher than it was before the War, shareholders are receiving appreciably less. Thus bank shareholders never benefited from War-time and post-War prosperity. Instead of dissipating, as many industrial companies did, their War profits in capital bonuses, the banks conserved these resources for the benefit of their customers. In the past 10 years, and especially in the period of sharply falling prices, the banks must have suffered some considerable losses in respect of bad debts. These presents to industry could not have been made so comfortably by the banks if they had departed from their traditional conservative dividend policy. What the shareholders lost the banking public gained.

The Growth of Expenses

Rates for money have been lower than at any time in the last seven years. The demand for loans having fallen off the banks have been driven to increase their investments and their bill holdings, but the rate for bills has been so low—for several months hardly better than 2 per cent.—that the margin of profit on them must have been almost non-existent. Owing to the falling-off in earning power the banks have felt more acutely this year than in any other year the heavy growth of expenses. Salaries in the banks have increased considerably since the War, and the pension liabilities have expanded to a corresponding extent. Salaries were increased because, like other employers, the banks felt it was incumbent upon them to assist their employees during and after the War to meet the increased cost of living. The War-time bulge in prices in the wholesale markets has virtually disappeared, and while the retail market lags behind the same falling tendency is present, and is likely to continue. Burdens which the banks could carry easily during the period of high prices and high profits have become disproportionately heavy now that revenues have shrunk so much. The growth of expenses has naturally stimulated the introduction of mechanical appliances, and the mechanization of banking is likely to increase considerably during the next few years in order to reduce labour costs.

Powers for the London Assurance

The London Assurance Bill, which has now been deposited for submission to Parliament this Session, generally modernizes the constitution of a famous old office. The provisions of the Bill empower the Court of directors of the London Assurance to issue any part of the existing unissued capital or any capital which the Corporation may create so as to be redeemable with or without a premium and on such other terms and conditions as the Court may determine. Power is also taken to create and issue debentures or debenture stock, perpetual or otherwise, and secured by specific or floating charge on all or any part of, the general assets and property both present and future, including uncalled capital, or unsecured. The Ordinary shares of the Corporation are of the denomination of £2 10s. each, with 25s. paid, and the Bill definitely establishes the point, which has always been understood, that there is no liability on the members for any amount in excess of the capital unpaid on the shares, thus bringing the Corporation into line with other limited liability companies.

A Pioneer of Marine Insurance

Other features of the Bill include provisions empowering the corporation to transact trusteeship and executorship business, to act as registrars, and to issue bonds acceptable to the Board of Customs and Excise. At present the corporation transacts executor and trustee business through the British Law Insurance Company, whose shares it holds. A few weeks ago the London Assurance acquired the shares of the Guildhall Insurance Company (formerly the Autocar Fire and Accident Company), which is to be continued as a separate company. The London Assurance has always been recognized as a pioneer in marine insurance, but it is not so well known that, as is recalled in the preamble to the present Bill, the first Royal Charter, which was granted in 1720, and entitled it to transact the assurance of ships and merchandise at sea and to lend money on bottomry, was followed in 1721 by another Royal Charter. By this second Charter the members of the London Assurance were incorporated as a distinct Corporation by the name of "The London Assurance of Houses and Goods from Fire" for "the assurance of any life or lives of any person or persons whatsoever and against casualties and accidents by fire." Later, by Acts of Parliament, further powers were conferred on the two corporations, and they ultimately became one under the title of "The London Assurance." As befitted its origin, the London Assurance has always been prominently identified with the London marine insurance market, but it has also ranked as one of the leading offices transacting all the principal forms of insurance business in most parts of the world.

British and U.S Equity Values

A firm of dealers in the Miscellaneous Market in their latest monthly review make an interesting comparison of the yields obtainable on the Ordinary shares of English and American industrial companies. In April last, when the firm first made a comparison of the kind, they found that while the yield on English industrial shares of the best class approximated to 5½ per cent., the yield on American industrial shares was almost universally much below that figure, even after the heavy fall in prices of the preceding six months. It was also suggested that American industrial shares should have shown a much larger yield than English, as the American yields were based on a year of outstanding prosperity and profits, which were far more liable to decrease than the more stable profits of English companies, even if the latter were on a low level. The comparison is brought up to date, and from the tables provided the following abbreviated information is extracted, the first table covering leading English industrial shares :—

Ordinary Share	Earnings available	Dividend	Yield on earnings (gross)	Yield on dividend (gross)
	%	%	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Assd. Cement	8	8	6 13 4	6 13 4
Brit. American Tobacco	25·1	25 (tax free)	6 12 10	6 12 4
British Match	7·6	6 (tax free)	8 0 11	6 7 1
J. & P. Coats	19·3	17·5	6 17 3	6 4 5
Courtaulds	13·9	10 (a) (tax free)	9 11 3	6 17 7
Genl. Electric	20·5	14	9 7 5	6 8 0
Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds	10·3	10 (tax free)	10 4 6	9 18 6
Harrods	24·1	20	8 18 6	7 8 2
Imp. Chemical	10	8	11 5 4	9 6 3
Shell Transport	25	25 (tax free)	8 9 9	8 9 9
Unilever	20·6	10	11 15 5	5 14 3
Vickers	16	8	14 14 4	7 7 2

(a) No interim dividend was paid for 1930-31.

The general yield on these shares has increased since April, as a consequence of lower prices, from 5½ per cent. to 6½ per cent.

Prices of American Shares

The next table covers a dozen leading American industrial shares :—

Ordinary or common share	Earnings available	Dividend for 1929	Yield on earnings	Yield on dividend
	%	%	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
American Smelting & Refining	5·48(a)	4	11 18 3(a)	8 14 0
American Telephone and Telegraph	10·84(b)	9	6 0 5(b)	5 0 0
American Tobacco	5·76(c)	5	5 11 10(c)	4 17 1
Bethlehem Steel	6·78(b)	6	12 6 6(b)	10 18 2
Eastman Kodak	9.57(c)	8	6 5 8(c)	5 5 1
General Electric	1·96(b)	1·5	4 6 7(b)	3 10 9(d)
General Motors	3·8(b)	3·6	11 3 6(b)	10 11 10
Sears Roebuck	6·62(c)	2·5	13 8 2(c)	5 1 3
Standard Oil of New Jersey	4·75(c)	1·875	9 10 0(c)	3 15 0
Union Carbide and Carbon	2·96(b)	2·6	5 5 9(b)	4 12 10
United States Steel	11.25(b)	8	8 1 7(b)	5 14 11
F. W. Woolworth	2·66(c)	2·4	8 7 4(c)	4 3 6

(a) On basis of earnings first six months, 1930.
(b) On basis of earnings first nine months, 1930.
(c) On basis of earnings for year 1929.
(d) On basis of present dividend of $1·6 per annum.

The percentages given under the headings of "earnings available" and "yield on earnings" are based, where possible, upon the published earnings for the first nine months of 1930, and where such information is not available upon the earnings for the year 1929. The writer of the review remarks that the yield, either on the basis of last year's dividends or on this year's earnings to date, is still too low, except in the case of certain companies which have been extremely hard hit by the present depression. In this respect it is pointed out that the depression in business has been cumulative, and that therefore the basis of earning power now is considerably below the average of the first nine months of this year. The conclusion arrived at is that prices of American industrial shares, in spite of the heavy fall during the last nine months, are still too high to give a yield attractive to the thinking investor, and that they compare unfavourably with English industrial shares in this respect.

Life Assurance with Incomes

The Sun Life Assurance Society is making its contribution to the development of life assurance in this country which has taken place within the last few months whereby an assurance for a capital sum is combined with the provision of an income for dependents should the death of the assured occur within a specified period after the effecting of the policy. The present scheme, which is incorporated in the "Protector Policy," provides that if the assured died within 20 years of taking out the assurance a cash sum of £250 would be payable to meet immediate needs; an annuity of £150 a year, payable in quarterly instalments, would be guaranteed to the dependents for the remainder of the 20 years, the first instalment being due at the date of death; and, at the expiration of the 20 years, a further sum of £750 would be paid. Should the life assured survive the 20 years there would be payable £1,000 on death. The annual premium for such a policy effected at the age of 25 next birthday is £17 15s., and for a life aged 30 next birthday the rate is £20 12s. 6d. The various new schemes, of which this is an example, should undoubtedly help those with responsibilities to make fuller provision, in the event of their premature death, for their dependents than may have always seemed practicable through ordinary life assurance policies.

Tea Prices in 1930

The final London tea auctions for the year were marked by a better tone for Indian teas, and the average price for the week of Northern Indian teas, 1s. 2.25d. per lb., was ¼d. higher than the preceding week and more than 1d. above the corresponding week last year. The average price for the whole year, however, is lower than that for 1929, the average of Northern Indian teas being 1s. 2.69d., against 1s. 3.72d., and the average for all teas 1s. 3.23d., against 1s. 4.25d. As for some weeks in the middle of the summer average prices of Northern Indian teas ruled at about 1s. the comparison of average prices for the two years is more favourable to producers than at one time seemed likely. The steadier character of the tea market in the final months of the year has been partly due to the growing indications that the reduction in the Indian crop would be considerably greater than that expected as a result of the restriction agreement in force during the current year. That scheme provided for a curtailment of about 32,000,000lb., or 8¾ per cent., in the Northern Indian crop, but the final estimate of the crop to the end of November, when the season had practically ended, was 319,780,240lb., compared with 364,070,880lb. to the same date in 1929. This heavy falling off in the crop has been by no means fully reflected in shipments, owing in part to smaller Indian domestic consumption and also to diminished shipments to other countries. But even so it has inspired hopes that in the New Year the London stocks may at length fall below the total on the corresponding dates in the previous year. Their persistent expansion over recent years has been an embarrassing factor from the standpoint of the producers.

MONEY MARKET

FURTHER WITHDRAWAL OF GOLD

In view of the increased demand for credit incidental to the holidays and the end of the year, the discount market on Saturday remained firm in tone. Leading houses again quoted 2½ per cent. as their buying rate for three months' commercial bills, though some business for "spot" delivery was reported at 2 15-32. An inquiry was also reported for "hot" Treasury bills, which appeared to come from houses which had been unsuccessful in filling their requirements at Friday's tendering; transactions took place at 2 7-16. Money was in plentiful supply over the week-end, the general rate for both old and new loans being 1½ per cent. Gold movements at the Bank resulted in a net withdrawal of £269,232.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½—2	2—2½	2½	2½	2½	(2⁹/₁₆—2⅝

Discount (Treasury Bills)				(Fine Trade Bills.)	
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
2⁷/₁₆—2½	2⁷/₁₆—2½	3—3⅛	3¼—3⅜	3⅜—4	

CALLS OF THE WEEK

		%	£
Tuesday	Cape Town (City of) (5% Red., 1961)	40	300,000
,,	Smethwick Corp. (4½% Red. Deb.)	23⅛	176,250

SWISS NATIONAL BANK

	Dec. 15	Inc. or dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Gold holdings	671,989,283	+ 125,444
Gold exchange	394,772,685	+ 2,597,732
Domestic bills	30,909,837	+ 3,125,560
Advances against securities	38,619,519	— 304,788
Security holdings	103,668,263	+ 2,663,851
Due from banks	41,715,551	+ 14,363,583
Other assets	24,930,085	+ 89,315
LIABILITIES		
Capital reserve	34,500,000	Unchanged
Bank notes in circulation	938,853,295	— 9,513,085
Other sight liabilities	238,015,664	+ 23,695,897
Other liabilities	35,230,244	+ 477,885

—Reuter.

BANK OF PORTUGAL

	Nov. 5	Inc. or dec.
ASSETS	Escudos	Escudos
Coin and bullion	8,577,180	Unchanged
Balances abroad	119,250,776	+ 11,596,604
Discounts	413,667,698	+ 11,531,023
Government loans	1,540,669,068	Unchanged
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	1,972,962,283	+ 28,902,272
Deposits	107,636,440	— 10,246,441

—Reuter.

BANK OF POLAND

	Dec. 10	Inc. or dec.
ASSETS	Zloty	Zloty
Gold including amount held abroad	562,121,898	+ 50,476
Foreign currencies and balances abroad	398,938,313	— 27,672,100
Silver and other coin	14,288,154	+ 10,289,748
Bills discounted	659,749,116	+ 21,140,958
Advances	85,228,710	+ 193,014
Bank reserve bills	86,396,182	Unchanged
Building and furnishings	20,000,000	Unchanged
Other assets	144,744,042	— 17,641,554
LIABILITIES		
Share capital	150,000,000	Unchanged
Reserve fund	110,000,000	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	1,274,218,740	— 58,275,270
Current accounts	233,009,073	+ 620,550
Other liabilities	204,146,603	+ 1,813,864

—Reuter

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Business in foreign exchange was quiet, with rates comparatively steady. Sterling on New York was quoted during the morning at from $4.85⅛ to $4.85 11/16, closing midday between these rates. The quotations on Montreal ranged from $4.86 5/16 to $4.86⅛, the closing rate being $4.86⅛. A demand was reported for Swiss francs, causing the rate to fall to 25.00f. The final quotation of 25.00¼f. compared with 25.01¼f. on Friday. Exchange on Spain rose to 47.90p., and closed at 45.70p. after touching 45.60p. Scarcely any movement took place in rates on Paris, Milan, Amsterdam or Brussels; the rate on Berlin moved in our favour to 20.37¼m. A further fall to 36¼d.-37d. took place in the Argentine peso.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported on Saturday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Dec. 20	Dec. 19
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85⅝-4.85 11/16	4.85⅛-4.85 11/16
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.86 5/16-86⅛	4.86⅛-86⅛
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.58-123.62	123.58-123.62
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.75¼-76½	34.76-34.77
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.75-92.78	92.74-92.78
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.00-25.02	25.01-02½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¼-375¼	374¼-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192¾-193	192¾-193
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	45.55-45.95	45.35-45.80
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108½-108⅝	108½-108⅝
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05⅞-06¼	12.05¾-06½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36½-37¼	20.36-37½
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.581	34.47-34.50	34.46-34.50
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.74-27.77	27.74-27.77
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163½-163¾	163⅝-163⅞
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43¼-43⅜	43¼-43⅜
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18-25.28	25.18-25.28
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Const'n'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.0253	1.0253
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274-274½	274-274½
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅜-48⅞	48⅜-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668-673	668-673
Reval	E. Kr. to £	18.159	18.30-18.28	18.30-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¾-16¼	18.15½-16
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09¾-10¼	18.09-18.10
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16½	18.15⅞-16¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97 1/16-97⅛	97 1/16-97⅛
Bombay	Per rup.	1/8d.	1 5/32-1 5/16	1 5/32-1 5/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	1/8d.	1 5/32-1 5/16	1 5/32-1 5/16
Madras	Per rup.	1/8d.	1 5/32-1 5/16	1 5/32-1 5/16
Hong-kong	Pre dol.	—	1 1/16-1 1/8	1 1/16-1 1/8
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2 01/32-2 01/32	2 01/32-2 01/32
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1 4/7-1 5/8	1 4/7-1 5/8
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2 31/32-3 1/32	2 31/32-3 1/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06-06½	12.06-06½
Manila	Per peso	24.656d.	2 0/16	2 0/16
Rio de J.	Per mil.	5.899d.	4 23/32-4 25/32	4 23/32-4 25/32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.619d.	36½-37	36 15/16-37¼
Valp'raiso	$ to £	40	39.93	39.93
M'video	Pes. to £	51d.	36¼-36¾	36-36½
Lima*	Soles to £	12.166	16.22½	16.25
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.75-10.95	10.75-10.95

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	93 15 0	93 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds

The Bank of England announced on Saturday the sale of £276,232 in BAR GOLD, and the withdrawal for export of 7,000 SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £1,178,537, as shown below :—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Dec. 18—		Dec. 18—	
Bar gold ..	76	Bar gold ..	347,920
		Sovereigns ..	9,000
Dec. 19	Nil	Dec. 19—	
		Bar gold ..	524,461
		Sovereigns ..	14,000
Dec. 20 ..	Nil	Dec. 20—	
		Bar gold ..	276,232
		Sovereigns ..	7,000
Net efflux ..	1,178,537		
Total ..	£1,178,613	Total ..	£1,178,613

Net influx for 1930 to date, £1,465,285 : net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

The price of bar gold in the open market was unchanged at 85s. 1½d. per oz. Silver was again quoted at 14½d. for cash, and 14 11/16d. for forward delivery, the market being idle.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1⅞	nominal
Paris	2½	2	2
Berlin	5	4⅞	3½-5½
Swiss Bank places	2½	1¼	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1⅝	1½
Brussels	2½	2½	1¼

THE DIAMOND INDUSTRY DECISION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, DEC. 20

The unanimous decision of the International Commission of the diamond industry, at its meeting at Amsterdam, to reduce production by 50 per cent. as from January, in all the great diamond centres, has given satisfaction in the Antwerp diamond trade, which continues to feel the effects of the crisis. The decision will be submitted for the approval of the various interested groups.

THE RISE IN U.S. STOCKS

TECHNICAL REASONS

TRADE DEPRESSION CONTINUED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 21

Business depression is still extreme and a sharp rise in the stock and bond markets in the closing days of last week should not be taken as marking a change in the general situation. The rise in stocks was the most rapid in several weeks, but it was clearly due to a sudden revision of the technical position of the market, the outcome of a well-conceived and efficiently executed counter-attack upon over-confident "bears" made careless by having had things all their own way since late in November. The upward movement in the prices of bonds was due, apparently, to a reduction of sales to establish losses for tax purposes and to some repurchases by banks of bonds, of which they have been heavy sellers in recent weeks, in order to make their position as liquid as possible. The crisis threatened by the closing of the Bank of United States seems to have passed, thanks to prompt action taken by the clearing house banks.

LOWER COMMODITY PRICES

Indices of business activity last week touched their lowest levels of the year to date. The steel industry is still operating at only 38 per cent. of capacity, on the average, and some further unsettlement of steel and iron prices is reported. The attempted stabilization of copper prices, likewise, has not yet been accomplished. In common with many other commodities, copper declined further in price during the week and it is now being sold at 10 cents a pound, which compares with 12 cents at the time that the agreement among the leading producers of the world to restrict output was announced. Although the Grain Stabilization Corporation has been active in the market, wheat fell last week to the lowest price since early in the 1900's. Tin is now at the lowest price for 30 years, and silver is at its lowest price for over a century. The price of sugar has similarly declined again as a result of the halt in negotiations abroad for restricting supplies in the world markets. Cotton has again declined and is now around its 1915 level.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

Railway freight loadings in the week ended December 6, were somewhat higher at 787,183 cars, but they are estimated to have declined again in the succeeding week. Automobile production is lower. Mr. Ford has closed his Rouge River plant for inventory-taking, and it is rumoured that other Ford plants are to be closed down for three weeks. Much interest was excited during the week by the announcement of reductions, ranging from 6 to 18 per cent., in the prices of goods sold by one of the largest of the mail order houses, Sears, Roebuck, and Co. It is taken to foreshadow an acceleration of the movement to bring retail prices into closer relation with wholesale prices. According to the Department of Labour, wholesale prices have declined, on the average, by 18 per cent. since July, 1929, and while many retail prices are distinctly lower than 18 months ago they have had no such fall, on the average, as have wholesale prices—a difficulty being largely the great number of labour costs involved in retail trading.

NEW ISSUES OF CAPITAL

New capital issues last week totalled only $30,167,000, as against five times that total in the corresponding week of 1929. According to the *Financial Chronicle*, public sales of new securities in the United States during the 11 months ended November aggregated only $7,294,000,000, of which $628,000,000 were refunding issues. In the corresponding period of 1929 the aggregate of new financing was nearly $11,000,000,000.

Leading eastern railways have reached an agreement on the allocation of smaller roads, which looks to the establishment of through consolidations of four eastern systems with the Lehigh Valley Road, long a bone of contention, going to the Vansweringen combination, of which the Chesapeake and Ohio System is the backbone. Representatives of the Chilean Government and other interests involved who have been conferring here on the details of a plan for merging practically all nitrate properties of Chile are understood to have reached a tentative agreement regarding financing arrangements.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

POWER CORPORATION DIVIDEND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Dec. 20.—With the market poorly attended, trading was quiet and featureless apart from moderate support for Power Corporation following the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 50 cents. Scattered week-end realizing caused slight declines towards the end, but offerings were well taken, and the market closed steady.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Dec. 20	Dec. 19		Dec. 20	Dec. 19
Abitibi	9	9¼	Dom. Glass	101½	102
Asbestos	1¼	1¼	Dom. Textile	70⅞	76⅛
Do., Pref.	11¼	11¼	Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	23½	23¼	Fraser Cos.	21¼	21½
Braz. Tract.	21¾	21¾	Hollinger	6	5¾
B.C. Pwr., A	35⅞	35	Int. Nickel	14⅞	14⅞
Do., B	No bid	11⅞	Massey, H.	10¾	10⅝
Brit. Emp. Steel	1⅛	1	Montreal Lt.	54⅝	54½
Do., 1st Pf.	19½	18	Natl. Brew.	25⅞	25½
Do., 2nd Pf.	23¼	23¼	Nat. Steel Car	35	35⅞
Calgary	150	150	Ogilvie Flour	284	284
Can. Car	18¾	18	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref.	24½	24½	Power Cor

COMPANY MEETINGS

WRIGHTS' ROPES, LIMITED

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR

DIVIDEND OF 8¾ PER CENT. MAINTAINED

HEMP ROPE TRADE POSITION EXPOUNDED

The THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Wrights' Ropes, Limited, was held on Friday last at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham.

Mr. GEORGE H. CARTLAND (chairman of the company) presided. The other directors present were :—Mr. Walford H. Turner (deputy chairman), Mr. George A. C. Pettitt, Mr. Douglas W. Turner, and Mr. T. Albert Taylor (managing director).

The CHAIRMAN, in rising to move the first resolution : "That the report of the directors be received and adopted," said :—The essential features of the report we have to consider today bear a satisfactory resemblance to those of the report of last year. After again writing off £10,000 for depreciation of buildings, plant, and machinery the profit is £483 higher at £23,483. The same dividend of 8¾ per cent. on the Ordinary shares is proposed ; general reserve is again to benefit to the extent of £5,000, bringing this fund up to £45,000, and as against a balance of £11,218 brought in we carry forward to next year £13,077.

BALANCE-SHEET FEATURES

Perhaps to you the most noticeable feature in the balance-sheet, not that it is a matter which has ever caused your directors any great concern, will have been the disappearance of the item "Amount owing to Bankers," which last year stood at £34,629. Creditors, however, are £19,567 higher at £104,782. On the other side land and buildings are £2,000 less and plant and machinery practically the same as last year ; as against the depreciation allowance of £10,000 we have additions under these headings amounting to about £8,000. Stocks are valued at £105,456, a reduction of £2,814, and debtors at £92,253 are £7,145 lower. The item of "Cash in Hand, including Balance at Bankers," is increased from £199 to £3,909.

From these figures it will be apparent to you that fresh progress has been registered by your company.

The report has been received by the Press as a good one, which undoubtedly it is, and the board are truly thankful that in times like these they are able to issue such a satisfactory statement. They cannot avoid, however, feeling slightly disappointed because in the earlier part of the period under review they had reason to hope for even better things.

THE FALL IN COMMODITY PRICES

The heavy and unprecedented fall in commodity prices which has been felt so universally has not left your business untouched. As you doubtless know from what you will have seen in the papers, all classes of fibres used in rope-making have shared in the general decline in values, and our results have been correspondingly affected.

Producers of fibre, however, it is known, are not making any profit, so it is not unreasonable to anticipate that production will be reduced, and with the absorption of stocks on hand and diminished supplies the tendency of values of material will be higher and not lower.

HEMP ROPE TRADE'S UNSATISFACTORY POSITION

Apart from the writing down of values of stocks of fibres, there is the question as to how the day-to-day business of the hemp rope trade has been conducted during the year, and it must be admitted that the record is not one which redounds to the credit of those primarily responsible for it.

Fortunately your company is far from being wholly dependent upon this branch of the industry, so you can afford to view the matter somewhat, if not altogether, dispassionately.

Hemp rope manufacturers, having no effective organization amongst themselves, have been utterly powerless to hold the scales between their actual production costs and costs due to fluctuations in prices of varying stocks and purchases of raw material. Manufacturing costs, howsoever low and efficient, have been rendered nugatory, because they were hopelessly muddled by someone's assumed advantages of speculation in purchases of fibres, and competition had to be met. The results on the general or average selling price were naturally most disastrous. Large quantities of ropes have been sold every day with almost as little apparent concern on the part of the sellers as to the price obtained, as might be exhibited in the disposal of discarded wearing apparel.

COOPERATION THE REMEDY

I do not wish to be misunderstood, or to have it thought that my remarks are directed to a certain competitive company whose report was issued a week or two ago. Whilst we can hold no brief for them, we are quite sure that they are not responsible for the uneconomic conditions which have prevailed generally in the hemp rope industry. The fault must be looked for elsewhere, and lies with those who refuse to recognize the position, viz., that a measure of cooperation with the rest of the trade and a degree of self-subordination afford the only hope of alleviation of the mutually destructive struggle for existence in which they are at present engaged. It is for them to consider whether they have done well or not, but until their attitude is changed hemp rope manufacturers as such must look forward to a further dissipation of their resources—to a continuous waste of effort, profits, and capital.

Alternatively, "cooperation" will economize energy, increase efficiency, and conserve resources, if the trade will work as a team and learn to "play the game."

The hemp rope industry's difficulties are quite peculiar to itself, and the remedies must come from within. No ready-made schemes or cut-and-dried theories of rationalization can be successfully applied to it at the present time. Such principles, if imposed too soon, would only intensify the difficulties, complicate the issues, and create new problems more insoluble than the old ones.

The trade, as a trade, must work out its own salvation. Firms must look beyond their own works to the whole industry and to the whole market to which they appeal. They must think industrially, and be prepared to submit to some ordered control and to abandon the "each for himself" policy. With the world in the state it is in to-day it cannot be good for the body politic that separate trades should form cockpits of warring individuals, each jealous, secretive, and narrow-minded in their actions and outlook, working without reference to the actual or potential capacity of other firms, or to the total requirements of the markets available to them. The waste of effort involved as well as money is enormous, and from the point of view of our national trade difficulties, such a state of things can only make "confusion worse confounded."

I will now turn to a more cheerful subject—namely, our wire rope department. We have many branches to our business, and in this lies one of the sources of our strength.

PROGRESS OF WIRE ROPE DEPARTMENT

Last year I gave you a *résumé* of the various important purposes essential to modern civilization, for which our steel wire ropes are used throughout the world, and I am glad to tell you that this branch of our business has made excellent progress during the year. In that section of it which relates to wire ropes for responsible duty in important mining and other operations, the conditions are stimulating because we are often confronted with international competition on a quality basis, first cost not being the primary consideration, but reliability and ultimate costs the things that count. This is where we can more than hold our own, and in this connexion a gratifying development is an increasing tendency among the larger users of such wire ropes to record exact and scientific data of the service obtained, and, most important, the actual cost per unit of work performed. In oil well drilling, mechanical excavating, and in some mining operations, costs of the ropes per unit of duty are worked out to the third decimal point. We welcome this because we can stand up to these ultimate tests, and have no fear of them. Where real records are not kept it is sometimes difficult to determine the relative merits of different ropes, and under such conditions it might be said that ropes are "neither good nor bad, but thinking makes them so." As an instance of the value to us of these detailed records I might mention that on a large irrigation project our ropes were put on trial against a foreign high-priced make which had hitherto been regarded as the finest obtainable. The results proved that on the actual work performed our ropes cost only one-half, and in certain sizes only one-quarter, of the costs of the other make.

WRIGHT'S ROPES—A SOUND BUSINESS

And now to draw to a conclusion. From what I have said you will, I am sure, be able to gather that our business is in a sound position, so far as any business can be sound to-day. Our organization is well founded in everything which makes for efficiency—a large and modern plant very well written down—the highest skill and experience in all forms of manufacture, a world-wide reputation associated with valuable overseas connexions with which we constantly keep in touch by frequent exchanges of visits. Combined with able and far-seeing management, headed by our managing director, Mr. T. A. Taylor, who with 35 years' experience is certainly something of a genius in the trade, we have a well-trained, competent, and enthusiastic staff and a contented and loyal body of capable workers.

In connexion with the latter, I might mention that we are subscribing £500 to the Birmingham Hospitals Centre Appeal Fund, which I am sure will meet with your approval.

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. WALFORD H. TURNER and carried unanimously.

A resolution was also passed approving the dividend paid on the Preference shares and interim dividend paid on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 2½ per cent., less tax, and confirming payment of a final dividend of 6¼ per cent., less tax, making 8¾ per cent. for the year.

Mr. George H. Cartland, the retiring director, was re-elected to the board.

The auditors, Messrs. Gibson and Ashford, were reappointed for the ensuing year.

CABLE, TELEPHONE AND GENERAL TRUST

CHANGE OF NAME APPROVED

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of The Cable, Telephone and General Trust, Limited, was held on Friday last at Incorporated Accountants' Hall, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to consider a resolution approving a change in the name of the company.

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. L. D. Bennett) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—You have been called together to-day to sanction a resolution authorizing the change of name of your trust to that of Telephone and General Trust, Limited, the change being in the elimination of the word "Cable" from the present name.

Your directors hold the view that the title of your company, so far as possible, should indicate its principal business. Your company has, of course, wide powers of investment and there is no suggestion that they should in any way be curtailed, but at the time of the inception of the trust it was thought that a policy might be developed whereby investments would be made in cable manufacturing, electric power, and telegraph companies as well as in the telephone industry. In fact, however, your company has centred its activities upon telephone investment, both permanent and temporary, as it has been found that there is in this sphere a wide field of business and ample opportunity for development. I have already explained to you on previous occasions that our activities in the telephone world are being carried out in conjunction with large associated interests which have also concentrated upon telephone work throughout the world, thus forming international relationships of considerable importance and value.

After due consideration your directors have decided to recommend a change in the title of the trust, and we believe it will meet with your approval and that of financial circles generally. I would add that the Board of Trade have intimated that their formal consent will be issued as soon as the resolution has been passed.

I move formally :—"That the name of the company be changed from 'The Cable, Telephone and General Trust, Limited,' to 'Telephone and General Trust, Limited.'" I will ask Mr. Bennett to second the resolution.

Mr. H. S. BENNETT, A.M.I.E.E., seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

AMALGAMATED COTTON MILLS TRUST

LOWER COSTS ESSENTIAL

The TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Amalgamated Cotton Mills Trust, Limited, was held on Friday at Yard Works, Preston.

The RT. HON. LORD FAIRFAX, who presided, said that the combined trading results of the allied companies for the year ended August 31 showed a loss of £76,055, which, with the amounts written off for depreciation of stock, plant and machinery, and Debenture interest and Preference dividends paid to outside shareholders, made a total of £731,063.

These results, which were obviously most disappointing to the shareholders, were equally regretted by the board, but they arose very largely from circumstances outside the control of the directors. Trade had been even worse than in the previous year.

Referring to the report of the Government Committee of Inquiry into the cotton industry, he said that the various bodies engaged in the cotton spinning and weaving trade had been studying the report in detail ever since it was issued in order that every advantage might be taken of the facts and figures disclosed by the inquiry.

It was stated in one part of the report that the success of Lancashire's competitors, and in particular the success of Japan, had been due to their being able to manufacture cotton goods and market them at prices substantially less than those of competing goods made in Lancashire, and another part said : "If Lancashire is to recover a part of this trade, or even to hold its present position, every practicable measure must be taken to reduce production costs." Naturally, no one desired to reduce the standard of living of their work-people if it could possibly be avoided, but no industry could continue working indefinitely at a loss. Seventy-five per cent. of the cotton manufactured in Lancashire was sold abroad, and unless they were able to reduce costs (a large proportion of which was labour and social services) to a competitive basis with those of other competing countries they could not expect or hope to survive. If they did not the fate of the people employed, from the highest to the lowest, would be far worse than if they now recognized the situation. The proprietors of this company, and many others, had already suffered very heavy capital depreciation.

The report was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES

The name of Cable, Telephone and General Trust, Limited, has been changed to "Telephone and General Trust Limited."

Numbers are announced of bonds of the Jutland Telephone Company's Five-and-a-Half per cent. Loans of 1922 and 1925 drawn for repayment on March 15 next.

The registered office of Bartholomew (London), Limited, has been removed to the principal office of their transfer agents and registrars at 37, Walbrook, E.C.4.

Numbers are announced of 1,039 special bonds of the Italian Five per Cent. Loan of 1862 (Maremmana Railway) drawn in Rome on November 28 for repayment on January 1 next.

Bonds numbering 68 of the Province of Westphalia Seven per Cent. Sterling Loan of 1926, amounting together to £8,400, have been drawn by lot for redemption at par on January 15 next.

Funds have been received by Lloyds Bank to meet payment of Coupon 21, due July 1, 1920, and also for the payment of Coupon 42, due on January 1, 1931, of the Montenegro Five per Cent. Loan, 1909.

An office of the Midland Bank has been opened at 63, Prince of Wales-road, Norwich. The business of the Market-street, Manchester, branch of the bank has been transferred to 8, High-street, Manchester.

In carrying out the operation of the sinking fund of the Chilean Government Five per Cent. Annuities bonds amounting to £26,520 of series "A," £26,280 of series "B," and £37,380 of series "C" have been purchased and cancelled.

The Sunderland District Omnibus Company announces that negotiations are pending, regarding which a circular will be issued at the earliest possible date. In the meantime the chairman recommends shareholders to retain their holdings.

Attention of the holders of bonds of the Chinese Four per Cent. Loan of 1895 is drawn to the necessity of preserving the talon which bears the signature of the Chinese Minister appearing above the coupon due July 1, 1931. Bonds presented for repayment without that part of the talon bearing the signature will have to be submitted to the agents in Paris for verification and authority for repayment.

RUBBER ESTATES OF MALAYA

ESTATES ON A CARETAKING BASIS

REASONS FOR BOARD'S DECISION

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE

The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Rubber Estates of Malaya, Limited, was held on Friday last at 5 and 7, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

Mr. NICOLAS C. S. BOSANQUET (chairman of the company) presided.

The REPRESENTATIVE of the SECRETARIES (Messrs. Francis Peek and Co., Limited) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said :—After providing for London expenditure, we carry a profit to the balance-sheet of £497 8s. Taken together, sundry debtors and stocks are in excess of sundry creditors by about £1,377, so that our liquid cash position is represented by investments and cash in hand, and with our bankers, and amounts to £42,437 before making allowance for any appreciation in the value of our investments. This is a position which gives us no reason to be apprehensive.

Although the accounts before you deal with the period July 17 to September 30, cropping on the estate did not actually begin until September 10. Our crop for that period amounts to 1,041,919lb. This, of course, is not as large a crop as we mentioned in the prospectus, but under the circumstances can be considered a satisfactory one.

A CHEAP PRODUCER

In addressing shareholders of this company for the first time, I feel that it is both desirable and necessary to emphasize our cost of production figure. After allowing for all London charges, but not for any depreciation and including all estate charges on our rubber, we come out with an all-in cost of 6.38d. per lb., in spite of the fact that we have had a full month with no tapping at all, and have had no tapping on 1,285 acres of our rubber for eight months, all costs of upkeep on this untapped area being, of course, charged to revenue account. When in addition you take into consideration the fact that we had to spend over £1,500 on cleaning up the estates and cultivation work, the result is one on which we may fairly claim that our manager, Mr. Welby, can look for congratulation. (Hear, hear.) These figures are evidence that this company's estates may claim to rank among the cheap producers.

BOARD'S PRODUCTION DECISION

On September 20, 1930, a circular was sent to all shareholders and an announcement made in the Press giving the information that we had decided to close down this company's estates. Since that circular was sent out, we have slightly modified our programme. We are maintaining a tapping force of 50 coolies and we calculate that we should harvest over 12 months about 200,000lb. of rubber. You will, however, understand that we must deal with circumstances as they arise, and while it is certainly not our intention to decrease this force of tappers, we shall probably gradually supplement it and the figure of 200,000lb. is merely given as a guide to shareholders and not as an estimate of crop.

Now, in deciding to put the estates on to a caretaking basis, we were influenced by two main considerations : the immediate profit and loss account and the ultimate well-being of the estates. As regards the former our manager has sent us estimates which show that by cropping 1,000,000lb. of rubber we could manage to get through the next 12 months on rigid economy at existing selling prices with little or no loss. If the profit and loss account over the next 12 months is to be the deciding factor, it would appear at first sight as though that was the right course to adopt.

CONSERVATION OF BARK

May I remind you, however, that to secure 1,000,000lb. of rubber it is necessary to remove bark in the process of tapping. Bark is the most valuable capital asset of a rubber estate; it is difficult to assess the value, but I can tell you without fear of contradiction that the numerous improvements in tapping systems which have been tried during the last 30 years, while they may have been encouraged by the desire to increase crop, have been controlled by the absolute necessity of limiting bark removal. This control has even operated while rubber has been selling at the enhanced prices which we have seen during recent years.

Now, while it appears to us to be perfectly legitimate to tap a proportion of our acreage for the purpose of keeping a tapping force together, we cannot believe that it is in the interests of the company to expend bark reserves merely for the purpose of avoiding a loss, especially when it is borne in mind that by postponing tapping we can ensure an increased yield when tapping is restarted, that holding the crop off an unwilling market in this way entails no additional storage charges, and means the disposal of increased crops eventually at prices which may be expected to cover more than the loss which we may have to face this year.

FACILITATING PERMANENT ECONOMIES

Another point to bear in mind is this. Great prosperity in an industry does not necessarily lead to economical working. The rubber industry has been through some prosperous years. We are of opinion that our manager will reorganize on strictly economical lines, far more easily if we make a clean sweep than if he is asked to reorganize the systems and methods to which an existing staff and labour force have grown accustomed, and that in making a new start it will be easier to ensure that some at least of the economies now to be practised shall become permanent economies.

In closing down the estates we have given instructions for a sufficient labour force to be maintained for the purpose of caring for disease and keeping the estates free of lallang.

While regretting that shareholders should be deprived of returns from this company for the time being, I am convinced that nothing but good will result from the policy we are adopting. Apart from the points I have already made, our rubber throughout the estates will benefit from the rest, and we shall ultimately become a better yielder and a cheaper producer than we should ever have been had it not been necessary to go through the chastening process imposed upon us by this crisis in the industry.

The question may be asked: What about getting sufficient labour when you want it again ? I am not apprehensive with regard to this point, always bearing in mind that the estates cannot get back into production at a moment's notice.

PROSPECTS FOR THE INDUSTRY

Regarding the prospects of rubber there is little which I can say. Over the whole year production has exceeded consumption by roughly 100,000 tons, with the result that stocks in manufacturing countries are abnormally high. In the last few months, however, the statistical position has shown signs of improvement. The low price has caused a very material reduction in the output of native rubber in the Dutch East Indies, and there are indications of a fall in production from the small holdings in Malaya. At the same time consumption in Europe has recently increased, and, though American consumption will continue to be small till the end of the year, inventories of tires are very low, and any improvement in American conditions, however slight, will result almost immediately in a larger consumption of rubber.

The prospects for 1931 are not rosy, but the outlook is definitely more hopeful than it was three months ago.

You are aware that success in Eastern agriculture is principally dependent upon local management. We have been and are being singularly well served in this regard ; Mr. Welby has earned the thanks of shareholders for the efficient and successful manner in which he has performed his duties under exceptionally trying conditions. We face the immediate future with equanimity and the more distant future with confidence in the light of the experience we have gained of his work during the last 12 months. The cessation of tapping has, I regret to say, of necessity been accompanied by a reduction in staff and a reduction of salary to members of the staff who have been retained. The necessity for these reductions has been recognized in every department; our agents have reduced their fees in the East, and the directors are drawing quarter fees, while the estates remain on a care and maintenance basis.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted; the retiring director was re-elected, and the auditors were reappointed.

Cordial votes of thanks to the chairman and directors and to the staffs in the East and in London concluded the proceedings.

BENHAM AND SONS, LTD.

139TH YEAR

RECORD TURNOVER AND NET PROFIT

PROFIT-SHARING RESULTS

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Benham and Sons, Limited, was held on Friday at the registered offices, 66, Wigmore-street, London, W.

Mr. STANLEY J. BENHAM (managing director) presided, and said :—It was hardly to be expected that in this year of almost universal misfortune we could maintain last year's record figures, but, as a matter of fact, we have not only done so, but are able to show a further considerable increase both in turnover and net profit. The latter is £3,809 better than last year, and is certainly better than any of us anticipated. It is partly due to the large amount of work we already had in hand before the Wall-street collapse occurred, as from April to September the value of our orders fell off considerably, and although things have improved with us since the end of September, this present year is sure to show some falling off, as the works were on short time during the whole of October and November, and we have had to reduce our numbers both of inside and outside workmen. Our total number of employees reached about 550 in the summer, beating all previous records. As the whole world seems to be suffering from the same complaint of reduced orders, I think we can consider ourselves lucky that we have so far not been affected worse than we have.

CENTRAL HEATING

In our heating department we have completed satisfactorily our large contracts at Chiltern Court and Berkeley Court, Baker-street—both have gone through without a hitch. We have had a good many other heating matters in hand, including the Royal Station Hotel, York ; Lullebrook Manor, Cookham, for Messrs. John Lewis and Co., Limited; Mansfield House, Strand ; Messrs. Bobby's new premises, Folkestone ; Epsom College Sanatorium ; Wimbledon Town Hall ; and Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Chiswick. We have also secured a very fine heating and hot water supply contract at the new Castle Harbour Hotel, Bermuda, after international competition. This will involve sending out between 20 and 30 men for six months or more, besides a large quantity of material.

LARGE KITCHEN EQUIPMENTS

In our cooking department the principal item of the year was the fitting up of Messrs. Harrods' new staff kitchen and cafeteria service. I think there is little doubt that this is one of the finest equipments, and probably actually the finest equipment, in the world ; nothing like it had previously been attempted in this country. A very large number of people have been to see it and are still going.

Other large kitchens which we have fitted up during the year include the Midland Bank and Lloyds Bank head offices ; Messrs. Gamage's new building in Oxford-street ; Harewood House, Leeds, for H.R.H. Princess Mary ; the Ladies Carlton Club ; Fishmongers' Hall ; and the Sheffield and Ecclesall Cooperative Society.

Among the kitchens which we have in hand at present are the new London Nursing Home and Clinic in Devonshire-place ; the workmen's canteens for Messrs. Macfarlane Lang and Co., at Osterley Park, for Messrs. Morris Motors, Limited, at Oxford, and for the London General Omnibus Company at Hanwell.

The increase in our sales of cooking apparatus is mainly in gas or electric fittings. The sales of steam apparatus remain fairly steady with a gradual improvement. Coal cooking apparatus is getting less and less every year. We are continually making alterations in all our fittings and we are always striving for the perfect.

During the year we decided to open a new branch office at Torquay to deal with our work in the West of England, and this was opened on October 1 under Mr. Parrott, who has had 12 years' experience with us.

SOUTH AFRICA

This autumn I have paid a visit to South Africa, as our business there was not satisfactory. I visited Capetown, Kimberley, Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Port Elizabeth, and I am confident that good orders will result. I appointed as our agent for cooking apparatus for the whole Union Mr. A. E. Barker, the well-known heating engineer of Johannesburg. Unfortunately, owing to the limited time at my disposal, I had to return without visiting Durban.

PROFIT-SHARING RESULTS

We have as usual had no troubles with our men, and everything has worked very smoothly. The amount to be divided this year under our profit-sharing schemes is £3,964, and each member of the staff will get 6 per cent. on his year's earnings, and each workman 4½ per cent. on his total earnings for the year. These compare with 5½ per cent. and 4½ per cent. last year. Under the rules of our pension scheme we contribute pound for pound, and this will take £722 this year, to which we propose to add a further £250, partly to the "over 40's" and the balance to the general fund. The directors also propose to add £8,000 to the reserve fund, which now reaches £60,000, to add £2,500 to the income-tax reserve fund, to pay a dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, plus a bonus of 6d. per share, less tax, as last year, and to carry the balance of about £5,972 forward.

The report and accounts were adopted.

ARGENTINE CROPS

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL ESTIMATE

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 20.—The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture issued to-day its preliminary estimate of the wheat crop as 7,386,000 tons ; oats, 1,054,000 tons ; and linseed, 2,144,000 tons. The carry-over from the previous crops is officially returned at 497,000 tons of wheat, mostly in the form of flour, and 186,000 tons of linseed.

The Ministry also revised the wheat and linseed figures of the final outturns of the two previous seasons, making the wheat yield in 1929-30 4,424,000 tons and in 1928-29 9,500,000 tons ; and linseed 1,270,000 tons and 1,991,000 tons respectively. The yield of oats last season was 991,000 tons.

The actual exportable surplus of old and new wheat is estimated at 5,443,000 tons, and of linseed 2,100,000 tons. Argentine requirements for consumption and seed are estimated at 2,440,000 tons of wheat and 230,000 tons of linseed.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 20.—WHEAT closed steady at 3c. to 4c. advance. MAIZE closed steady and 3c. to 2c. lower. LINSEED closed easy at 4c. to 2c. advance.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires :—		
Wheat, February delivery	6.03	6.00
,, March delivery	6.12	6.08
,, May delivery	6.24	6.20
Maize, January delivery	3.87	3.90
,, February delivery	4.06	4.08
,, March delivery	—	—
Oats, February delivery	3.80	3.80
Linseed, January delivery	—	—
,, February delivery	10.50	10.55
,, March delivery	10.50	10.57
Rosario :—		
Wheat, No. 2, February delivery	5.75	5.80
Maize, January delivery	3.80	3.80
Linseed, February delivery	10.50	10.50

(Prices in Pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso=about 1s. 4¼d.)

BRAZIL'S OVERSEAS TRADE

Returns of Brazilian foreign trade show that the total value of imports during October last was equivalent to £4,601,000, compared with £6,772,000 in the corresponding month of 1929. Exports amounted to £4,268,000 (against £8,331,000). According to the Anglo-South American Bank, the aggregate value of imports during the first 10 months of the current year was £47,387,000 (against £73,173,000), while exports were valued at £58,215,000 (against £80,483,000). The favourable balance of trade during the period, therefore, amounted to £10,828,000, compared with a favourable balance of £7,310,000 in the same period of 1929.

COMPANY RESULTS

STEEL INDUSTRIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

Andersons' Rubber.—Interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. actual, less tax, on account of the year ending January 19. This interim dividend is at the same rate as paid on December 19 last year.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal.—Interest on the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Six per Cent. Sterling Debenture stock in respect of the half-year ended July 1, 1930, will be paid to holders of record on December 13.

Tarmac Limited.—Dividend on the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. (free of tax) Cumulative Preference shares in respect of the half-year ending December 31, payable on January 1 next.

Smithfield and Argentine Meat.—Dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Preference shares for the half-year to December 31, 1928, payable January 1. This follows the payment of a half-year's dividend in June last.

Middle West Utilities.—Quarterly dividend on the Six per Cent. Convertible Preferred stock of $1.50 per share in cash or (at the option of holder) of 3/80ths of a share of Common stock, payable on February 16. Also a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. in Common stock on each share of Common stock outstanding on January 15, payable on February 16.

Associated London Flour Millers.—Interim dividends on account of the year to March 31, 1931, of 11¼ per cent. and 16¼ per cent. actual, less tax, on the Five per Cent. and Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Prior Preference shares respectively, payable forthwith, these dividends, in effect, being equivalent to the cumulative dividends for the 2½ years to September 30, 1930, on the Preference shares of certain subsidiary milling companies recently acquired by Associated London Flour Millers, Limited in exchange for prior-preference shares in the latter company.

RILEY (COVENTRY)

The profit of Riley (Coventry) for the year to August 2 last amounted to £81,223 (against £78,749 for the preceding year), and the balance brought forward was £26,300. The directors propose to place to general reserve £50,000 (against £40,000), to write off designs, drawings, and rights to manufacture, £8,000 (against nil), and to pay a dividend of 10 per cent., less tax (the same), leaving to be carried forward £35,793.

CARRONGROVE PAPER

The accounts of the Carrongrove Paper Company for the year ended October 31 show a net loss for the year of £3,356 (compared with a net profit of £37,128 in the previous year). Allowing for £7,721 brought forward, there is a credit balance of £4,375, which it is proposed should be carried forward. No dividend is being paid on the Preference share capital for the year under review. In the preceding year a dividend of 8 per cent. was distributed on the Ordinary shares. Meeting, December 29.

CALDWELL'S PAPER MILL

A net profit of £17,111 is shown by the accounts of Caldwell's Paper Mill Company, a subsidiary of the Interest Paper Company, for the year ended November 29 (against £40,961 for the preceding year). The dividends on the two classes of Preference shares take £12,981. No dividend was declared on the Ordinary shares, the carry-forward being increased from £42,721 to £46,851. For the preceding year an interim dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, was paid on the Ordinary shares, but no final payment was made. The report states that the paper trade has suffered in common with other trades on account of world-wide depression. Meeting, December 29.

TAYLORS DRUG

For the year ended October 4 last the net profit of Taylors Drug Company amounted to £35,374 (against £57,302 for the preceding accounting period of 15 months). Preference share dividends take £15,920. With the final payment of 5 per cent. now proposed, the total dividend on the Ordinary shares (which are held by Taylors (Cash Chemists) Trust), is 11 per cent., free of tax (against 12½ per cent., free of tax). The carry-forward is reduced from £26,974 to £23,228. It is pointed out in the report that the whole of the company's shops are situated in the North of England, which has felt the present trade depression more than any district in the country.

PEEL RIVER LAND AND MINERAL

The net profit of the Peel River Land and Mineral Company for the year ended June 30 is shown in the accounts at £17,440, after bringing in £2,481 from stock reserve account. The distributable profit was shown at £18,619 after bringing in £16,334 from stock renewal account. It is proposed to maintain the dividend for the year at 6 per cent., free of tax, with a final payment of 3 per cent., which necessitates the reduction of the carry-forward from £26,414 to £22,254. Owing to low prices the net value of the wool clip was only £27,381 (against £51,197), although the quantity was actually larger at 2,201 bales (against 2,112 bales). Sales of livestock, less expenses, amounted to £30,601 (against £30,585). In order to keep up numbers, purchases were effected to the extent of £2,481 (against £16,334), and this amount was charged to stock renewal account. Meeting, January 16.

NANTYGLO AND BLAINA ESTATES

The report of the Nantyglo and Blaina Estates, Limited, for the year ended September 30 last states that the net amount receivable from royalties and wayleaves amounted to £20,016 (against £20,143 in the previous year), and from rent of land, &c., and other sources of income, to £11,904 (against £11,067), making a total of £31,920. The balance of profit and loss account, after deducting depreciation, salaries, rent, &c., amounted to £21,180 (against £18,616), which is added £15,447 brought forward. The company has paid since their last report two instalments of dividend "on account of arrears of dividends" upon the 8 per cent. Preference shares amounting to £22,500—namely, in April last £1 10s. per share, and in November £3 per share, making, together, £4 10s. per share. The amount allowed in the accounts for depreciation was £3,004 (against £3,000), and this sum has been added to the reserve fund for depreciation, making it £111,956. The output of coal and other minerals was 794,478 tons, which is 28,694 tons less than in the preceding year. Meeting, January 9.

MAWCHI MINES

In their report for the year ended December 31, 1929, the directors of Mawchi Mines, Limited, state that a further 16,500 shares have been taken up under options granted in accordance with the scheme of arrangement, making the total share capital now issued £179,316. During the year operations at the mine were mainly concentrated on the development of the ore reserves and equipment of the new plant and machinery. No mining or milling of ore was done, but 629½ tons of concentrates were purchased from native workers. Milling was resumed in February last, and since that date up to October 31 there were milled 33,581 tons from which 1,587 tons of concentrates have been produced. When milling was resumed approximately three years' supply of ore was available for mining above No. 1 level. No. 2 cross-cut has been completed, and a large tonnage of ore, states the report, will doubless be added to the margin of reserves by driving on the veins intersected by his cross-cut. The balance-sheet shows a credit balance to profit and loss account of £149. Cash in hand figures at £7,774 ; sundry debtors at £2,375, and sundry creditors at £11,051. Meeting, December 30.

MUTUAL FINANCE, INDEMNITY AND GUARANTEE

Net profits of the Mutual Finance, Indemnity and Guarantee Corporation for the year ended October 31 last amounted to £38,812 (compared with £40,577 in the previous year) and £5,364 was brought forward. The sum of £13,774 (against £20,908) is transferred to reserve for "interest received in advance" and £3,324 to reserve for taxation (against £1,963). The year's Preference dividend (7½ per cent.) requires £11,688, leaving a balance of £5,590, which it is proposed to carry forward. The general reserve fund remains at £25,000. The report states that during the year the corporation sold its goodwill in certain districts to subsidiary companies, and the proceeds—£8,000—have been transferred to "default reserve account." This account, after providing £2,551 for losses written off during the year, stands at £10,449. In April last the directors decided to discontinue transacting business on the Continent, and the corporation's interests there were sold at a profit of £10,000 to an associated company—the Union Guarantee and Industrial Trust, Limited—such sum being represented by shares allotted by the associated company continuing the business. The amount received in dividends from subsidiary companies, less income-tax, during the year was £1,869. Meeting, December 29.

STEEL INDUSTRIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

The first report of Steel Industries of Great Britain states that following the reorganization of the United Steel Companies, the share and loan capital of the old the United Steel Companies and United Strip and Bar Mills, of which Steel Industries of Great Britain had acquired 99 per cent., have now been exchanged for 6,575,258 shares of the new the United Steel Companies. The old the United Steel Companies in the past closed its accounts on June 30 and in future the financial year of the new company will end on the same date. As previously announced, the directors of the United Steel Companies have decided not to declare an interim dividend. No interim dividend, therefore, on the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preference shares of the holding company will be paid on January 1 next. The profit and loss account for the period from June 25, 1929, to September 30 last shows a net profit of £92,383, out of which dividends on the Preference shares to June 30, 1930, absorbed £86,982, leaving £5,401 to be carried forward. In the balance-sheet the investment in the United Steel Companies, including stamp duty and expenses, is shown at £6,627,631. Preliminary expenses are entered at £110,854, of which, however, £110,000 is represented by capital duty. Cash amounts to £20,374. Meeting, December 29.

INCREASED SAVINGS IN SOUTH AFRICA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, DEC. 19

In consequence of the depression in trade people are saving money, and insurance societies and savings banks report a much larger business than last year. The banks for the whole of the Union show an increase in deposits of £5,500,000.

JAVA SUGAR INDUSTRY

SOURABAYA, Dec. 20.—A review of the 1930 Java sugar season is published here to-day. It says that considering the long drought of 1929 the results are in every way satisfactory ; 91 factories report increased outputs and 85 diminished outputs as compared with 1929. The fact that, notwithstanding very variable monsoon conditions, the average output for Java has fluctuated little during the past three years is ascribed to the variety of cane cultivated (2878 P O J), which is only slightly affected by monsoon differences.—*Reuter.*

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed irregular, ½c. higher to 1½c. lower. No. 2 red winter, 98½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, unquoted; No. 1 Northern, 68c. MAIZE easy and ½c. lower. No. 2 mixed, 84½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady, unaltered. White clipped, 39½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE easy at 1½c. decline. No. 2 Western, 46½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY unquoted.

FLOUR was steady at late rates.

LARD was firm at 10s. to 15s. advance. Prime Western, steam, $10.90; Middle West, spot, $10.80.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	915	751	5,343	299,480	315,180
Do., Atlantic	128	56	708	65,170	57,662
*Exports, ditto	542	64	1,414	55,979	43,052
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	1,011	546	6,455	90,305	110,422
Do., Atlantic	58	15	143	2,337	2,468
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	—	9
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn	89	54	580	16,167	12,890
Receipts, Atlantic	67	40	425	10,770	10,101
*Exports, ditto	5	7	69	2,287	1,988
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	253	181	1,455	65,714	86,151
Do., Atlantic	7	11	64	2,266	3,750
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	18	80

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed barely steady at 5 points decline to unchanged. Dec., 6.75c. to 6.80c.; Jan., 6.12c.; March, 5.88c.; May, 5.69c.; July, 5.56c.; Sept., 5.46c. Sales, 5,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed barely steady, 13 points lower to unchanged. Sales, 4,000 bags. Dec., 9.45c.; Jan., 9.25c.; March, 9.04c.; May, 8.80c.; July, 8.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

COAL AND IRON TRADE REPORTS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (The Baltic Exchange), Dec. 20.—The Exchange will be closed from 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday next until the following Monday morning.

WHEAT.—With smaller world's shipments and the sharp decrease in the quantity afloat, the market had a steadier tone. Buyers, however, were still reserved, the United States winter sown area, although smaller than last year, being larger than anticipated. La Plata wheat was obtainable at lower rates owing to the Argentine Exchange position. Pacific white, Jan., was obtainable at 27s. and Australian, on passage and for shipment up to January, at 28s. 6d. Rosafe, 64lb., and Barusso, 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., were offered at 22s. 6d. Parcels were steady for Manitoba, but La Plata were offered at 3d. decline. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Dec.-Jan. 15, 24s. 7½d., and Rosafe, 64lb., Jan.-Feb., 22s. 6d.

The wheat futures market closed irregular. Manitoba grade being 1d. over yesterday's final, while London grade was 4d. down.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	Noon values	Closing values	Previous closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
MANITOBA GRADE				
Jan. ..	21 11	21 9	21 10	21 9
March ..	22 3	22 1	22 2	22 1
May ..	22 6	22 4	22 5	22 4
LONDON GRADE				
Dec. ..	20 10	20 8	20 6	20 10
Feb. ..	21 1	20 11	20 9	21 1

MAIZE.—Caravos were quiet at 3d. per qr. under yesterday. La Plata, afloat, and Dec. and Jan. was offered at 16s. 3d.; and Feb. at 17s. 1½d. Parcels were inactive at partially 3d. per qr. decline. La Plata, Jan.-Feb., 15s. 9d.

BARLEY was dull at recent quotations. Azoff-Black Sea, afloat, 13s. 6d.; and Danubian, Jan., 14s. 4½d.; and Feb., 14s. 7½d.

OATS were rather dearer for La Plata at 9s. 9d. Jan., 10s. Feb., and 10s. 3d. March.

The following are farmers' deliveries from returns received in the week ended Dec. 20 and so far this season (18 weeks):—

	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	Qrt.	Qrt.	Qrt.
This week	116,523	319,853	34,445
Same week last year	9s. 1d.	8s. 10d.	5s. 8d.
Average price	205,076	321,540	39,825
This season	9s. 6d.	8s. 10d.	7s. 2d.
Average price	2,344,821	5,570,314	779,049
Last season	9s. 8½d.	9s. 10½d.	7s. 8½d.
Average price	4,559,746	7,192,795	1,040,383
	9s. 8½d.	9s. 10½d.	7s. 8½d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20.—WHEAT.—C.i.f. parcels were quiet with La Plata 9d. per qr. lower and others unchanged to 3d. lower. No sales were reported. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, early Jan., 24s. 7½d.; No. 2, 24s.; No. 3, 23s. 6d.; No. 1 Northern (Vancouver), afloat, 24s. 6d.; No. 2, 24s.; Rosafe, 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 21s.; 24lb., Karachi, Jan., 24s. 6d.; Australian, due, 27s. 3d.; Jan.-Feb., 26s.; Western white Pacific, Jan., 26s. 6d. Spot parcels were very quiet. Graded wheat futures opened unchanged, but declined owing to a bearish construction of the United States Bureau report, larger tenders against the December option, increased world's visible supplies, rallied slightly on covering, and closed quiet, 1d. to ¾d. per cental down. Sales, 175 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business cov'd Highest	Lowest	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
December ..	nominal	4 2¼	4 2¾	4 3	4 4
March ..	4 6¼	4 5¾	4 5½	4 5¾	4 6
May ..	4 7¾	4 7¾	4 7½	4 7¾	4 7¾
July ..	4 8¾	4 8¾	4 7¾	4 8¼	4 8¾

MAIZE.—C.i.f. parcels of La Plata were unchanged; afloat to Jan.-Feb., 16s.; Feb.-March, 16s. 3d.; and April, 16s. 9d. Spot parcels were quiet. La Plata ½d. per cental lower.

OATS.—C.i.f. parcels were quiet. La Plata f.a.q., Jan., 10s.

BARLEY was quiet. Dan./Bess/Kus., Jan., 13s. 9d.

FLOUR was quiet.

GLOUCESTER, Dec. 20.—Wheat was not freely offered, values being inclined lower. There were fewer oats on offer, and values were tending easier. Barley was a smaller offering, with prices hardening. Beans were in poor demand at unchanged prices.

PETERBOROUGH, Dec. 20.—Wheat, 25s. to 26s. Barley was unchanged. Oats, 16s. to 17s. Beans 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 20.—Very little was offered and the demand was very slow. Wheats, 26s. to 27s.; barleys, 20s. to 35s.; oats, 16s. to 18s.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—POTATOES (the Borough).—Home-grown deliveries totalled 5,500 tons and imported 11,650 bags. Supplies were equal for the demand and values unaltered. Quotations were:—Best King Edward, £6 to £7; second grade King Edward, £5 10s. to £6; Majestic, Queen, Eclipse, and dark soil King Edward, £4 10s. to £5 10s. per ton. German potatoes were offered at 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bag (50 kilos), ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There was a steady demand for plentiful supplies of fruit and vegetables. Quotations:—English cooking apples, 5s. to 10s. per bushel; Cox's orange pippin apples, 8s. to 12s. per half-sieve; Nova Scotian apples, 18s. to 32s. per barrel; Oregon Newtown apples, 11s. to 13s.; Jonathan apples, 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Winesap apples, 10s. to 11s. 6d. per box; English Cumberland pears, 6s. to 7s. per bag; French Comice pears; Californian Winter Nelis pears, 14s. to 16s. 6d.; Beurre Anjou pears, 15s. to 17s. per case; English Allesiane grapes, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb.; Gros Colmar grapes, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Muscat grapes, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb.; Almeria grapes, 22s. to 30s. per barrel; Kent cobnuts, 16s. to 18s. per 12 lb.; Naples chestnuts, 20s. to 22s.; Spanish chestnuts, 14s. to 15s. per bag; Grenoble walnuts, 8s. to 10s. per pocket; Canary bananas, 16s. to 26s. per crate; Tunis dates, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per dozen cartons; pineapples, 2s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. each; Michael's, 15s. to 16s. 6d. per case; Messina lemons, 12s. to 16s. 6d. per box; cultivated apples, 9s. to 12s. per dozen; Spanish oranges, 11s. to 45s. per case; Florida grape fruit, 18s. to 24s.; Jamaica grape fruit, 15s. to 18s. per case; Tangerine oranges, 1s. 3d. to 2s. per box of 25; French asparagus, 7s. 6d. to 12s. per bundle; spinach, 2s. to 3s.; Scotch kale, 1s. 6d.; turnip-tops, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per bushel; cabbage, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per bag; cauliflowers, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per dozen; Dutch onions, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bag; Jerusalem, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per bundle; seakale, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per 5lb. box; Brussels sprouts, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per half-sieve.

HAY AND STRAW (Whitechapel).—Plentiful supplies sold quietly at generally steady prices. Best meadow hay was quoted £5 5s. to £5 15s.; inferior and sainfoin, £5 10s. to £4; best clover, £5 15s. to £6 5s.; and best straw, £4 10s. per ton.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20.—Only a small trade was done in American cotton, and quotations were further reduced 1 point. Middling, 5.31d. per lb. Brazilian was dull at a further decline of 1 point. Peruvian fair, 5.46d. Peruvian had a fair turnover, but quotations of smooth and Tanguis were 1 point easier. Good fair smooth, 5.76d.; and good fair Tanguis, 6.01d. Egyptian was in limited request and unchanged rates to 5 points lower. F.G.F. Sakellaridis, 7.85d.; and F.G.F. Upper, 6.05d. African met with a moderate inquiry and was 1 point easier. Middling West, 5.36d.; and good fair East, 4.36d. East Indian was quiet at a decline of 5 points. Fine M.G. Broach, 4.05d.; and fine No. 1 Oomra, 3.70d. per lb.

American futures had a much quieter market, but the tone was steady, with fair buying on foreign account. The market opened 2 to 3 points dearer, and later in the morning prices were 6 to 7 points higher owing to Bombay buying and fair trade calling, while there was no pressure to sell. Towards the finish week-end liquidation caused a setback of several points, and the market closed quiet, unchanged to 4 points up on the day.

Egyptian.—The Sakellaridis contract opened unchanged and, after a small trade, the market closed quiet, steady, at an advance on the day of 6 to 8 points. Closing values:—Sakellaridis.—Dec., 7.29; March, 7.62; June, 7.81; July, 7.81; Aug., 7.81; Sept., 7.96; Dec., 8.06; Jan., 8.07; Feb., 8.09; March, 8.01; April, Sept., 6.41; Oct., 6.45; Nov., 6.53; Dec., 6.53.

The Empire and miscellaneous contract closed steady, 3 to 5 points dearer on the day. Closing values:—Dec., May, 5.22; June, 5.25; July, 5.35; Aug., 5.25; Sept., 5.26; Oct., 5.48; Nov., 5.51; Dec., 5.62.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	900	900	—	—	—	—
Brazilian, &c.	—	—	—	—	486	486
Peruvian, &c.	50	50	—	—	—	—
African &c.	400	400	—	—	—	—
Egyptian, &c.	250	250	—	—	—	—
E. Indies, &c.	100	100	—	—	—	—
	300	300	—	—	—	—
Totals—	—	—	—	—	2,962	2,962
This week	2,000	2,000	Nil	Nil	3,448	3,448
Last week	2,000	2,000	—	—	11,324	11,324
Amer. Futures		To-day				Prev. day
December	Highst.	L'west	Closing	Highst.	L'west	Closing
January	5.15	5.15	5.13	5.17	5.17	5.13
February	5.17	5.13	5.13	5.18	5.16	5.11
March	—	—	5.18	—	—	5.15
April	5.28	5.22	5.23	5.28	5.19	5.20
May	—	—	5.28	—	—	5.24
June	5.34	5.33	5.34	5.39	5.31	5.26
July	—	—	5.39	—	—	5.32
August	5.50	5.45	5.45	5.50	5.42	5.37
September	—	—	5.49	5.53	5.53	5.43
October	—	—	5.53	—	—	5.47
November	5.62	5.57	5.58	5.62	5.54	5.51
December	—	—	5.62	—	—	5.55
January	5.68	5.66	5.67	5.71	5.71	5.63
February	5.69	5.69	5.70	5.74	5.66	5.66
March	—	—	5.79	5.81	5.81	5.75
May	—	—	5.83	—	—	5.80
July	—	—	5.86	5.88	5.84	5.83
October	5.89	5.89	5.91	5.89	5.88	5.88

Stocks, &c., for week ended Dec. 19 are given below:—

—	Import	F'w'ded	Sales	Export	Stock in Gt. Britain
American ..	26,958	20,800	7,980	205	464,330
Brazilian ..	7,327	1,905	710	—	42,030
Peruvian ..	551	885	660	—	13,580
Egyptian ..	1,359	3,499	5,870	150	108,390
Sudan Sakel	8,381	8,168	980	62	59,220
Other Sudan	—	421	910	127	94,156
West Indian	—	112	500	—	30,510
East African	—	68	10	6	4,920
S. African ..	401	929	320	—	15,920
W. African ..	—	—	340	—	—
E. Indian ..	425	534	350	—	38,800
	10,119	4,656	460	—	58,290
Total ..	55,721	41,977	17,000	550	929,480
So far this year	949,280	789,641	546,970	47,583	—
Last year ..	1,298,000	1,158,000	710,810	45,701	837,000

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows:—

—	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Prev. close
Ashmouni, December	—	10.63	10.47
February	—	10.75	10.62
Sakellaridis, January	14.25	14.32	14.17
March	—	14.82	14.75
May	15.35	15.27	15.25

Receipts to-day 4,086 bales, against 3,328 a year ago.

ARTIFICIAL SILK

MANCHESTER, Dec. 20.—Demand for artificial silk fabrics has been fairly quiet during the week. There is naturally a slowing down for the Christmas season, but, apart from that, it is unlikely that business would have been of any considerable extent. Various transactions continue to be reported in high-class dress fabrics and furnishing cloths, while mixture cloths are also receiving fairly steady attention. Substantial buying, however, is seldom met with in any direction. It is apparent that buyers at the moment have no real confidence in the outlook, and the continued liquidation of cheap stocks is naturally interfering with the placing of fresh orders. New styles are being introduced. These are of a very attractive character, and it is hoped they will have the effect of stimulating demand. The turnover for India continues disappointing, though there is rather more inquiry, particularly from Madras and Karachi. The exchange position in China makes fresh buying practically impossible. Demand for first-grade viscose and acetate yarns has not been on a full scale. At the moment production is not being absorbed. The commoner qualities are moving rather more freely, but continue to be offered very cheaply.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Dec. 20.—SUGAR.—Home refined was in fair request at unchanged prices. Tate's A 1's cubes, 23s. 9d.; No. 1, 23s. 6d.; H T S, 23s. 3d.; crushed crystals, 24s. 3d.; mineral water (2cwt. bags), 20s. 3d.; Tate's fine and coarse granulated, 20s. 3d.; Lyle's No. 1, 19s. 9d.; T L granulated, 19s. 6d.; Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 20s. 3d.; icing (cwt. bags), 22s. 3d.; castor, 23s. 3d.; finest castor, 24s. 3d.; ditto, B, 23s. 3d.; pulverized, 21s. 6d.; Lyle's yellow crystals, 18s. 9d.; pale crystals, 20s. 9d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, month forward, 19s. 9d.; T L granulated, 21s. 4½d.; No. 3, 20s. 10½d. For export:—Tate's No. 1, cubes (in cartons), Dec.-Jan., quoted £14 10s.; granulated, 19s. 9d.; T L granulated, 19s. 6d.; icing (cwt. bags), 20s. 3d.; castor, 21s. 6d.; ditto, B, 21s. 6d.; pulverized, 18s. 9d.; Lyle's yellow crystals, 18s. 9d.; pale crystals, 20s. 9d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, month forward, 19s. 9d.; T L granulated, 21s. 4½d.; No. 3, 20s. 10½d. Home-grown granulated, Dec.-Jan., quoted £14 10s. ex Bury; Lyle's No. 1, 19s. 9d.; T L granulated, 19s. 6d.; icing (cwt. bags), 20s. 3d.; castor, 21s. 6d.; ditto, B, 21s. 6d.; pulverized, 18s. 9d.; Anglo-Scottish, 19s. 3d. to West Indian crystallized quoted 18s. 6d. to 22s. 3d.; white Java, Jan.-March, quoted 7s. 9d.; B B, Jan., 7s. 6¾d., c. and f. India. The Java Trust sold 50,000 tons white and brown at 8 and 7 guilders respectively. 7s. for U.K., f.o.b. Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 7s., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 6s. 6d., f.o.b., Danzig. Mauritius, 99 per cent., tel. qual., 96 per cent., Dec.-Jan., quoted 10s., c.i.f. Raws were quiet; preferences, Dec.-Jan., quoted 10s. value; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., Jan., quoted c.i.f. Peruvian, 96 per cent., afloat, 6s. 11½d., sellers.

Raw sugar futures were inactive and barely steady, no sales being reported. Call:—

10.30 a.m.

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
	88% BEET			NEW CONTRACT, BASIS 96%, C.I.F.	
Dec. ..	6 0	5 0	Jan. ..	6 0	5 9
			March ..	6 1	6 0½
			May ..	6 3¼	6 2¾
			Aug. ..	6 6¼	6 5½
			Dec. ..	6 10¼	6 9½
			1931. ..	6 10¼	6 9½

White sugar futures were inactive. Call:—

10.30 a.m.

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	7 7½	7 6	May ..	8 4½	7 9
March ..	8 0	7 6			

Visible supplies of sugar are given by Messrs. C. Czarnikow, Limited, as follows:—

—	Date	1930	1929
United Kingdom	Dec. 1	275,000	354,000
France ..	Nov. 1	274,000	270,000
Germany ..	"	709,000	487,000
Czechoslovakia ..	Dec. 1	816,000	745,000
Holland ..	Nov. 1	165,000	126,000
Belgium ..	"	58,000	53,000
Poland ..	"	232,000	161,000
Europe		2,529,000	2,194,000
United States—Atlantic ports ..	Nov. 1	316,000	879,000
Cuba—all ports ..	Nov. 29	764,000	255,000
Cuba—interior ..	"	920,000	310,000
Total tons ..		4,529,000	3,638,000
Previous total ..		4,069,000	3,257,000

COCOA.—Accra was firm; fair fermented, Dec.-Jan. London contract; Dec.-Feb., to Continent, sold at 23s. 3d., has now been declined to hold only two "Calls" daily, at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Call (Accra cocoa):—

11 a.m.

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	33 0	30 0	May ..	31 0	29 0
Jan. ..	32 0	29 3	July ..	30 6	29 0
March ..	31 0	29 0			

RICE was quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 12s. per cwt.; new crop, Jan.-Feb., in singles to Continent and U.K., 8s. 1½d.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, Jan.-Feb., 8s. 3d.; S.Q., Jan.-Feb., Cuba (main ports), 8s. 4½d., sellers, c.i.f. Brokens Burma No. 1a, Feb.-March, quoted 7s. 9d.; No. 2a, 7s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. Siam Garden No. 1, Feb.-March, quoted 9s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent.

RANGOON BRAND.—Handpicked white, spot, quoted 10s. per cwt.; March-April, 7s. 9d., c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR quiet. Dec.-Jan. quoted 9s. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f., Liverpool.

TAPIOCA was quiet. Fine Java, spot, quoted 26s. per cwt.; Dec., 24s., sellers, c.i.f. Fair flake Singapore, Dec.-Jan., quoted 13s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, Dec.-Jan., quoted 12s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 23s. 9d.; Dec., 22s., sellers, c.i.f.

SPICES.—Pepper was steady. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 7d. per lb.; Lampong, 6½d.; white Muntok, 11d. The shipment market was steadier; black Singapore, f.a.q., Oct.-Dec., quoted 6½d., value; Lampong, Oct.-Dec., quoted 5½d., value; Jan.-March, 5½d., value; white Muntok, Oct.-Dec. and Jan.-March, sold 9½d., and value, c.i.f., delivered weight. Cochin ginger, spot, quoted 1s. 1½d.; Dec.-Jan., 1s. 1½d., value, c.i.f.; Madagascar, spot, quoted 1s 1½d.; Dec.-Jan., 9½d., sellers, c.i.f. Pimento quiet; spot, quoted 6d.; Dec.-Jan., 4⅞, per cwt., value, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were quiet but steady. Smoked sheet, spot and Jan., sold from 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb., and value; Jan.-March, from 4¾d. to 4⅞d., and buyers; March, at 4⅞d., and buyers; April-June, from 4⅞d. to 4¾d., and sellers; July-Sept., at 4¹¹/₁₆d., and buyers; Oct.-Dec., from 4¹¹/₁₆d. to 4⅞d., and sellers; crepe, spot, quoted 4¾d., buyers. Para grades unchanged; hard fine, spot, quoted 6¼d., sellers.

GAMBIER was quiet. Good marks, Dec.-Jan., quoted 30s. 6d. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

SHEEPSKINS.—The spot market was quiet; T N Orange, basis fair, quoted 77s. 6d. per cwt.; A C, 90s.; pure button, 110s., sellers. Futures were steady; T N, March delivery, quoted 72s., buyers; May delivery, 73s., buyers. Shipment market quiet; T N, in bags, Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb., quoted 70s., sellers. Calcutta cable dated Dec. 20 gives:—Spot, Jan. and Feb., Rs.32 buyers.

HEMP.—Manila grades were quiet and unaltered. Grade J., Dec.-Feb., quoted £23 5s. per ton, value; K., £22 10s., sellers; L., No. 1, £22 5s., sellers; No. 2, £22, sellers; M., No. 1, £22, sellers; No. 2, £21, sellers, c.i.f. African sisal dull; Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, fair marks, Dec.-Feb., quoted £20 5s.; f.a.q., £19 15s., sellers, c.i.f. Mexican sisal unchanged.

JUTE was dull and unchanged. First marks, Nov.-Dec., quoted £15 15s. per ton, value; Dec.-Jan., £15 15s., buyers; Jan.-Feb., £15 17s. 6d., value; Feb.-March, £16, value; March-April, £16 2s. 6d., value; April-May, £16 5s., value; lightnings, Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb., quoted £14 10s., sellers; hearts, Dec.-Jan., quoted £13 7s. 6d., buyers; Daisee, 2 and 3, Dec.-Jan., quoted £14 2s. 6d., sellers; Tossa, 2 and 3, Dec.-Jan., quoted £15 10s., buyers. c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Dec. 20 gives:—Firsts, spot, quoted Rs. 29; lightnings, Rs.25 4a., sellers.

HESSIANS and TWILLS were steady. 10oz., spot, quoted 18s. 9d. London, 18s. 3d. Dundee; Jan.-March, 17s. 7½d., sellers; 8oz., spot, quoted 15s., sellers; Jan.-March, 14s. 3d., sellers, per 100 yards; Liverpool twills, Jan.-March, quoted 54s. 9d.; B., 49s., sellers, per 100 bags, c.i.f.

COPRA was easier. Singapore, f.m.s., Jan., sold at £15 8s. 9d. per ton, and value; Feb., £15 10s., sellers, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., Feb., sold at £16 10s., sellers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Pad.), Dec.-Jan., quoted £14 12s. 6d., sellers; South Sea, kiln dried, quoted £14 10s., value, c.i.f., Marseilles.

TANNED HIDES and LEATHER.—Messrs. Dyster, Nalder and Co. report that at auction Bombay tannages were in restricted supply, the percentage of fresh offerings being very small. Madras descriptions, again mostly confined to calfskins, were rather more plentiful than recently. Ceylon were fairly represented. The demand encountered was extremely weak. Best Bombay kips, where sales were possible, registered a general decline of about ½d. per lb. on late rates. Madras cow and buffalo calfskins were also a quiet market, and prices obtained were on the easy side. Ceylon imports sold at about ½d. per lb. below late average parity.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—The market opened unchanged to 1d. lower, but afterwards ruled steady throughout the session, although trading was quiet and restricted to March at 6s. 5½d. The close was slightly better at unchanged prices to ½d. decline. Quotations (basis 96 per cent. non-preferential, ex-public warehouse, Liverpool):—

Month	Opening Sellers	Opening Buyers	Closing Sellers	Closing Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
December ..	6 3½	6 2½	6 3½	6 1½
January ..	6 3½	6 2½	6 3½	6 2½
March ..	6 6	6 5	*6 5½	—
May ..	6 8	6 7½	6 8	6 7½
August ..	6 11	6 10	6 11	6 10½
October ..	7 1	7 0	7 1	7 0½
December ..	7 3	7 2	7 3	7 2
January ..	7 4	7 3	7 4	7 3

* Paid.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (The Baltic Exchange), Dec. 20.—LINSEED was quiet and occasionally 2s. 6d. per ton lower. Calcutta, to London, Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb., £12 17s. 6d.; Bombay, Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb., £13; and La Plata, Dec.-Jan., £14 5s.; and Mar.-April, £8 18s. 9d. Bombay-Jan.-Feb. was quiet and unchanged; Toria, Jan.-Feb. new, to Hull-Continent, £10 2s. 6d., sellers. COTTONSEED was quiet; Bombay, Dec.-Jan., new, to Hull, £4 16s. 3d.; and Jan.-Feb., £4 15s., sellers. Egyptian, black, Jan.-Feb., to Hull, £5 17s. 6d., with Sakellaridis in similar position nominal at £5 12s. 6d. GROUNDNUTS were steady; Coromandel, Dec., to Rotterdam/Hamburg, £10 3s., sellers. CASTORSEED was quiet; Bombay, Dec.-Jan., to Hull, £11 10s., sellers. PALM KERNELS were unchanged; to Hull, Dec.-Jan., Jan.-Feb. and Feb.-March, £11, sellers. LINSEED OIL was quiet and easier for forward deliveries; spot, La Plata, £25 15s.; Dec., £20 17s. 6d.; Jan.-April, £19; May-Aug., £18 15s.; and Sept.-Dec., £19 7s. 6d. per ton. German potatoes were offered at 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bag (50 kilos), ex market. RAPE OIL was quiet; crude extracted, £29 10s.; and technical refined, £31. COTTON OIL was quiet; Egyptian, crude, £23; refined common edible, £27 10s.; and deodorized, £29 10s., naked, ex mill.

HULL, Dec. 20.—LINSEED OIL was in quiet demand; spot was quoted £20 15s.; Dec., £20 5s.; Jan.-April, £19 15s.; May-Aug., £18 17s. 6d.; and Sept.-Dec., was unchanged; EGYPTIAN, crude, spot, £21; COTTON OIL refined, spot, £24 10s.; technical, spot, £24 10s.; and deodorized, spot, £26 10s. per ton. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £24 10s. per ton. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £29 10s.; deodorized, spot, £33 10s. per ton. SOYA OIL.—Crushed, spot and extracted, spot, £24; deodorized, spot, £27 10s. RAPE OIL.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £29; refined, spot, £31 per ton. CASTOR OIL and COD OIL quiet and unchanged; TURPENTINE steady; spot, 36s. per cwt.

METALS AND MINERALS

GLASGOW, Dec. 20.—COAL.—The collieries have been busy again this week working off contracts which had fallen into arrears. These appear now to have been a good deal heavier than was at first realised, and as shippers are pressing for coal before the end of the year the position has become stringent. In fact, so far as large coal is concerned, it is quite impossible to arrange new business of any kind for prompt shipment, and the position is only a little easier as regards smalls, among which doubles seem to be the only quality obtainable in fair tonnages. Boats, too, are none too plentiful, and, though the position in this respect is likely to become easier next week when the English coal districts are on holiday, it is doubtful if the collieries will be able to clear off all outstanding orders due before the end of the year.

Relatively high prices rule both for the home trade and for export, but in the latter case the quotations are more or less nominal, as they are obviously above what buyers are prepared to pay and little or no new business is being booked. Nothing new has transpired on the question of minimum prices, but as regards the quota output there is some talk of this being fixed at 80 per cent. of the selected period, although this would appear to be rather a low estimate.

The London trade for the time being is confined to working off existing contracts, and there is not a great deal of inquiry coming through from that quarter.

To-day's prices for the shipping trade are approximately as follows:—

Lanarkshire.—Ell best, 15s.; splint best, 16s. 6d.; splint second, 15s. 6d.; navigation, 17s.; navigation second, 15s.; Hartley, 16s., all per ton f.o.b. Glasgow. Steam, 13s. 6d.; trebles, 14s. to 14s. 6d.; doubles, 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d.; singles, 13s. to 13s. 6d.; pearls, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; dross, 10s. 3d., all per ton f.o.b. Grangemouth.

Fife.—Screened navigation, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; first-class steam, 15s. 6d.; third-class steam, 12s.; trebles, 14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; doubles, 13s.; singles, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; pearls, 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d., all per ton f.o.b. Burntisland or Methil.

Lothians.—Prime steam, 12s. 6d.; secondary steam, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; trebles, 14s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; doubles, 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d., all per ton f.o.b. Leith.

Ayrshire.—Unscreened navigation, 16s.; jewel, 18s.; steam, 13s.; trebles, 14s. 6d.; doubles, 13s. 6d.; singles, 13s.; pearls, 12s. 6d.; dross, 11s., all per ton f.o.b. Ayr or Troon.

IRON AND STEEL.—The outstanding event in the iron and steel trades has been the shutting down of four more blast furnaces. This is a serious development the importance of which will be grasped when it is said that there are now only six furnaces producing pig iron in Scotland, or, it seems, indeed, that the time has now arrived when the question will have to be faced whether the industry is going right out of existence. It is a big question, because it raises another of greater importance—whether steelmaking could be carried on successfully without locally produced pig iron. The cause of the declining production is not simply the depression in steel, nor even the newer methods of steelmaking, involving the use of more scrap and less iron. It is, in considerable measure, the continued importation of cheaper foreign pig iron, including material from parts as distant as India. The Indian trade in pig iron has been steadily on the increase this year. Only this past week, in fact, no fewer than 4,070 tons has arrived in the Clyde from that country.

Apart from that disquieting development in pig iron the week has been more or less lacking in feature. One piece of good news was the placing of the Admiralty contract for boilers and machinery for two destroyers with the Fairfield Company and that for the machinery for a flotilla leader with Hawthornes. These orders are very welcome at the present time when the iron and steel makers generally are in a worse position than they have been for a long time. It is encouraging to report some improvement in the volume of inquiry prevalent in the trade. Indeed, makers generally take a hopeful view of their prospects, and they are able to report some improvement in the volume of inquiry coming to hand. The Indian demand for steel is reported to be showing some improvement, and South America is in the market for sheets and other materials. The tube trade is, unfortunately, showing no improvement, and several of the works have been closed this week. Sheet makers are still working short time, but they are rather better supplied with orders than they were a short time ago. Bar iron makers and re-rollers are seldom in a position to deliver their works on more than three days a week, and prices are being cut for both home and export business by the re-rollers and for export by wrought iron makers.

Prices:—

	Dec. 20	Dec. 13
Best Blyth large ..	13/6 to 13/9	13/6 to 13/9
Best Blyth small ..	10/-	10/-
Tyne prime steam ..	10/6	10/6
Tyne prime large ..	13/6	13/6
Bunkers ..	13/- to 14/-	12/6 to 14/-
Gas coal (best) ..	15/- to 16/-	15/- to 16/-
Coking coal ..	13/6 to 14/-	13/6 to 14/-
Manufacturing fuel ..	14/- to 16/-	14/- to 16/-
Gas coke ..	21/6	21/6
Furnace coke ..	17/3 to 18/-	17/3 to 17/-

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Dec. 20.—SMITHFIELD MEAT (Official Weekly Report).—Supplies at market to-day amounted to 11,141 tons, made up of 374 tons of British and Irish produce, and 767 tons of imported. Imports into London during the past week, in fact, no fewer than 4,070 tons of imported. Imported beef, mutton, mainly New Zealand, formed 74.9 per cent. of the total supply of mutton and lamb, as against 72.3 per cent. same week last year. Imported pork and bacon formed 25.6 per cent. of the total supply of pork and bacon, as against 25.7 per cent. a year ago. The bulk of the poultry and game supply was imported, as against 53 per cent., as against 74.7 per cent. same week last year. Imported eggs formed 78.6 per cent., as against 72.9 per cent. a year ago, and imported butter, cheese, &c., formed 54.3 per cent., as against 72.9 per cent. same week last year. The quantity of fresh killed beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork marketed during the week aggregated 3,043 tons, as against 7,300 tons of chilled and frozen meats.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—Arrivals totalled 524 tons, and only very light supplies remained at the close of the market. Quotations:—Soles and slips, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 4d.; mullet, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; lobsters, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.; crabs, 2d. to 1s.; large prawns quoted 6s. per lb.; cod, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; halibut, 8s. to 13s.; large turbot, 15s. to 18s.; live cod, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; plaice, 6s. to 12s.; haddocks, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; mackerel, 5s.; whiting, 2s. to 4s.; gurnet, 3s. to 4s.; bream, 3s. to 4s.; skate, 6s. to 8s.; roker, 8s. to 10s.; hake, 11s. to 14s.; conger eels, 2s. to 5s.; English and Scotch herrings, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; dory, 6s. to 8s.; and dry haddocks, 7s. 7d. to 12s. 3d.; per stone.: bloaters, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; kippers, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; red herrings, 3s. 6d. to 7s. per box; live eels, 30s. to 46s., and Fyefleet, 42s. to 65s. per 100; Shrimps, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per gallon; oysters, Whitstable native, English, brown, 2s.; pink, 2s. to 2s. 6d., and Dutch, 2s. per 120.

GRIMSBY, Dec. 20.—FISH.—Thirty-five North Sea, six Iceland, and one Faroe Islands trawler and one liner landed a fair supply. Dem

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CITY of YOKOHAMA FIVE per CENT. STERLING BONDS for £716,500.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due 5th January, 1931, will be PAID on and after that date (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 3 at the Yokohama Specie Bank Limited, where lists may be obtained.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination prior to payment.

For the YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK Limited.
D. NOHARA, Manager.

7, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, 22nd December, 1930.

COMPANIA HISPANO-AMERICANA DE ELECTRICIDAD S.A.

In accordance with the decision of the Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company, adopted in accordance with the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 17th December, 1921, and the decision taken by the Board of Directors at the Meeting held on the same date, the Coupon B-11 of the Income Bonds issued by this Company is to be paid in advance.

As from the 2nd January, 1931, these Coupons will be payable as follows:—

(1) COUPON B-11 of the Income Bonds of this Company which have been converted into Argentine paper pesos will be PAID at the rate of 6.75 paper pesos per coupon, or the equivalent at the sight rate on Buenos Aires ruling on the day on which payment is effected.

(2) COUPON B-11 of the Income Bonds of this Company which have not been converted into Argentine paper pesos will be PAID at the rate of Ptas.15 per coupon, or, in foreign countries, the equivalent at the sight rate on Madrid ruling on the day on which payment is effected.

Payment will be effected at the following banks:—

MADRID.—Banco Espanol de Credito, Banco Urquijo, and Banco de Vizcaya.
BARCELONA.—S.A. Arnaus Gari.
BILBAO.—Banco de Vizcaya.
BRUSSELS.—Banque de Bruxelles and Cassel & Cie.
ANTWERP.—Banque Centrale Anversoise.
LUXEMBOURG.—Banque Internationale a Luxembourg.
BERLIN AND OTHER GERMAN TOWNS.—Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft.
FRANKFURT A/M.—Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft, Filiale Frankfurt.
ZURICH AND OTHER SWISS TOWNS.—Credit Suisse.
AMSTERDAM.—Mendelssohn and Co., Amsterdam, Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij N.V., Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft Filiaal Amsterdam, and Handel-Maatschappij H. Albert de Bary and Co.
LONDON.—Midland Bank Ltd., Overseas Branch, Coupon Department, at 5, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, Barclays Bank, Ltd., Baring Brothers and Co., Ltd., J. Henry Schroder and Co.
NEW YORK.—Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
BUENOS AIRES.—Offices of the Company.

F. DE A CAMBO Y BATLLE, President.
MIGUEL VIDAL Y GUARDIOLA, Secretary of the Board of Directors.

Madrid, 15th December, 1930.

FIVE per CENT. HYPOTHECATED RAILWAY GOLD LOAN of the STATE of SAO PAULO, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that COUPONS and DRAWN BONDS due on the 2nd January, 1931, will be PAID on and after that date between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the offices of:—

Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3;
Swiss Bank Corporation, 99, Gresham-street, E.C.2;
Swiss Bank Corporation, 11c, Regent-street, S.W.1;

where listing forms may be obtained.

Coupons must be left three clear days.

London, 19th of December, 1930.

GREEK FIVE per CENT. LOANS of 1881 and 1884. Hambros Bank Limited hereby give notice that the COUPONS due on the 1st January, 1931, may be presented at their office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted) for PAYMENT of 32 per cent. in gold of their face value in accordance with instructions received from the International Financial Commission, Athens.

Lists may be obtained and coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 22nd December, 1930.

GREEK FOUR per CENT. MONOPOLY LOAN of 1887.

Hambros Bank Limited hereby give notice that the COUPONS due on the 1st January, 1931, may be presented at their office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted) for PAYMENT of 43 per cent. in gold of their face value in accordance with instructions received from the International Financial Commission, Athens.

Lists may be obtained and coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 22nd December, 1930.

GREEK FIVE per CENT. FUNDING LOAN of 1893. Hambros Bank Limited hereby give notice that the COUPONS due on the 1st January, 1931, may be presented at their office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted) for PAYMENT of 32 per cent. in gold of their face value, in accordance with instructions received from the International Financial Commission, Athens.

Lists may be obtained and coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 22nd December, 1930.

GREEK GOVERNMENT FOUR per CENT. LOAN of 1902 (Railways Loans).

Hambros Bank Limited hereby give notice that the COUPONS due on 1st January, 1931, may be presented for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted) at their office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 22nd December, 1930.

P.L.M. RAILWAY COMPANY SIX per CENT. STERLING BONDS, 1922.
CIE DES CHEMINS DE FER DE PARIS A LYON ET A LA MEDITERRANEE.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due on the 1st January, 1931, will be PAID on and after that date between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock at the Counting Houses of:—

BARING BROTHERS and Co., Limited, 8, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
J. HENRY SCHRODER and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

London, 20th December, 1930.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING and MINING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE to HOLDERS of SHARE WARRANTS to BEARER.
DIVIDEND No. 36.

Notice is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of 4% (Four per cent.) or 9½d. per share, free of income-tax, recommended by the Board, making 9% (Nine per cent.), free of income-tax, for the year ended 30th June, 1930, was duly declared at the Eighteenth Annual Ordinary General Meeting, held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., on the 16th day of December, 1930, and is PAYABLE on the 19th December, 1930.

Coupons (No. 36) may now be presented for payment at either of the following places:—

London: The Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, London Wall-buildings, E.C.2.
Brussels: La Succursale de la Société Générale de Belgique (Ancienne Banque d'Outremer), 48, rue de Namur, Brussels.

Listing forms may be obtained on application at either of the above addresses. Coupons must be left four clear days for examination.

Dividend Warrants in respect of the above Dividend will be posted to the Registered Shareholders on 19th December, 1930.

By order of the Board,
ALFRED W BERRY, Secretary.

3, London Wall-buildings, London, E.C.2.
18th December, 1930.

TEANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited. SIX per CENT. GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 22, representing interest for the six months to the 31st December, 1930, will be PAID on and after that date by:—

Messrs. Erlangers, Limited, 4, Moorgate, E.C.2.
The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., Coupon Offices, 73-75, King William-street, E.C.4.
Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Circus-place, London-wall, E.C.2.

Lists may be obtained. Coupons must be presented between the hours of 11 and 2 (Saturdays excepted), and must be left three clear days for examination.

By Order of the Board,
C. McL. CAREY, Secretary.

3, Thames House, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.4.
20th December, 1930.

TEANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited. FIVE-and-a-HALF per CENT. TEN-YEAR GUARANTEED NOTES.

Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 15, representing interest for the six months to the 31st December, 1930, will be PAID on and after that date by:—

Messrs. Erlangers, Limited, 4, Moorgate, E.C.2, from whom lists may be obtained. Coupons must be presented between the hours of 11 and 2 (Saturdays excepted), and must be left three clear days for examination.

By Order of the Board,
C. McL. CAREY, Secretary.

3, Thames House, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.4.
20th December, 1930.

THE PUERTO CABELLO and VALENCIA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

£180,000 5 per CENT. FIRST CHARGE COUPON BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 52 of the 5 per Cent. First Charge Coupon Bonds due 1st January, 1931, will be PAID on and after that date (less income-tax) at Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co., 42, Gracechurch-street, E.C.2.

By Order of the Board,
G. A. P. PILDITCH, Managing Director.

Moorgate Hall, London, E.C.2, 22nd December, 1930.

URUGUAY FIVE per CENT. CONVERSION GOLD LOAN, 1905.

URUGUAY FIVE per CENT. PUBLIC WORKS LOAN, 1909.

Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co. hereby give notice that they are prepared to PAY the COUPONS of the above Loans due 1st proximo.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

42, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3, 22nd December, 1930.

BONDS CANCELLED

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

CHILEAN GOVERNMENT FIVE per CENT. ANNUITIES.

Notice is hereby given that in carrying out the operation of the Sinking Fund in respect of the above Loan BONDS amounting to £26,320 of Series "A," £26,280 of Series "B," and £27,380 of Series "C" have been PURCHASED, withdrawn from circulation, and cancelled.

J. HENRY SCHRODER and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

20th December, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

JUTLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited. FIVE-and-a-HALF per CENT. BONDS of 1922 and 1925.

Hambros Bank Limited hereby give notice that the following BONDS have been DRAWN for Repayment on the 15th March, 1931, and may be presented in due course at their Office, 41, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

1922 LOAN.

LETTER A.—Nos. :—						
10	65	113	128	147	225	305
351	370	492	539	753	871	1018
1045	1115	1134	1301	1372	1473	1500
1514	1558	1574	1639	1673	1731	1809
1917	1985	2071	2085	2150	2232	2499
2641	2669	2690	2858	2909	2935	3030
3161	3187	3233	3262	3285	3345	3363
3377	3495					

51 Bonds at £100 .. .. £5,100

LETTER B.—Nos. :—			
55	84	169	222

4 Bonds at £500 .. .. £2,000

£7,100

1925 LOAN.

LETTER A.—Nos. :—						
3535	3561	3665	3783	3871	3904	3920
4019	4125	4245	4369	4375	4394	4424
4482	4516	4572	4633	4731		

19 Bonds at £100 .. .. £1,900

LETTER B.—Nos. :—			
301	408		

2 Bonds at £500 .. .. £1,000

£2,900

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 22nd December, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS (continued)

ITALIAN FIVE per CENT. LOAN of 1862 (MAREMMANA RAILWAY).

Hambros Bank Limited hereby give notice that, in accordance with Section 6 of the Contract of the above Loan, the 1,037 undermentioned SPECIAL BONDS for £20,780 were DRAWN in Rome on the 28th November, 1930, for repayment on the 1st January, 1931, and may be presented for repayment at their office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. Nos.:—

76	115	128	150	158	307	492
496	679	814	826	852	853	943
1033	1062	1331	1384	1467	1469	1525
1547	1623	1714	1873	1914	1963	1991
2118	2151	2197	2231	2264	2316	2374
2570	2577	2583	2730	2851	2862	2885
3109	3136	3235	3339	3453	3473	3554
3658	3840	3876	4145	4603	4612	4752
4964	5112	5227	5307	5379	5486	5494
5601	5809	5993	6046	6123	6184	6350
6417	6429	6496	6504	6602	6693	6769
6794	6980	7066	7151	7293	7456	7472
7592	7694	7948	7966	8079	8145	8164
8166	8176	8261	8368	8382	8427	8507
8544	8703	8714	8726	8761	8853	9009
9063	9077	9200	9341	9355	9423	9503
9703	9796	9813	9897	9964	10154	10165
10176	10333	10363	10370	10376	10380	10435
10512	10740	10771	10974	10981	11123	11160
11247	11382	11556	11667	11750	11905	12054
12285	12321	12515	12537	12689	12761	12891
12919	13012	13051	13080	13244	13279	13295
13373	13429	13434	13509	13824	14020	14022
14334	14408	14467	14469	14476	14586	14609
14618	14796	14937	15004	15054	15153	15328
15533	15865	15877	16019	16129	16152	16353
16495	16877	16930	16934	16946	17025	17103
17115	17145	17234	17278	17326	17431	17518
17578	17599	17646	17686	17689	17715	17763
17845	17852	17872	17953	18068	18117	18122
18153	18330	18336	18396	18514	18661	18684
18769	18858	18904	18967	19016	19097	19182
19494	19614	19629	19674	19848	19946	20079
20083	20116	20201	20536	20563	20608	20691
20729	20907	21084	21110	21335	21489	21537
21572	21593	21625	21634	21955	22001	22048
22080	22245	22260	22443	22458	22510	22573
22684	22693	22702	22877	22884	22914	22920
22988	23057	23155	23210	23448	23547	23621
23716	23778	23819	23902	23921	23959	24018
24037	24320	24441	24479	24575	24613	24768
24823	24864	24878	24899	24962	25010	25169
25202	25317	25362	25459	25462	25549	25574
25654	25675	25769	25850	26078	26295	26320
26345	26354	26691	26747	26930	26950	26964
27024	27096	27261	27285	27518	27536	27561
27602	27629	27686	27733	27759	27824	27931
28018	28171	28175	28220	28271	28600	28747
28758	28783	28812	29007	29045	29108	29201
29253	29373	29375	29411	29704	29705	29735
29822	29876	29998	30006	30073	30187	30191
30214	30232	30421	30568	30608	30850	30988
31115	31164	31171	31616	31696	31723	31758
31767	31842	31922	32057	32261	32322	32370
32390	32419	32630	32701	32786	32810	32888
32975	33007	33258	33458	33497	33504	33506
33513	33596	33735	34115	34164	34388	34414
34555	34569	34690	34774	34777	34801	34836
35006	35062	35065	35181	35386	35389	35476
35653	35795	35821	35891	35894	36399	36436
36445	36459	36475	36514	36527	36619	36651
36657	36771	37029	37333	37463	37635	37682
37735	37810	37938	37983	38052	38066	38219
38226	38279	38470	38684	38851	38968	39112
39130	39176	39193	39214	39216	39415	39419
39471	39586	39759	39777	39797	39901	39952
40084	40179	40227	40250	40341	40619	40629
40765	40871	40890	41056	41106	41160	41221
41241	41254	41298	41488	41554	41667	41718
41764	42011	42111	42157	42226	42235	42287
42323	42691	42784	42804	42837	43402	43448
43627	43655	43716	43730	43836	43948	43971
43990	44001	44053	44150	44160	44179	44194
44315	44338	44510	44589	44624	44643	44668
44729	44757	44761	44784	44915	44941	44968
45005	45056	45135	45216	45219	45469	45828
45866	45881	46178	46215	46288	46303	46310
46326	46493	46553	46581	46589	46602	46640
46791	46885	47118	47127	47213	47226	47540
47624	47714	47884	48024	48086	48237	48272
48395	48454	48477	48529	48722	49112	49362
49469	49506	49542	49554	49578	49654	49716
49729	49928	49959	50006	50146	50155	50416
50480	50635	50679	50923	50976	51024	51035
51048	51070	51109	51162	51297	51360	51448
51511	51525	51646	51801	51910	52152	52182
52196	52230	52331	52383	52420	52581	52876
52937	52973	52780	52829	52836	52848	53007
53034	53056	53159	53173	53254	53323	53334
53371	53471	53523	53539	53585	53622	53704
53797	53842	53939	54019	54026	54177	54191
54241	54276	54289	54509	54531	54634	54672
54823	55024	55103	55229	55238	55516	55527
55615	55633	55831	55874	55937	55951	56024
56191	56201	56214	56218	56328	56384	56555
56750	56794	56823	56928	57024	57041	57120
57130	57132	57134	57233	57305	57366	57370
57400	57469	57601	57731	57984	58356	58465
58493	58496	58892	58919	58943	58990	59127
59148	59153	59167	59169	59210	59274	59384
59464	59864	59887	59895	59902	60006	60023
60078	60104	60216	60233	60354	60357	60418
60434	60488	60538	60544	60586	60604	60614
60628	60634	60694	60920	60990	60994	61165
61217	61250	61283	61298	61380	61420	61506
61636	61927	61999	62025	62046	62077	62082
62130	62139	62193	62478	62652	62780	62885
62938	62976	63026	63092	63243	63251	63332
63414	63522	63585	63607	63819	63909	63954
63994	64270	64420	64486	64548	64628	64670
64693	64894	64913	64991	65157	65192	65248
65298	65334	65346	65379	65604	65708	65803
65887	65957	65991	66021	66188	66298	66439
66490	66522	66530	66632	66696	66875	66884
67120	67169	67186	67475	67559	67725	67971
67996	68003	68162	68316	68471	68542	68578
68610	68620	68652	68692	68725	68726	68728
68878	68953	69093	69109	69278	69324	69479
69540	69627	69759	69831	70137	70314	70317
70358	70384	70412	70448	70449	70610	70661
70928	71193	71292	71362	71381	71395	71427
71604	71740	71850	71926	72008	72149	72196
72282	72307	72351	72513	72666	72697	72971
73132	73168	73190	73242	73366	73436	73611
73773	73854	73927	74052	74068	74187	74441
74558	74676	74662	75011	75036	75043	75146
75272	75403	75408	75490	75495	75572	75691
75728	75813	75823	76034	76101	76287	76410
76489	76576	76630	76733	76849	76858	76961
77255	77300	77630	77752	77827	78020	78105
78113	78217	78275	78298	78316	78317	78321
78503	78585	78596	78823	78956	78959	79125
79541	79568	79587	79688	79800	80076	80131
80203	80228	80539	80823	80825	80863	80881
80908	80934	80991	81023	81057	81093	81103
81182	81202	81241	81279	81317	81360	81433
81710	82128	82238	82263	82379	82384	82414
82524	82531	82580	82604	82699	82772	82792
82828	82843	82935	82978	83265	83293	83430
83454	83534	83559	83629	83749	83757	83876
83890	84368	84459	84642	84752	84852	84869
84938	85015	85226	85329	85388	85412	85600
85846	85885	85925	85945	85959	86015	86173
86202	86430	86504	86527	86538	86620	86623
86787	86853	86913	86929	86938	87219	87301
87509	87576	87698	87722	87775	87823	87867
87885	87895	88043	88161	88180	88288	88311
88337	88378	88460	88485	88561	88861	88975
89021	89023	89076				

1,039 Bonds of £20 each £20,780

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 22nd December, 1930.

PROVINCE of WESTPHALIA 7 per CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1926.

Notice is hereby given that a DRAWING of BONDS of this Loan has this day taken place in the presence of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, attended by Mr. Percy Ebenezer Mattocks (of the firm of John Venn and Sons), Notary Public, when the following Bonds were Drawn by lot for redemption at par on the 15th January, 1931 (from which date all interest thereon will cease), viz.:—

Numbers of Bonds Drawn.

4 BONDS, Nos. :—

85	94	173	324

For £500 Sterling Each = £2,000

64 BONDS, Nos. :—

1014	1164	1251	1315	1319	1341	1343	1383
1476	1642	1679	1714	1899	1972	2024	2113
2197	2500	2623	2752	2786	2795	2806	2901
2983	3053	3110	3208	3405	3429	3491	3545
3603	3675	3696	3998	4083	4218	4272	4284
4377	4418	4832	5016	5135	5166	5184	5310
5326	5516	5556	5658	5785	5895	6060	6071
6203	6262	6357	6359	6391	6782	6805	6852

For £100 Sterling Each = £6,400

68 Bonds amounting together to the sum of £8,400

The above Bonds when presented must bear all the Coupons dated subsequent to the 15th January, 1931, otherwise the amount of the missing Coupons will be deducted from the principal to be repaid.

Bonds may be presented on any business day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2.

The usual interval of three clear days will be required for examination.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS.

New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4, 19th December, 1930.

Witness: P. E. Mattocks, Notary Public.

CITY of YOKOHAMA FIVE per CENT. STERLING BONDS for £716,500.

Notice is hereby given that in connexion with the above described issue a DRAWING will take place at the London Office of The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited, of BONDS value £19,220 nominal, for redemption at par on the 5th July, 1931.

The numbers of the Bonds so drawn will be advertised in "The Times" and one other London newspaper at least one month prior to the date fixed for redemption.

For the YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK Limited.
D. NOHARA, Manager.

7, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, 22nd December, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

RHYMNEY VALLEY SEWERAGE BOARD FIVE per CENT. STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Rhymney Valley Sewerage Board Five per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1954, will be CLOSED from the 31st December, 1930, to the 14th January, 1931, both days inclusive.

F. J. ALBAN, F.S.A.A., Registrar.

Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.
22nd December, 1930.

SLATERS and BODEGA, Limited.
CLOSING of DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTER of the 4½ per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 31st day of December, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing Warrants for the half-year's Interest due 1st January, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
G. H. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

18-24, Kensington High-street, W.8.

TRANSFER BOOKS (continued)

BENGAL IRON COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Seven per Cent. First Debentures of this Company will be CLOSED from the 25th to the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Interest Warrants.

By Order of the Board.
C. E. RUTTER, Secretary.

Clutha House, 10, Princes-street, London, S.W.1.
22nd December, 1930.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY, Ltd.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and London Office Register of Members of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 20th January to the 27th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Chief Board.
V. B. JONES, London Manager.

TAF FECHAN WATER SUPPLY BOARD FIVE per CENT. STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Taf Fechan Water Supply Board Five per Cent. Redeemable Stock will be CLOSED from the 1st January to the 31st January, 1931, both days inclusive.

F. J. ALBAN, F.S.A.A., Registrar of Five per Cent. Stock.

Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.
22nd December, 1930.

THE GAS LIGHT and COKE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company, so far as they relate to Capital Stocks, will be CLOSED at 4 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, the 6th day of January next, and will be reopened immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on Friday, the 6th day of February next.

Dividends payable in respect of the half-year ending the 31st inst. will be remitted by Warrant forwarded by post on the 28th February, 1931, to those Proprietors who were the holders of Capital Stocks when the Transfer Books were closed, or their authorized agents.

By Order,
WILLIAM LYLE GALBRAITH, Secretary.

Chief Office, Horseferry-road, Westminster, S.W.1.
19th December, 1930.

TARMAC Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 22nd inst., to Wednesday, the 24th inst. (both days inclusive), for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board.
S. R. YARWOOD, Secretary.

Ettingshall, Wolverhampton, 22nd December, 1930.

WALTER SCOTT, Limited.

The Debenture Stock TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from the 24th to 31st December, inclusive.

F. DODD, Secretary.

19th December, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE CENTRAL AFRICA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Central Africa Railway Company, Limited, will be held at Thames House, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, the 31st December, 1930, at 3.30 p.m., for the following purposes—viz., to receive the Directors' Report and Accounts; to elect a Director in the room of Mr. Gaston Perier, who retires in rotation, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election; to appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration; and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board.
C. McL. CAREY, Secretary.

Thames House, Queen-street-place, E.C.4. 20th December, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL and HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated with Limited Liability in Canada.)

To the Holders of the
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE per CENT. 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS of THE ALGOMA CENTRAL and HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Chemical Bank and Trust Company with and into which United States Mortgage and Trust Company has been merged and said United States Mortgage and Trust Company hereby resign as Trustee under the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated the 1st day of July, 1910, between The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and The Lake Superior Corporation securing the First Mortgage Five per Cent. 50-Year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company and as Trustee under all Deeds supplemental and Mortgages collateral thereto, such resignation to take effect on the 12th day of February, 1931.

Dated at New York, Twenty-eighth November, Nineteen thirty.

CHEMICAL BANK and TRUST COMPANY.
By HOWARD B. SMITH, Trust Officer.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE and TRUST COMPANY.
By G. C. HOFFMAN, Vice-President.

THE VIRGINIAN POWER COMPANY
FIRST and COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE FIVE per CENT. GOLD BONDS DUE DECEMBER 1, 1942.

The undersigned, as Trustee under the First and Collateral Trust Mortgage of the Virginian Power Company, dated December 1, 1912, given to secure the bonds described above, hereby give notice that it will receive sealed proposals up to 3 p.m. on January 29, 1931, at its office, No. 100, Broadway, New York, N.Y., for the sale to it, for account of the Sinking Fund established under Article VI of said Mortgage, of bonds of the above described issue sufficient substantially to exhaust $28,474.91 at the lowest prices offered not exceeding one hundred and five per cent. (105%) of the principal amount thereof, and accrued interest.

Bonds accepted in pursuance of the foregoing must be surrendered to the undersigned at its principal office, 100, Broadway, New York, N.Y., on or before February 16, 1931, on which date interest thereon will cease.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders in whole or in part.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By A. C. DOWNING, Vice-President.

Dated New York, December 22, 1930.

EDUCATIONAL

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

ABLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS and
Tutors preparing for any exams., or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.

Messrs. J. and J. Paton having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the CONTINENT, will be PLEASED to AID PARENTS by sending free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.

Age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given. 'Phone, write, or call.

J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

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Advice free of charge will be given by
GABBITAS, THRING & CO.,
36, Sackville-street, London, W.1. Tele., Regent 5878.

Messrs. GABBITAS, THRING and Co. are personally acquainted with nearly all the Principals and Private Tutors. The locality preferred, age of pupil, and approximate fees should be stated.

NO CHARGE WHATEVER IS MADE TO PARENTS.

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240 acres in ideal country surroundings, 600ft. above sea. Special attention to diet, fresh fruit daily. Boys rest after midday meal. Daily physical training in open air, excellent playing fields, tennis courts, open-air swimming bath, small golf course. Classes limited; much individual attention; six Public School Scholarships recently.
Headmaster: SYDNEY L. ALLAN, M.A. (Oxon.).

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Principal—Mme. J. TROIS FONTAINES.

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ADVICE FREE on BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS (visited) and TUTORS.
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4, Regent-place, W.1. 'Phone, Reg. 3774.

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Miss MABEL HAWTREY.
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ADVISER to PUBLIC and PRIVATE SCH